



SPECIAL NUMBER

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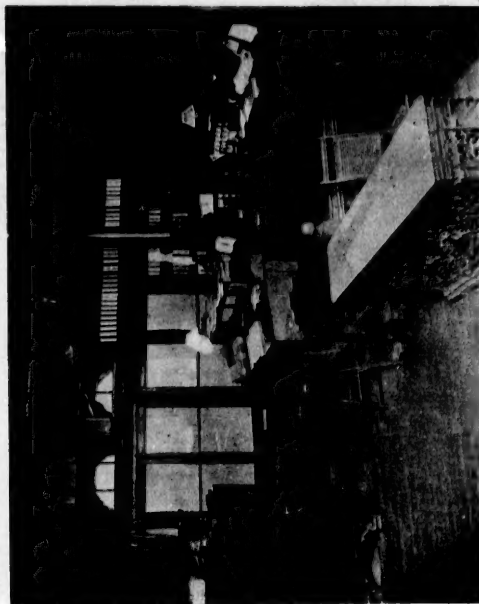
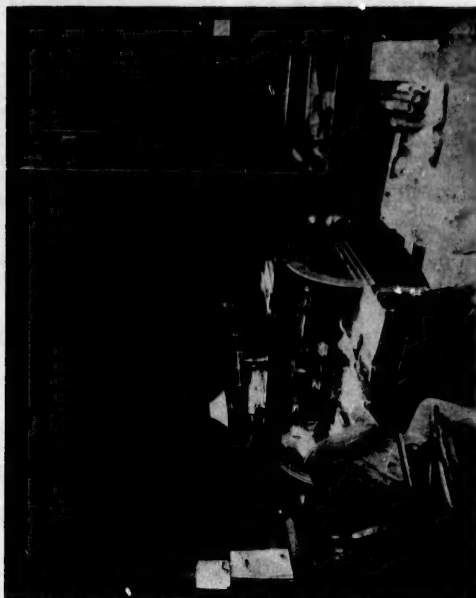
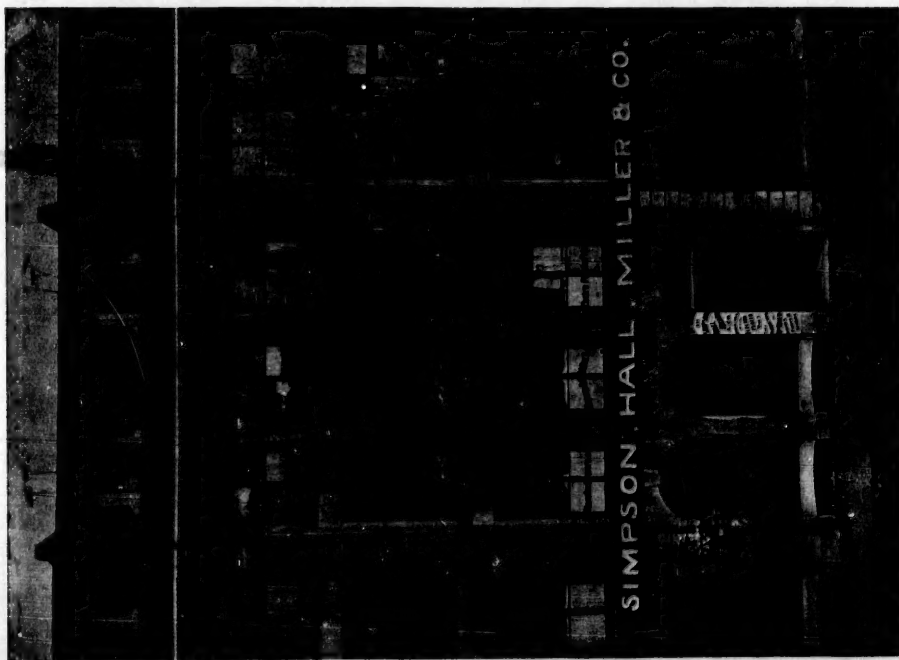
JAMES WALKER & CO.,
Importers of Hardware,
224 ST. JAMES STREET,
And 548 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.
(See page 51.)

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VIEWS OF THEIR MONTREAL ENTERTAINMENT, SHOWING THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE OFFICE.—(See page 184.)
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

SPECIAL NUMBER OF

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED

DEVOTED TO

MONTREAL

THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF CANADA.



MONTREAL:
PUBLISHED BY THE SABISTON LITHOGRAPHIC & PUBLISHING CO.
1891.



STATUE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 1535-1891.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

FEW if any cities on the continent of America excel Montreal in the quaint picturesqueness of its early history; nor in the more practical qualities of financial strength, steady growth and general business solidity has it been outdone by many rival towns. Its position has been a peculiar one. Standing at the head of the sea connecting navigation of the St. Lawrence river, with a vast territory stretching out north, west and south, all rich to a degree in the marvelous natural wealth of the forest, lake and river, it at an early date became the commercial head and front of *La Nouvelle France*.



JACQUES CARTIER.

Commercial success meant the steady influx of new settlers; settlements in those troublous times required means of defending life from the wily and bloodthirsty Iroquois, and trade from the keen and determined trader of the English colonies in the north. To one of this must come from them, to their native of Imperial France, with his mind and his hand on the sword, and his eye on the prize of discovery and conquest through all the shifting sands of the world. The black robes of the ecclesiastics and the many coloured gowns of the *religieuses*. Thus the citizen, soldier, governor, priest and sister of mercy—all pass in brilliant procession before us. How fondly can be recalled many stirring scenes in the early annals of Ville Marie. The bold sally of the *Maison-Neuve* against the Indians in 1644 when on the retreat of his men, he fought his opponents hand to hand and alone; the amazement and horror of the little settlement when the earthquake of 1662 visited it, the running through the streets, the flocking to the churches, as if the earth rocking under their trembling feet and the tears and prayers that accompanied the capture of the heroic Adam Dulaac and his noble band to sacrifice themselves in saving Canada from the fierce Iroquois; the horror and dread word reached the town of the fearful mas-

sacre at Lachine in 1689; the unique and impressive ceremonies at the great Indian council in 1701; all these were exciting and prominent scenes, and must have been of intense interest to the little community. Again in later years we see the pomp and circumstance of war—a war of defence, even of national existence—absorbing all other features of daily life. The great expeditions to the Ohio in 1753, and to Oswego in 1756, and the triumphant return of the latter laden with prisoners and spoils; the military bustle and excitement through all the long years ending with the memorable drama on the eighth of September 1760, when a picked detachment of the British army, with colours flying and bands playing, and headed by the Royal Artillery, marched proudly into the town and took possession of it for King George and for Great Britain. But fifteen years later and we have another scene of great interest in the hasty withdrawal of the small garrison of the Royal troops, and the immediate occupation of the town by the rebel forces under Montgomery; and the tramp of the sentry in the narrow streets for several months was that of a foreigner. Less than forty years go by and again the streets are crowded to see the entry of the American invaders, but this time they came not as conquerors, but as prisoners of war. The events of the rebellion of 1837-38, the burning of the Parliament House, the attack on Lord Metcalfe, the visit of our future sovereign, the opening of the great bridge, the call to arms at the Trent affair and Fenian raids—all are red-letter days in the history of our city. Many more there are of a like vivid character, but these stand out boldly from the pages of the story of Montreal and are worthy of especial attention.

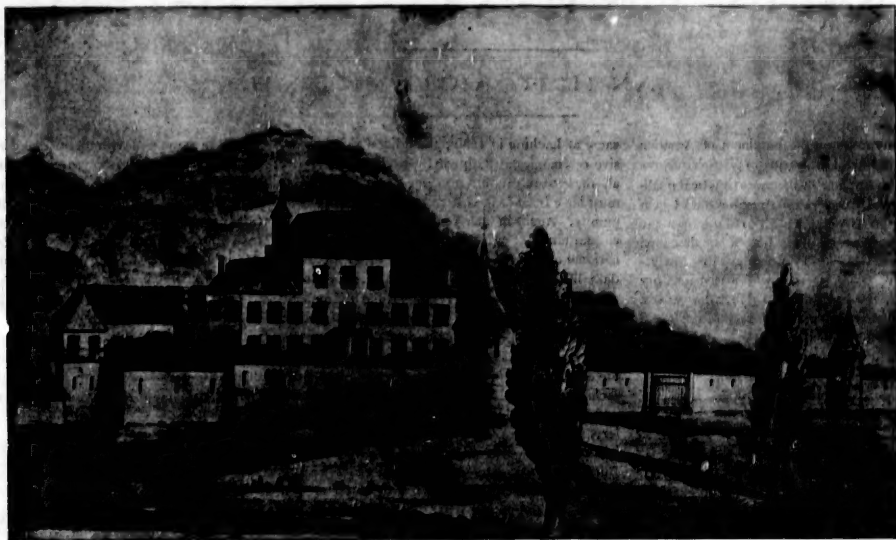
Within the limits of a brief sketch such as this, it is impossible to do more than outline the principal events of the history of the town. Prior to the first voyage of Jacques Cartier up the St. Lawrence in 1535 no white man had set foot on its shores, nor had seen the fair mountain whose name is now that of the island. To many places of importance Fortune has been strangely remiss, in that the details of their discovery and early life have been entirely lost, but to Montreal this, luckily, does not apply. Few, if any, of the early settlements in America can show as good and as authentic a record of the beginnings of their history. The recital commences with the, to us, ever memorable voyage made by Jacques Cartier, begun on the 19th of May 1535: early in September he cast anchor near the heights of Quebec. Amazed Indians swarmed about the ships; kindness and courtesy were mutually shown in their intercourse; and one of the earliest items of information gained by the French leader was that the metropolis of this savage territory was a town far greater than Stadacona, and situated many leagues up the mighty river near which they were. Thither the adventurous pioneers of France made haste to set sail. With some fifty men, on a little vessel of forty tons, and two open boats he set out, and in the early morning of the 3rd of October the party disembarked on the shores of Hochelaga, and

visited in state, and with impressive ceremony, the Indian town that held sway over the land. Thence the guests were escorted to the top of the mountain close by, and so pleased was Cartier with the view from its summit—a view that is still a great charm to visitors—that he gave it the kingly name of *Mount Royal*. He returned to Stadacona and wintered there, and it is sad to think that so many of the brave little band who first set foot on our island never saw another summer, the scurvy making terrible havoc in their ranks during the winter. The remnant lost no time in returning to their native land, and many years elapsed before another expedition set out for Canadian shores.



MANOR HOUSE OF JACQUES CARTIER.

No European visitors again came into the little Indian town until 1603 when the illustrious Champlain, making the first of these voyages—so pregnant with import to the history of New France—reached Hochelaga with two tiny vessels, one of twelve, the other of fifteen tons, in which he and his companions had crossed the stormy Atlantic. Hardy and skilful sailors must have been those navigators of old, to dare the ocean surges with such pigny craft. What changes had taken place around the base of Mount Royal since the visit of Cartier, sixty-eight years before. The busy town had vanished, how and why no one can tell; none were there but a few wandering Algonquins. Passing the island, Champlain in a small boat tried in vain to work his way up the rapids; his efforts were in vain and the whole expedition returned to France. Although each successive year saw him and a following—sometimes small, sometimes large—on Canadian shores—at St. Croix, at Port Royal, at Quebec and many other spots now well known,—yet it was not until 1611 that he again visited Hochelaga. This time he contemplated permanent settlement. His fame as an explorer, and as a valiant pioneer of France had now been established, and from all sides he was looked up to as the head and front of American enterprise. Closely following him in the expedition of this year, came a flotilla of small vessels, sent out by private adventurers, all eager to share in the fortunes supposed to be ready for the plucking. They soon found their mistake and returned, disgusted and poverty-stricken, to France. Meanwhile Champlain had decided on the site of his settlement and soon broke ground for the new post. The spot was



THE MOUNTAIN FORT.

Built in 1677. It stood on the site of present Montreal College, Sherbrooke Street West.

close to the little stream that ran into the St. Lawrence at the place since known as Pointe-a-Cal-lière, where Foundling street now runs into Commissioners street and where the Custom House stands. He called the clearing Place Royale; and it may be mentioned as a curious instance of early attention to a subject now of great importance, that he made bricks and built a wall along the shore to protect the little settlement from the disastrous consequences of the ice shove, and to measure its effects. Soon the aborigines came flocking to the post with their canoes laden with furs, and here commenced the business of Montreal. But little time was necessary to conclude the barter and the Indians returned to the wigwags, the French to their quarters at Quebec, whence urgent business called Champlain to his native land.

For two years Hochelaga remained unvisited by Europeans, (excepting a few traders) trouble at home preventing Champlain from his wished-for yearly voyage to New France. In 1613 he again visited the island, while en route to a new path of discovery along the upper Ottawa. At the post in the Place Royale he left the greater part of his following, to await his return. In less than a month he was once more with them; but the permanent settlement of the locality was again postponed, and Champlain returned to France to arrange for the next summer's expedition. For the next thirty years in the history of Canada, but little mention is made of the future seat of its commercial greatness. New France was rent with distracting feuds between soldier and ecclesiastic, Huguenot and Romanist, Recollet and Jesuit. Settlement was retarded, if not entirely stopped. The usual expedition came out from France, but the petty internal troubles of the colony absorbed most of the attention of its leaders, and Quebec was the theatre of their operations. The country changed hands

for a short time, but the new conquerors did not trouble themselves to go farther up the river than Cape Diamond. And when at last dissension and controversy had been quieted, and Champlain took entire command of the little colony, matters of religion became its chief moment, and enterprise practically ceased. The great explorer—to whom America owes so much—had made his last voyage; and the memorable Christmas day of 1635 when he entered into the rest he had so nobly earned, ended a period of close attention to the interests of the struggling town of Quebec.

We now approach the year when the deserted trading post under the shadow of Mount Royal was to become a settled permanency. To mysticism—to supposed direct orders from the Almighty—Montreal owes its settlement. Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversière, a tax-receiver of La Flèche in Anjou, and Jean Jacques Olier, a young Parisian priest, were the recipients of what they believed to be divine calls. To both religion was all in all; prayer and penance were daily, even hourly, occupations. To each is said to have come an inward voice ordering them to establish on the island of Montreal communities in which devotion and good works were to be the ruling objects. Pious men, they were quick to obey, although the difficulties in the way seemed well-nigh insurmountable. Friends were solicited for funds, and penitents were instructed to contribute; other partners in their enterprise were procured; and before long the sum of seventy-five thousand livres was raised. The little band—forming the germ of the Société de Notre Dame de Montreal—soon matured their plans, which were indeed of the most Quixotic character. By patient labour, and much diplomacy, they obtained a grant of the island of Montreal, and with an unexpected degree of worldly wisdom had it confirmed by the King. A party of

forty men were raised to act as soldier-colonists; an able and energetic military governor for the settlement was secured in the person of Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a manly and honourable soldier, a good churchman but not a victim to the ecstatic moods of illusion and despondency, which characterized the leaders in the movement. A notable addition to the little party was Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, a pious though sensible woman to whose care would fall the hospital preposed to be built. All preparations were completed and in February 1641 the Associates, at the altar of the church of Notre Dame, in Paris, solemnly consecrated Montreal to the Holy Family.

In the spring of the same year the party of pioneers set sail, but reached Quebec too late to ascend to Montreal that season, although Maisonneuve himself found time to pay it a hurried visit. Amid much hardship they wintered at St. Michel, near Quebec and on the 8th of May 1642 their boats left that historic shore for the future home of the colony. The voyage of the little fleet (four boats in all) up the river was a slow one, and it was not until the eighteenth that they reached the shore of Hochelaga. Maisonneuve sprang ashore, followed by his party; all fell upon their knees and gave thanks; an altar was erected and mass said by Father Vimont, the Jesuit who had accompanied them from Quebec; and all attention was devoted to praise and prayer. Addressing the little company, Vimont uttered these prophetic words: "You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall grow till its branches overshadow the land." "You are a few, but your work is the work of many." "His smile is on you, and your children shall inherit the land."

Mass over, the sentries were posted and the weary travellers laid down to rest. Such was

birth-day of Montreal two and a half centuries ago; should not each eighteenth of May see some commemoration of the great event? The holiday observance of days of such import to our citizens, not only brings into prominence the historical facts connected with them, but helps to feed national spirit—a thing of which Canada cannot have too much.

On the following morning the new life commenced in earnest. Maisonneuve cut down the first tree, and all laboured with such assiduity that soon their tents were inclosed within a strong wooden palisade. By degrees huts were built, a chapel erected, and the fortifications strengthened; for the ferocious and bloodthirsty Iroquois were ravaging the country, and the discovery of the new settlement would be quickly followed by attack. Reinforcements arrived in August of the next year under Louis D'Ailleboust de Coulonges, one of the Associates, bringing the means necessary to build a substantial hospital. No room for this structure—sixty feet in length and twenty-four in breadth—existed within the inclosure; it was therefore erected outside, and on higher ground; the energetic and capable Mademoiselle Mance took charge of it. The work of extension and improvement went steadily on, and although much time was devoted to pilgrimages to a cross which Maisonneuve had erected on the mountain, the settlement grew, Indians were attracted and converted, and a certain measure of trade established. The inveterate hostility of the Iroquois was the great cloud. They lurked in the fields, infested every thicket, and hid in the banks of the river to waylay the passing boat or canoe. Now and again some of the colonists were killed, others, less fortunate, were captured, to die only after suffering the linger-

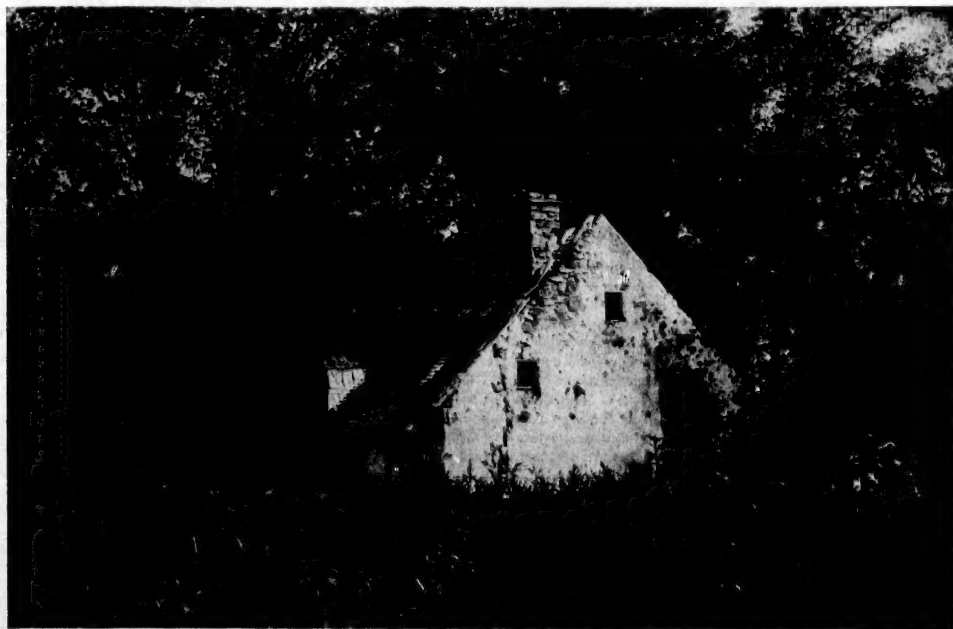


FORT ST. GABRIEL.
Built about 1660, at Point St. Charles.

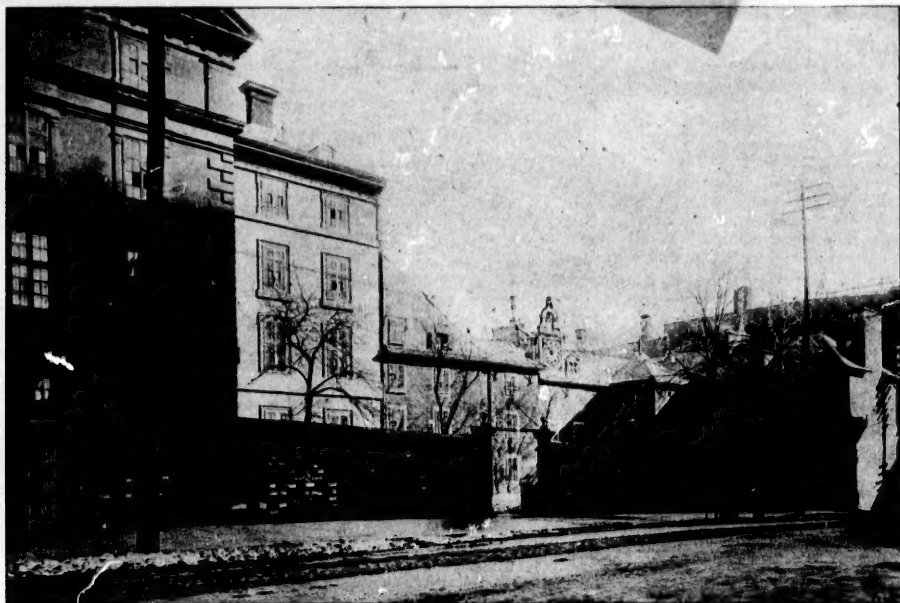
ing torture in the infliction of which the Iroquois were adepts. Maisonneuve, a skilful officer kept his little force well in hand, and fought always on the defensive; but his men, impatient at this, clamoured to be allowed to attack the enemy and imputed their commander's caution to cowardice. This state of affairs threatened to subvert discipline, and the governor decided to show them his ability to fight in the open as well as under cover. On the thirtieth of March 1644 the opportunity came. The enemy had approached the fort, lurking in the forest just beyond the clearing. The soldiers asked to be permitted to attack; Maisonneuve acquiesced and himself led them out into the woods. Sudden-

ly they were met with volleys and yells from the Iroquois, who pressed the Frenchman close, and after a stubborn fight, forced them slowly backwards towards the fort. When out of the bush, they broke and ran for the shelter of the palisades leaving Maisonneuve alone to cover the retreat. Slowly he retired, killed an Indian chief who tried to seize him, and regained the friendly wall. From that day his valour was unquestioned. The scene of this fight was about where Place D'Armes Square is now laid out.

During the next eighteen years no event of special note marked the history of the settlement. The colony grew slowly but steadily, in spite of the



THE HOUSE OF ROBERT DE LA SALLE, ON LOWER LACHINE RIVER.
Built about 1670.



THE OLD SEMINARY BUILDING, NOTRE DAME STREET.

Iroquois war which continued with scarcely an intermission, the savages cutting off a man here and another there on every possible occasion. Maisonneuve who had gone on a visit to France, returned in 1653, bringing a number of recruits, and again in 1659 the little town received a large accession to its strength. The newcomers, comprising soldiers, laborers, priests, nuns, and some thirty-two young women—the future wives of the colonists—reached Quebec on the ship “St. André” in September, and from thence made a laborious journey to Montreal in small boats, the trip occupying no less than fifteen days. Their poverty was great, thanks to the peculations of Dauversiere; and the feeble village had difficulty in maintaining them through the winter.

As the area of settlement expanded new defensive posts were erected. In 1648, there was constructed a new redoubt to the south of the fort; in 1656 another to the east; while in the following year a more formidable work was built on high ground near where Dalhousie Square is now situated. Two years later other forts were erected, one to the north some distance beyond the stream that then formed the northern boundary of the settlement; another at the foot of St. Mary's current, and a third—that of St. Gabriel,—to the west; a building which existed in part to within a few years of the present day. The appearance of the Montreal of 1659 has been well described by le Vicomte d'Argenson, the Governor of Canada, in a letter dated the 4th of August of that year. On approaching the town from Quebec the first object seen is the large stone windmill, surrounded by a palisade pierced for musketry; then came the houses of the inhabitants—an irregular line of

dwellings stretched along the river bank, just near enough to each other to afford mutual defence. Near the end of this row came the building and chapel of the Hotel Dieu, on the corner of what are now St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets; immediately west was the residence of the Governor; and almost opposite to it, across the St. Pierre river, stood the original fort. Here flew the colours of France; and from it emanated the orders which governed the little colony. The entire population did not exceed 375 souls. The spiritual and educational privileges of the settlement far exceeded those of a temporal nature. The pious enthusiasts who projected the colony had become reduced to five or six Associates; the heavy drain on their purses and the financial blunders of the unhappy Dauversiere, had disgusted them with the whole enterprise, and they were only too willing to convey everything over to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who accepted, and thus became the proprietors of the island. Four priests of that order came to Montreal and assumed its spiritual control. The Governor gave up his residence for their occupation and this they made their headquarters until their permanent building near the parish church was ready. The first chapel had been within the walls of the fort; then followed the erection of the Hotel Dieu, combining church and hospital.

During all these years the Indian war had raged relentlessly. The Iroquois knew neither pity nor fear. Well supplied with firearms and ammunition and of unusual physical strength and agility, he was more than a match for the European soldier. The outskirts of the settlements swarmed with their dusky forms. At Montreal they would seal up to the houses under cover of night and wait to toma-

hawk or capture the first Frenchman who should come out. Priest or nun, soldier or settler, it mattered not; all were butchered on sight, or reserved for the indescribable tortures that only an American Indian could think of inflicting. Major Closse, next in command to Maisonneuve and one of the most energetic officers in the colony, was shot by the savages. Matters were at their worst, and the fortunes of the whole colony were at their lowest point, when a deed of heroism, unexcelled in the annals of history, resulted in an enforced respite from the attack of the Iroquois. Adam Daulac or Dollard had been a resident of Montreal for three years; he was twenty-five years of age, of good family, and had been in the army. He volunteered to lead a small picked band of colonists to attack the Iroquois on their way down the Ottawa river, not only for the direct loss that he would thus be able to inflict on the enemy, but to show them that the French, although surrounded and harassed, still had sufficient *elan* to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. His offer was accepted; sixteen more young men volunteered to join in the expedition; they bound themselves by oath to accept no quarter, received the sacrament in the little chapel of the Hotel Dieu, bade the last farewell to their friends, and in April set out on their forlorn hope. Slowly ascending the Ottawa, they reached the Long Sault rapid about the first of May. Here in an old disused Indian fort they determined to meet the Iroquois. In a day or two they were joined by a reinforcement of friendly Hurons and Algonquins who had heard of their enterprise and seized the opportunity of striking a blow at the common enemy. The expected Iroquois came. Attacking again and



RUINS OF HOUSE ON COTE DES NEIGES ROAD WHERE THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED.

again they were repulsed with severe loss, and finally had to send for the assistance of five hundred more warriors. With their help the finale to the tragedy was not long deferred. Assault followed assault until the heroic band within the fort, suffering terribly from thirst, hunger, loss of sleep, and the desertion of their Indian allies, succumbed to their savage assailants. Not a man escaped. But their defiance of the proud Iroquois, their superb resistance to his attack, the loss of so many of his best fighting men, and the overthrow of his plans for a general on-slaught on the settlements, saved Canada. No attack came that year.

In the roll of the heroes of New France, no name shines brighter than that of Adam Daulac. So the shame of all Canada, neither the scene of his self-sacrifice nor the city he helped to save, bear a monument to his memory.

From the death of Daulac until the great massacre of 1689, the Indian scourge was less keenly felt in Montreal, and more attention was given to matters of local interest. Sixteen hundred and sixty-three was the year of the great earthquake, whose effects were felt throughout all Canada and New England. In Montreal we are told that "they saw the stakes of the palisades jump up as if they had been dancing; that of two doors in the same room, one opened and the other shut of their own accord; that the chimneys and tops of the houses bent like branches of trees agitated by the winds; that when they went out to walk they felt the earth following them, and rising at every step they took." Soon another event, the loss of Maisonneuve, engrossed public attention. Canada had changed masters, passing from the hands of the "Hundred Associates," and had come under

the direct control of the King. De Mézy was sent out as Governor, and Maisonneuve, who had ably commanded at Montreal for twenty-two years, was superseded in June 1664 by de la Touche, formerly commandant at Three Rivers. Maisonneuve soon after returned to France where he resided until his death in 1676.

In 1667 the population had risen to 766, over 300 in excess of that of Quebec. Emigration from France had been steadily going on, and the ship-loads of young women sent out each year as wives for the settlers, showed the determination of the King to colonize the country in the most systematic manner. The element of the picturesque was at this time not wanting in New France. It is rather surprising that no regular troops had as yet been sent to assist or protect the settlers from their Indian foes. This was now done, and a detachment of the famous regiment of Carignan-Salières mounted the steep roads leading to the fort of Quebec in the early summer of 1665, soon to be followed by the remaining companies of that corps, uniformed in the quaint military costume of the period. Here ruled the energetic Tracy, who dazzled the eyes of the simple inhabitants and Christian Indians with a retinue and stately surroundings closely copied from the court of Versailles. At Montreal the great annual fair established by order of the King, brought together new features of picturesque interest. From all parts of the great west came the savages in swarms, their canoes bristling with beaver skins; here came the governor-general to preside at the great council which always preceded the buying and selling; and the narrow streets of the town were thronged with a motley crew of half or wholly naked Indians,

coureurs de bois, soldiers, priests, and soberly clad merchants. Peace had been made with the Iroquois in 1677, the result of an attack made on their towns in the preceding year by an expedition under the new Governor, the Sieur de Courcelle. To this force Montreal contributed her quota of fighting men, some seventy hardy *habitants*, well skilled in Indian warfare; their training rendered them of the utmost value to the expedition, and they were placed at the head of the little army. In point of the actual damage inflicted on the Iroquois, the expedition was a failure; but it showed that the colony could strike home, and that the Indian headquarters were not invulnerable. Peace came the next spring.

On the stage of Montreal life now enters one of the most heroic men that ever stepped on American soil. Robert de la Salle, born at Rouen in 1643, and educated among the Jesuits, came to Canada in 1666. The island of Montreal was then held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Eager to promote its settlement, they were anxious to see the outskirts of the town occupied by a hardy peasantry, who, under good leadership, would be invaluable in times of danger; and times of danger were almost continuous. In La Salle they recognized the leader they required; and his sterling qualities were so apparent, that they granted him—gratuitously—a large tract of land above the Lachine Rapids. Just at the entrance to Lake St. Louis he laid out a palisaded village, granting land to settlers in return for the most nominal seigneurial dues. Happily for the continent at large, his connection with Montreal soon ceased, as but three years elapsed before the settled resolution to explore the great west determined him to sell out his estate and

devote himself to discovery. The results of this are well known. His house still stands, and is the Montreal Mecca to which all visitors, interested in the history of North America, turn their steps.

In 1669 a new Governor for the Island was appointed by the priests of the Seminary, to whom had again been granted the right to appoint that officer. This was M. Perrot, a captain in the regiment of Auvergne. With an eye to the future, he had his commission confirmed by the King, thus rendering him largely independent of the ecclesiastics. His *penchant* for personal gain soon markedly developed itself; and in his case was accompanied by such an entire disregard for the interests of his people, as to incur great dislike from the merchants of the town. On the island near St. Anne's, that still bears his name, he erected a storehouse and there stationed one of his lieuten-

About this time the first regular survey of Montreal was made, and streets regularly laid out. This was done by Bénéigne Basset, first land surveyor, under superintendence of Dollier de Casson, Superior of the Seminary. Records show that from then until the end of the century a large number of streets were opened up. In 1677 was built the Mountain Fort, on the site of the present Seminary college, the towers of which still stand, two of the very few monuments remaining of the Montreal of two centuries ago.

War with the Iroquois again broke out, and with it came the most disastrous calamity that had yet visited the settlement. Under the able and vigorous regime of Frontenac, the hatchet had been buried; and it proved a dark day for *La Nouvelle France* when he was recalled. With his successor La Barre, the principle of self-advantage was para-

to death at their captors' leisure. Although strong detachments of troops were near by, Denonville, who happened to be in Montreal at the time, positively forbade action, and thwarted an attack which would have without doubt proved successful and would have saved many of their unhappy countrymen from the agonies of slow death by fire. Fortunately for the colony Denonville's recall was already on the way; and the King's choice had again fallen on the greatest governor New France ever had, the Count de Frontenac.

The war, already so bloody, raged year after year with varying success. Several attacks were directed against the outlying settlements in the English colonies, and most of these were attended with success. The fur trade,—the commercial life of Montreal,—languished for a time, but by diplomacy and military skill a vast quantity of beaver



THE CHATEAU DE RAMZAY, NORTH D'ARRE STREET.

ants. The island was directly in the line taken by the savages on their way to Montreal with furs, and few were allowed to pass without an invitation to stop and there make the barter. As may be imagined this materially interfered with the chief business of Montreal, and great was the outcry. Frontenac, now Governor-in-chief, was not the man to allow such proceedings to pass unchecked and a very pretty quarrel was the upshot. The affair ended in the imprisonment and dismissal of Perrot by Frontenac; the whole matter was laid before the King who sharply rebuked them both and reinstated Perrot as governor of Montreal, holding that Frontenac had exceeded his powers. It was but the beginning of a long dispute between the ecclesiastical and civil powers, which did much to retard the progress of New France.

mount; his only marked quality was greed. Ordered home in 1684, he was replaced by the Marquis de Denonville, who, though possessing military ability and personal courage, marred his rule by an act of gross treachery to a number of Iroquois which was not forgotten. An expedition on an immense scale against the Senecas was but a partial success. Two years later, on the night of the fifth of August, 1688, about fifteen hundred Indians landed at Lachine, surrounded the houses of the settlers, and then began the most dreadful massacre recorded in the history of Canada. A large settlement, inaugurated by La Salle, had by this time grown up. Not a house in the vicinity escaped the savages. All the buildings were burned; a mere handful of settlers escaped; the remainder were either butchered on the spot or burnt

skins which had accumulated at Michillimackinac during three years was, in 1694, directed to Montreal; the impetus given to its business was enormous, and much wealth accrued to its citizens. The succeeding winter was marked with great gayety, and we at this time find mention of the first theatricals, an amateur performance of two plays, "Nicomede" and "Mithridate"; this met with severe condemnation from the clergy. The Puritanism of the neighbouring colonies seems to have infected Canada, and all worldliness and inattention to matters of religion brought down on the offender the direst penalties.

Three years later peace between England and France was declared; the news soon reached America, and hostilities ceased in New France, as the interests of the Iroquois were now firmly inter-

woven with their English allies. In November Frontenac died. His rule had shown great vigor and ability, but was marred by the encouragement of marauding expeditions of butchery and capture against the unoffending settlers on the borders of the English colonies. Callières, governor of Montreal, succeeded to the chief command.

The early years of the eighteenth century were devoid of events of special interest to Montreal. That devoted and hospitable *religieuse* Marguerite de Bourgeoys died on the twelfth of January 1700. Born in 1620, she came out to Canada in 1653, and thereafter consecrated the long remainder of her life to the extension of religion and education in the newly formed settlement; she was the foundress and first superiress of the congregation of Notre Dame. This year (1700) great attention was devoted to the repair and improvement of the fortifications. Much general military activity was shown in the town, and strangers were not admitted into any of the forts. Again were the shores of Montreal approached by Indian canoes; but this time peace, not war, was the object, a great council having been arranged by the governor to confirm the truce. The streets were thronged with the savage visitors and must have exhibited a succession of picturesque incidents. Just prior to the council, occurred the tragic death of a noted Huron chief; and his funeral was conducted with all the stately and ornate ceremonies calculated to impress the Indian visitors. Soon afterwards the proceedings commenced. Some thirteen hundred Indians were present, all regularly marshalled by tribes; prisoners were given up, the calumet smoked, and peace solemnly declared. Never before or since has Montreal seen such an assemblage.

War between France and England again broke out in 1702; the arrival of the news in Canada was soon followed by the death of the governor-general, de Callières. Again was Montreal destined to furnish the chief ruler for the country; de Vaudreuil, who had succeeded de Callières in the command of Montreal, received the appointment and removing to Quebec entered on his new duties. De Ramezay became governor of Montreal, with Major de Longueuil second in command. Under his administration the barbarous attacks on lonely settlements and farmhouses on the New England frontier were continued, and accompanied with the usual atrocities. Time brought revenge, and the memories of these raids had much to do with the determined measures put forth by Great Britain in later years for the entire extinction of French rule on the American continent. An expedition for the reduction of Montreal was actually prepared in 1709, and slowly advanced from Albany; word of its coming preceded it. De Vaudreuil hastened to Montreal and summoned a meeting of the chief officers and citizens; the danger looked so imminent they resolved to order all settlers living near, especially those on the south shore, to move their families, furniture, grain and cattle into the town. The energetic governor also there collected a large force and sent out a flying column of 1,500 men to surprise the invaders. The scouts of the two armies met and became engaged; on which the French commander, de Ramezay, returned to Montreal. The English, expecting coöperation by way of the St. Lawrence, retired when it became evident that help was not forthcoming. It was in fact, deferred until the next year, when under Sir Howden Walker and General Hill, the great expedition set out. History tells us what an utter and disastrous

failure it proved, due solely to the incapacity and cowardice of its commanders. Seldom has a greater calamity visited the British arms.

Peace came in 1713 with the Treaty of Utrecht. The cessation of hostilities gave an excellent opportunity to replace the wooden palisades which surrounded Montreal, with regular fortifications of stone and in accordance with modern systems. To M. Chaussegros de Lery, the King's engineer, was entrusted the work, under the supervision of the governor of the town, and the necessary funds were advanced by the King. Of this amount one-half was to be defrayed from the royal purse, the other half to be repaid to him by the inhabitants of the town and the Seminary, the former to repay 4,000 livres annually, the Seminary 2,000, until the whole indebtedness was paid off. Both Seminary and

vacant, the then incumbent of that office, the Baron de Longueuil, expected similar promotion; but this was denied him on the ground of his being a native of Canada, and the Marquis de Beauharnois obtained the post. The town at this period had assumed a modern and regular appearance, thanks to the fortifications just erected, and to the improvements recently made. The upper town was beginning to fill up with government and ecclesiastical buildings; while the number of dwellings occupied outside of the walls to the west and north had of late greatly increased. The Parish church was larger and much superior in every way to any edifice of the sort in Canada. Quite a number of English merchants and artisans had settled in the town, but on this fact being reported to France in 1727, instructions were sent out prohibiting them from remaining unless actually settled on land, and from trading and selling in any way. The inhabitants of Montreal were, as a rule orderly and well-behaved, but the *courcours de bois* and savages, who came to the town in great numbers during the seasons of barter, at times monopolized the streets with drunken orgies. From Montreal set out the expeditions that did much to open up the great west to European influences. In June 1727 a party representing an influential company, just organized in the colony, started out for the first time to trade on the upper Mississippi; and all similar expeditions, whether bent on commerce or war made Montreal their starting point. Such events could not fail to give increased importance to the town, and financially benefit its merchants. Up to this time we have had no word of any serious epidemic in the colony; but in 1732 it was visited by the scourge of small-pox, and in the Montreal district alone over three hundred persons died. Business was seriously affected by this outbreak, but the distress among the poorer class was much alleviated by many obtaining work on the fortifications, which, although commenced eleven years before, were still in progress, not approaching completion until 1741. Another government work undertaken soon after was the opening of a new road from Montreal to Quebec the first wheeled vehicle passing over its entire length in 1734.

In 1744 news of war between the two great powers reached America, and expeditions from Canada against the English forts and settlements were the order of the day. From December 1745 to the following August the record shows Montreal to have been the depot from which these war parties were sent out. The list is a long one, but the detachments were small and the work accomplished of a trivial nature, and did no serious harm to the English power. In July 1746 a levy of 1,600 men was ordered to be made in the Montreal district; this with other drafts took so heavily on its resources that it was officially reported to France as being "wholly stripped of people"; shortly afterwards 300 men raised in the Quebec district had to be sent to garrison Montreal and its adjacent forts, the former alone mounting 33 pieces of ordnance, Louisbourg had fallen, and the results of the war had been disastrous in the extreme to France. Peace was restored in 1747, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the summer of 1749, Montreal was visited by an eminent Swedish naturalist, Peter Kalm, who has left a full account of his experiences and observations. Three days after his arrival the peace between England and France was publicly proclaimed. There was great show of rejoicing at

RÈGLEMENT DE LA CONFRERIE

DE L'ADORATION PERPÉTUELLE

DU

S. SACREMENT,

ET

DE LA BONNE MORT.

Erigée dans l'Eglise Paroissiale de Ville-Marie, en l'Île de Montréal, en Canada.

Nouvelle Edition revue, corrigée & augmentée.



A MONTREAL:

CHEZ F. MEUNIER & C. BROSSE, Imprimeurs & Libraires; près le Marché. 1775.

FACSIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF FIRST BOOK
PRINTED IN MONTREAL.

inhabitants were strongly opposed to this taxation, the people generally having sufficient confidence in their own valour for defence against any enemy, and failed to see the necessity for these fortifications; but the order came from the King, and they, as dutiful subjects, obeyed. The work was begun in 1717, but was soon afterwards discontinued, the funds not coming to hand, and it was not until 1721 that it was again steadily prosecuted. The new defences consisted of a solid wall of masonry with a ditch on three sides, and containing thirteen bastions. The total cost was 445,000 livres. Seven gates afforded means of ingress and egress. The Place d'Armes was laid out in front of the Parish Church, and the Royal Battery erected at Citadel Hill. That year (1721) occurred Montreal's first serious fire, and many buildings were destroyed. The results, as in latter years, were beneficial; better buildings were erected, and legislation forbade the further erection of any but stone structures. Shingles were disallowed and roof coverings were hereafter to be of slate, tiles, or double boards.

In 1725 the Marquis de Vaudreuil died. As the two previous governors of Montreal had succeeded to the higher position on its becoming

N^o. 1.

(1)

1778.)

GAZETTE

DU COMMERCE

ET LITTÉRAIRE.

Pour la Ville & District de MONTREAL.



MERCREDI,

3 Juin 1778.

AUX CITOYENS.

MESSIEURS,

JE me félicite de vous avoir proposé l'établissement d'un Papier Périodique, non pas tant par rapport à moi-même, que par les avantages que vous en retirerez. Je vois que plusieurs d'entre vous, Messieurs, m'encouragent par leurs Soustractions, & que malgré la disette présente de ce qui peut intéresser le Commerce ou d'autres objets qui flatteroit votre curiosité, vous recevez avec empressement les offres sincères que je vous ai faites, de travailler autant qu'il seroit à mon pouvoir pour la satisfaction de tous & d'un chacun en particulier.

Je m'étois proposé de remplir la Feuille des Avertissements publics & des affaires qui pourroient intéresser le Commerce. L'un & l'autre manquent pour le présent. Peu d'Avertissement, vu que le Papier n'est pas encore connu : vous savez, Messieurs, aussi bien que moi, la situation présente quant au Commerce, en conséquence je crois n'avoir aucun reproche à recevoir pour ces deux articles.

Quant aux morceaux variés de Littérature, j'espère me mettre à l'abri par le soin que je prendrai pour vous procurer ceux que je croirai les plus amusants & les plus instructifs. Je n'ignore point la difficulté de plaire à tous à la fois ; mais qu'arrivera-t-il ? La Feuille qui contiendra une plus grande quantité de matières sérieuses ne plaira pas à

Tome I.

quelques personnes, mais bien à d'autres. La Semaine suivante, celui qui n'eût pas daigné jeter un coup d'œil sur le Papier précédent, saisira avec avidité le suivant, parce qu'il flattera son caractère, ou sera plus à la portée de ses connoissances, les sujets lui seront plus familiers, les objets peints de manière qu'il n'ait pas besoin de microscope pour les apercevoir : chacun tour à tour y trouvera son amusement ou son instruction. Le père de famille trouvera des ressources pour procurer de l'éducation à ses enfans. Les enfans y liront des préceptes dont la pratique sera avantageuse. Les différentes matières qui seront traitées plairont aux uns, déplairont aux autres, mais chacun aura son tour.

Il est peu de Province qui aient besoin d'encouragement autant que celle que nous habitons ; on peut dire en général, que les ports ne furent ouverts qu'au commerce des choses qui tendent à la satisfaction de l'homme. Vit-on jamais, & existoit-il encore une bibliothèque ou même le brin d'une bibliothèque qui puisse être regardée comme un monument, non d'une science profonde mais de l'envie & du désir de savoir. Vous conviendrez Messieurs, que jusqu'à présent la plus grande partie se sont renfermés dans une sphère bien étroite : ce n'est pas faute de disposition ou de bon vouloir d'acquiescer des connoissances, mais de l'absence. Sous le règne précédent vous étiez en partie occupés que des troubles qui agitoient votre Province, vous ne pouviez que ce qui pouvoit satisfaire vos goûts.

REPRINT OF FIRST NUMBER OF "THE MONTREAL GAZETTE,"
THE EARLIEST NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN THE CITY.



THE OLD WINDMILL, LOWER LACPIKE ROAD

the event; the troops were under arms, salutes were fired and the whole town was illuminated. Kalm speaks highly of the character and manners of the inhabitants. The women were handsome, well-bred, modest, and fond of household duties; the men civil and obliging. The town presented a good appearance, many houses being of stone although the majority were of wood; the better sort of dwellings had a door towards the street with a seat on each side of it where the inmates would sit in their leisure hours. Friday was market-day, and the town was then thronged with the country-folk and Indians living in the vicinity. The hospital, a government institution, was man-

naged in a liberal spirit, the invalid if in the crown service, being provided with all necessaries and medical attendance at the cost of the King, unless his illness was contracted attending to his private affairs. When there was room enough the townspeople had also the benefit of the hospital at a very moderate cost. Wages paid to servants were decidedly low compared to the present day; a man receiving about one hundred and fifty livres a year, while a maid servant was content with one hundred. Many other interesting details of a similar nature are given, and form altogether an excellent picture of life in Montreal nearly a century and a half ago.

Montreal now entered on her last years under

the *flour-de-lis*. The peace celebrated with so much rejoicing was but a short one, and the stormy period of the great war with England grew near. Throughout every campaign, the island town became as usual, the base from which most land expeditions set out and to which they steered their course after victory or defeat. Its citizens in 1753 saw the embarkation of the forces sent by Duquesne for the conquest of the Ohio country; and thither soon returned the commander, Marin, to die, followed before long by the greater part of the detachment, reduced to shadows by the exposure and hardships to which they had been subjected. As is well known, the attack by Washington on Jumonville occurred two years before the war was officially declared by the rival courts, and thus involved the American dependencies of both nations in hostilities long before the general outbreak. But six battalions could be spared by France for Canada; four of these under the command of Baron Dieskau arrived in 1755; the remaining two came a year later. With them and in command, came that accomplished soldier and honourable man, the Marquis de Montcalm. He almost immediately proceeded to Montreal, and visited the settlement of christian Indians at Caughnawaga, where he does not appear to have been greatly edified by the appearance of the converted natives and their families. Montreal as the key and base of operations, became his headquarters, and thither came the Governor de Vaudreuil, and all the chief men of the colony. With so great an influx of distinguished visitors the social life of the town became no less brilliant than its military aspect. Great ceremony was observed, combined with as great a degree of hospitality. At Montcalm's table sixteen persons dined daily during the winter of 1756-7 and up to Lent he was in the habit of giving each week

ST. JAMES' STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
The first Protestant Church in Montreal. Built 1794.

three great suppers lasting until two in the morning. Lent checked these gaieties, but in May they were resumed to an even greater extent.

But the summer was at hand and preparations for war superseded all social and domestic enjoyments. In July over one thousand savages came down to Montreal and there encamped, until sent on to Ticonderoga, and to the victorious assault on Fort William Henry. Hither after the bloody scenes that followed the surrender of the latter post, came hundreds of English prisoners to mourn their murdered comrades and the imbecility of their commanders. The Indian allies of the French were masters of the situation and practically did what they pleased, the French evidently too afraid of the loss of their help to interfere with or thwart them in the slightest, even in the streets of Montreal. Here before the eyes of the whole town the savages killed one of their prisoners and actually forced his comrades to eat the flesh; and a French writer has further affirmed that mothers were compelled to eat their children. Through the streets of the town roamed the Indians, giving insult and threatening murder on any citizen who offended them; the Governor de Vaudreuil not only took no steps to check their barbarous acts, but rewarded them handsomely and sent them home. He did much, however, in purchasing from them English prisoners whom they would otherwise have carried to their forest homes to exist in slavery. Nearly all were thus redeemed before their captors left Montreal.

In September of this year (1757) Montcalm left Montreal for Quebec, where he spent the winter, returning in February. For some reason he preferred Quebec, probably because the Governor-General was in Montreal; for between the latter and his little court on one hand, and Montcalm and

AN
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
MERCHANTS, TRADERS,
AND
HOUSEKEEPERS,
RESIDING IN
MONTREAL.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF THE TOWN.

BY THOMAS DOIGE.

MONTREAL:

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1859.

FACSIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF MONTREAL'S
FIRST DIRECTORY.

the Imperial officers on the other the relations were decidedly strained. A divided command has always resulted in jealousy and ill-feeling; and the

relations of de Vaudreuil and Montcalm throughout the war were no exception to the rule. Yet everything was apparently smooth, and dinners, dances, and picnics were the order of the day. But there was a darker side to this picture. While the rulers feasted the people starved. By midwinter the visible supply of flour in Montreal had been exhausted, and the improvident, the poor and the soldiers had to live on short allowance of food; and of this horse flesh formed a large proportion. A mob besieged the Governor's house and flocked about him when he went out; he answered them with threats. The colony troops broke into mutiny, and did their utmost to incite the French regulars to join; the Governor was powerless; and the trouble was only quelled by the energy and tact of the indomitable Levis. Soon came the spring, and with it action; the incipient rebellion died out.

The campaign of 1758 opened; Louisbourg fell before the persistence of Amherst's attack; but this success was counterbalanced by the marvellous victory achieved at Ticonderoga by Montcalm, where he beat back an army of nearly five times his strength. Yet Montreal and all Canada were in a deplorable state. Provisions were at famine prices; a British squadron cruised about the Gulf and intercepted many vessels with supplies; salt cod and horseflesh were the staple articles of diet. All this time the official heads of the colony and the officers in command of posts were, with few exceptions, swindling and speculating in every direction. Montcalm, honourable and pure amid all this trouble, sent two envoys to France to lay the state of the country before the King. The response was unsatisfactory, for France, herself in peril, could spare little for her American colony. The opening of the season of 1759 brought all that could be sent, less than five



VIEW FROM THE MOUNTAIN.
MONTREAL IN 1840.

hundred men; and with them came the startling news of the expedition fitting out in England for the reduction of Quebec. All was bustle and excitement; Montcalm spared no exertion, omitted no precaution for a successful resistance to the invaders; Montreal was almost denuded of troops, all but a small garrison being ordered to the threatened city. Every available man and youth in the colony was under arms; defensive works were thrown up at every point where they might be of use; and Quebec swarmed with troops, over sixteen thousand men being mustered there. The militia from Montreal occupied the extreme left of the army encamped along the Beauport flats.

The stirring events of that summer do not come within the scope of this sketch. Wolfe came; besieged Quebec; attacked and was defeated; attacked again and won; the city surrendered and the remnants of the French army fled to Montreal. Then they again took heart; recruited their strength; restored discipline in the ranks; and in turn fought and defeated the English, just prior to the arrival of supplies and reinforcements for the latter. Hope must now have died in the hearts of de Vaudreuil and his followers, as retreating again to Montreal, they realized that nothing but a miracle could save them. Again during all that summer of 1760 were the narrow streets of Montreal crowded with soldiery, awaiting the end. They had struggled hard and long for the existence of the *fleur-de-lis* in North America; but France had done little to help them, while her hereditary enemy was neglecting no measure that would hasten their overthrow. Deserted, outnumbered and hemmed in on every side there was no recourse but in capitulation.

On the sixth of September the army of Amherst had reached Montreal, and was encamped on its northern side. On the seventh, Murray disem-

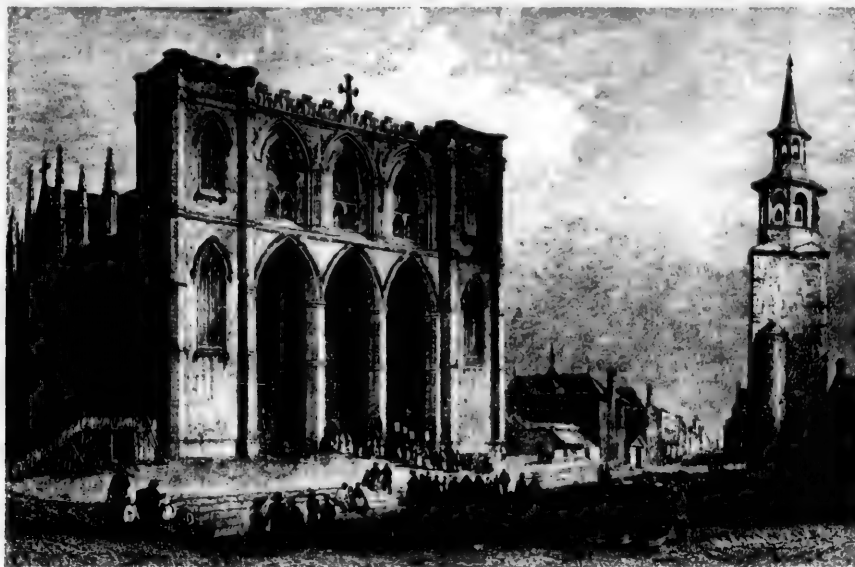
barked his forces on the east, and Haviland's men were already waiting on the south. The whole British force amounted to 17,000 men, while the French army had been so reduced by the wholesale desertion of the Canadian militia and the Colony troops that it did not exceed 2,500 in all. Nothing remained to be done but to gain the best possible terms. Vaudreuil drew up a set of articles of capitulation to be submitted; called a council of war that unanimously approved of them, and, on the seventh, sent them by Bougainville to the British commander. Some were granted, others modified, and the rest refused. Negotiations went on during the day, and on the following morning Vaudreuil accepted the terms as insisted on by Amherst, signed the capitulation, and Canada and all the undefined territory to which it laid claim passed forever from France. The terms of surrender were easy, and practically no changes that would unfavorably affect domestic, social, or religious life were made. The next act in this eventful drama was the formal taking possession of the town for King George. A detachment moved out from the British camp with colours flying and bands playing; first the Royal Artillery under Colonel Haldimand; then the Grenadiers of the line, under Colonel Massey; and last came the Light Infantry under Colonel Amherst. No more fitting types of the majesty and valour of the British Army could have been selected. The Royal Artillery, unequalled then as now for courage, daring and skill; the Grenadiers, of superb physique, whose only fault had been too great impetuosity to engage the enemy; and the Light Infantry—the "Light Bobs" of later days—who for intelligence, for celerity of movement, and for general efficiency had been conspicuous throughout the war. Down from the camp, past the suburbs and in through the gate

they marched; the citadel was taken possession of and on its flagstaff the white banner of France was replaced by the red ensign of England. Guards were mounted and sentries posted; the French garrison laid down their arms, and their regimental colours were duly handed over to the senior ensign in the British army. The surrender was complete.

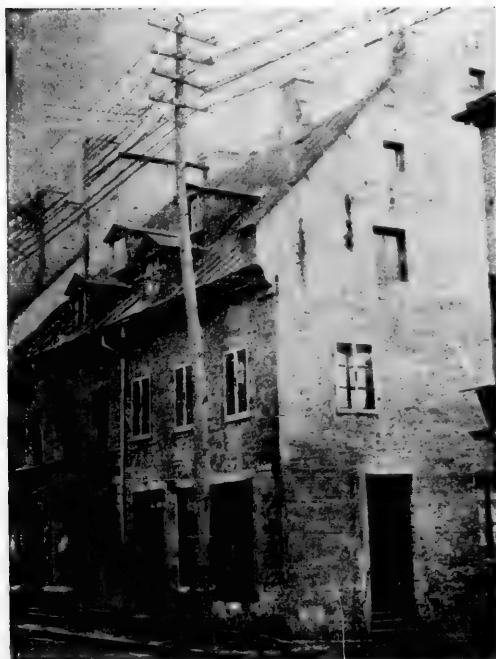
The inauguration of the British regime found Montreal a well built and prosperous city. Unlike Quebec it had been visited by no disastrous bombardment, and the prominent position it had necessarily assumed during the entire war had brought influence and the expenditure of much official money, while the presence of so many of the troops and government officials had induced a substantial increase of buildings. Almost all the French officials, both civil and military, not unlike the U.E. Loyalists of later days, were too honourable and patriotic to transfer their allegiance to a foreign monarch, and returned to France as soon as possible. The bulk of the rank and file of the Imperial army followed their example; but the Colony troops and the militia remained in Canada almost to a man. Of the Canadian noblesse many went home; but a large number remained to bring up families, whose descendants to-day in many instances occupy prominent positions in Parliament, in the learned professions, in the military service, and in the business circles of British North America. The town and district were placed under the charge of General Gage, whose rule was at once beneficial and popular. Until attention could be given by the law officers of the Crown to the establishment of a permanent system of legal procedure for the new colony, the administration of justice had to partake more or less of a military nature. The courts thus established were composed of French-Canadian militia officers who had power to



VIEW FROM THE RIVER,
MONTREAL IN 1860.



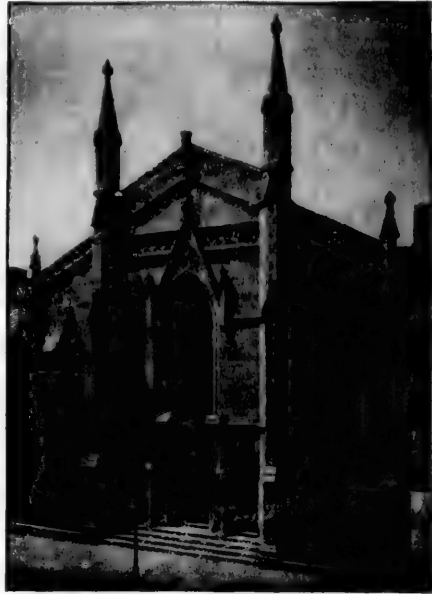
NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL IN 1860.



VIEWS OF OLD HOUSE, CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. PETER STREETS.
Built 1767.

give summary decisions in cases brought before them, subject to appeal by the litigants to the commanding officer of the district. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris confirmed the capitulation of Canada, and the King, by Royal proclamation, ordered the laws of England to be in force in the colony. General Murray was appointed Governor. A good deal of dissatisfaction and trouble occurred during his term of office; disputes between the new and old settlers, and between the former and the Governor himself were of constant occurrence, and after an administration of two years he was recalled by the home government.

In our local history two events of special interest mark the decade. In 1764 Mr. Thomas Walker, a Justice of the Peace, had occasion while in the performance of his duty, to order a Captain Payne to be committed to prison, whence he was released by order of the Chief Justice after a few days confinement. Payne's friends marked out Walker for vengeance. He was attacked in his own house by a party of disguised men who wounded him with a sword-cut, cut off his right ear, and were trying to cut his throat, when they were alarmed and made off. A number of arrests were made, but only one of the suspected parties was indicted; this was Capt. Disney of H.M. 44th Regiment, and the proceedings at his trial gave occasion to one of the first Canadian imprints. He was honourably acquitted of the charge. In spite of a reward of £400 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage (£100 by the King, £100 by Walker and £200 by the Government) the offenders were never known. Walker afterwards became a rebel, and aided the Americans in their invasion of Canada in 1775.



ST. JAMES STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.
Built in 1840.



THE HARBOUR OF MONTREAL IN 1840.

On Saturday, the 18th of May 1765, the second great fire that visited Montreal, broke out in a house on St. Paul street occupied by one Livingston. The wind was high, and no appliances existed for the suppression of conflagrations. Quickly the flames spread from house to house; beyond the help of the military, and personal efforts nothing could be done; and it was not until over one hundred buildings—one-fourth of the entire city—had been destroyed that the fire was checked. This was brought about only by the demolition of part of the hospital of the *Sœurs de la Congregation* on Notre Dame street. So fierce were the flames and so high the wind, that some buildings outside the walls and beyond the little river St. Pierre were consumed. This disastrous event brought great distress to the sufferers; over two hundred families were rendered homeless and destitute, eighty-seven of these being on St. Paul street alone. The financial loss was carefully estimated, and amounted to nearly £117,000—an enormous sum for a little town such as Montreal then was. Liberal subscriptions were made in England and elsewhere in aid of the sufferers, the King himself giving £500.

Misfortunes seldom come singly, and less than three years had elapsed when another great conflagration visited Montreal, whose people were just recovering from the effects of the first fire. It broke out in the house of a person named Tison, near the St. Lawrence gate, situated where Fortification lane now runs into St. Lambert Hill. Starting at ten o'clock on the evening of the 11th of April 1768, it raged furiously all that night, and destroyed ninety houses, two churches and a charity school. Again large sums were subscribed to aid the sufferers, England contributing by far the greatest amount.

The annals of the city furnish few matters of interest until the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774. This famous bill, framed in the special interests of the French inhabitants of Canada, was apparently well received by that class; but to the British settlers it was anything but palatable, and throughout the southern colonies was received with a storm of indignation. The King, convinced that it was giving ample justice to his Canadian subjects, eagerly gave it the Royal assent. In revenge for this, some Montreal opponent of the measure took a rather comical liberty with a statue of his Majesty which at that time stood in one of the public squares. On the first of May 1775, the good people of the city were amazed to find the statue painted black, and a string of beads with a cross suspended around the neck. A mitre had been placed on the head while underneath was written in French "This is the Pope of Canada and the 'Sot of England.'" The perpetrator of this insult was never discovered, although a reward of 100 guineas was offered for his apprehension.

The passage of the Quebec Act, and the agitation throughout the country which accompanied it, was but the prelude to one of the most important events in our history—the invasion of Canada by the American rebels in 1775. I call it important not for the immediate military occurrences of the campaign which, though exciting, and occurring in rapid succession, were on a small scale and left no special results; but important as exhibiting the eagerness of the rebels to gain over Canada to their views, and the enterprise and vigor they showed in the invasion; and as being well calculated to show the temper and sentiments of the Canadians after



NELSON'S MONUMENT IN 1840.

fifteen years of British rule. In the campaign Montreal played a part second only to that borne by Quebec.

The expedition for the invasion of Canada—or rather for the despicable object of seducing the Canadians from their allegiance—was under the command of Richard Montgomery, a general in the rebel army. He had fought under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and had doubtless been in Montreal on its occupation by the British forces in 1760. He had now returned, but this time as an opponent of the flag he had once fought for; he had turned from the red to the blue. His advance was rapid, and the fact of there being very few British troops in Canada at the time, greatly assisted him. The forts at St. Johns and Chambly, with but trifling garrisons surrendered within a few days, and he then pushed on to attack Montreal. In the mean time he had dispatched a party of 150 men under Colonel

Ethen Allen to attack the city; a rather injudicious proceeding, as Governor Carleton—who was in Montreal at the time—got together about 30 regulars and 300 militia, sent them against the rebels, took Allen and his entire detachment prisoners, and sent them to Quebec whence they were forwarded to England. On the advent of Montgomery and his army, Carleton withdrew his little force from Montreal to Quebec to increase the garrison at that more important point. Scarcely had he left before the Americans appeared. No defence could be made; articles of capitulation were therefore drawn up by the citizens and presented to Montgomery by a deputation of leading people. To these he gave a lengthy reply, according to most of the terms they proposed; and at nine o'clock on the following morning (13th Nov. 1775) the Continental troops took possession of the town. Being a rather ragged lot, and much in want of military stores of various kinds, they



OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

found the King's storehouse a great acquisition to their stock, and equipped themselves liberally. Quebec was, however, the key to the possession of Canada, and Montgomery lost no time in proceeding thither with the bulk of his army to Jean his *confreere*, Arnold, who had led a strong detachment up the Chaudiere direct to the attack of Quebec, and was then investing the place. In the early morning of the 1st of January, 1776, they attacked, but were defeated with heavy loss, and in the struggle Montgomery lost his life.

Arnold retained his force in the neighbourhood of Quebec; but although in receipt of reinforcements could make no impression on the fortifications, and in May the whole rebel army retreated to Sorel, whence they were soon driven out of the Province, the arrival of fresh troops from England enabling Carleton to take the offensive. During the remainder of that unhappy war Montreal became, as in former years, an important military centre. Here came the unfortunate Burgoyne and his army, and set out on that disastrous expedition that ended in his surrender at Saratoga.

The temporary occupation of Montreal by the Americans had at least one excellent result, the establishment of a printing press in the city. Joseph Fleury de Mesplet, who had been brought by the invaders to influence the French Canadians in favour of the colonial cause, was our first printer; and the first fruits of his labour was a little book entitled, "*Règlement de la Confrérie de l'adoration perpétuelle du S. Sacrement*," published in 1776; a *fac simile* of the title page of the book is reproduced on page nine of this work. Two years later appeared Montreal's earliest newspaper, *La Gazette Littéraire*, and which has had a continuous existence down to the present day. It appeared wholly in French, a fact which shows how comparatively small was the English element in the town at that time. The little sheet was devoted exclusively to literary and philosophical subjects, the current news of the day, either local or general, not finding any mention in its pages.

Sir Guy Carleton having, in 1777, demanded his recall, Major-General Haldimand succeeded him, arriving in Quebec in the latter part of 1777. On the 8th of the following August he made a state visit to Montreal, and was received with the usual honours and addresses. His administration was

characterized by severity and harshness; few events worthy of special note occurred while it lasted. He was recalled in 1785, and succeeded temporarily by Henry Hamilton, who, in 1786, gave place to Canada's old friend and governor, Carleton, now raised to the peerage as Lord Dorchester. He ruled wisely and well for ten years. An event of local interest was the granting to the members of the Church of England in Montreal a building for their sole use, they having previously worshipped in the Recollet Church, by the courtesy of its clergy. As a result of the visit of the bishop of Nova Scotia the congregation obtained from the Governor the use of the old Jesuits chapel; its interior was renovated, and divine service was held for the first time on the 30th of December, 1789.

The greatest event in the English colonization of Canada, the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists, had a marked effect on the prosperity of the city. Prior to the peace of 1783 a considerable number had, from time to time, come overland into Canada, chiefly from sections of the revolted colonies where the victorious rebels had made life almost unendurable for those who choose to remain loyal to their Sovereign, even their lives being often in

danger; a large proportion of these settled at Montreal and Quebec, thus making a material increase in the population of these two towns, and in the various branches of their business. The next summer—1783—brought a very large influx of these devoted people, and they continued to arrive for some time; but the newcomers of these later years settled principally in the country districts, liberal inducements for this being held out to them by the Home authorities.

The Duke of Clarence, who, in 1830, succeeded to the throne as William IV., visited Canada in 1787, being at that time in command of H.M.S. Pegasus. On the 8th of September—the anniversary of the capitulation—he visited Montreal, where he was received with all honours due to his rank. A noteworthy incident of his Canadian visit was the abortive attempt to substitute "William Henry" for "Sorel," as the permanent name of the village at the junction of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence.

The rapid settlement of the wild lands west of Montreal by the Loyalists—largely English, and almost exclusively Protestant—had much to do with the decision of the British Government to divide Canada into two distinct provinces, and give to each a settled constitution in accordance with British representative government. Accordingly, in 1791, was passed the Act which provided for these changes, embodying also many minor features. Montreal was now entitled to representation in the newly-formed House of Assembly, and the following were elected for that purpose: West Ward, Messrs James McGill and J. B. Durocher; East Ward, Joseph Frobisher and John Richardson; the County, L. J. Papineau and James Walker. In the same year the boundaries of the city were considerably enlarged, being extended some distance on each side beyond the fortification. A fortnightly mail service was also established between Montreal and the northern states. Altogether, the year was a notable one in the history of the city.

From this date down to the breaking out of the second war with the United States, Montreal made steady progress in all lines. In 1792 the first Protestant church in the city was built, being the old Scotch chapel on St. Gabriel street, still standing, and constituting one of the most interesting mementos of our early civic life. That year also saw the French Revolution, and the orgies of blood and fire that were indulged in by the Jacobins in

*We do hereby Certify, that Mr. Benjamin Reek
of Montreal
has paid the Sum of Six Pounds Five Shillings
Currency, being a Deposit of Two and half per Centum upon Five Shares in
THE MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, agreeable to the Ar-
ticles of Association, subscribed in the name of Esq. H. H. West Esq.*
L. 6.50
Montreal, 13th Dec. 1818
John Currier
Mr. Foy
B. Beaman



OLD MONTREAL HOUSE.

prostitution of the sacred name of liberty. Canada, secure under British protection, had only the interest in the event which kinship and language could give; its effect was to make her people appreciate to a greater degree the blessings of the good government they now enjoyed.

The last years of the eighteenth century, and the first of its successor saw Montreal making determined efforts towards the introduction of civic improvements on the lines then in vogue in well ordered communities. New buildings were rapidly going up in all the suburbs; but it must be added that in the absence of any settled system, the streets thus formed were irregular in every way. On the 3rd of June, 1799, an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of a City Surveyor, on a salary of £200, to superintend the laying-out of the growing localities just outside the walls. A court house was also decided on, no suitable provision having hitherto existed for the proper carrying on of judicial proceedings, and in 1801 an Act was passed constituting a company for the supplying of the inhabitants with water through pipes laid in the streets. Unfortunately, the latter scheme was at first a decided failure, owing to the poor quality of the wooden pipes laid, and much delay ensued. In the same year the removal of the old fortifications was legalized, the result of a petition to that end sent to the government in 1797. This much needed work was thereafter proceeded with, and was accompanied by the very liberal measure on the part of the Crown of restoring the land thus reclaimed to the heirs of the persons to whom it had originally belonged before being taken by the French government as sites for the defensive works.

The burning of the building used as a jail in 1803 was the occasion of an ebullition of parliamentary wrath directed against certain Montreal citizens. To replace the building, a new one was ordered in 1805 and for the expense of same special taxes were levied on certain goods, the imposition of which was warmly opposed by the Montreal representatives in the Assembly. Their vigorous action met with so much approbation from their fellow-citizens that a public dinner was given to them, at which certain toasts—innocent enough to the eyes of to-day—were deemed by the Assembly as libellous, and being reported in the *Montreal Gazette*, an order was given to arrest Edward Edwards the printer, and Isaac Todd, chairman; but these gentlemen retired from public life for a short season and could not be found when the Sergeant-at-arms arrived from Quebec. This interference with the press now seems most arbitrary, but was common enough then and should be judged solely from the standard of that age.

In June 1803, the chapel used by the Church of England congregation was burnt, and a new edifice was decided on. A lot of ground on Notre Dame street, the site of the old French prison, was obtained, and the efforts towards building were so successful as to admit of the corner stone being laid by the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the 21st of June 1805. For want of sufficient funds but little further progress was made for some time, and it was not until the 9th of October 1814 that the first service was held in the new building.

December 1805 saw the inauguration of the movement which resulted in the erection of Nelson's monument. The news of his great victory and heroic death reached the town during the pro-

gress of a ball which was being held in the Exchange Coffee House; while the company was at supper the papers arrived and the despatch was read aloud. Intense excitement was aroused, and the chairman, Mr. Samuel Gerrard, suddenly inspired with a happy thought, proposed that a monument should be erected in the city to the memory of the slain Admiral. This was acceded to, and a large amount subscribed on the spot. Committees were appointed, a grant of land procured from the Governor, and the foundation stone of the present pillar was laid on the 17th of August 1809, soon followed by the completion of the work, at a total cost of £1,300.

The population of the town at this period had grown to about 12,000, and improved means of communication with other places were eagerly looked for. Steam navigation was just commencing to be known, and Montreal was not long in availing herself of the discovery. To John Molson, one of her foremost citizens of that day, is due the credit as the prime mover in this direction. During the summer of 1809 he fitted up a little steamer called the *Accommodation*, and on the 3rd of November of that year despatched her to Quebec; she arrived there after a passage of sixty-six hours, thirty of which were spent at anchor. She carried ten passengers, and created great excitement and interest wherever she stopped. It is worthy of note that this vessel was the second steamer launched on the American continent. Steam navigation in this port thus begun, grew steadily year by year, until it has assumed its present large proportions.

The grim prospect of war with the neighbouring Republic had been gradually developing into a still more formidable certainty. On the 18th June 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain. By some extraordinary fatality, the official news of this did not reach Sir George Prevost until the 7th July; but a citizen of Montreal, the Hon. John Richardson, received intelligence of the act through a private source, and immediately advised the Governor. By the Americans, Canada was thought an easy prey, and the great army of invasion which had been in preparation for many months was launched against our borders, with the usual proclamations of bragadaccio and falsehood by which it hoped to seduce the Canadians from their allegiance. The fate of the army and its proclamation was not long left in doubt. In Sir Isaac Brock and his troops, both English regulars and Canadian militia, it met more than its match; the 13th of July 1812 saw the invader on Canadian soil as an enemy; in less than two months the remnants of his army entered Montreal as prisoners of war. Headed by the band of the King's regiment (the 8th) and under an escort of the Montreal militia, the procession of prisoners entered the city under the eyes of a great crowd of spectators. The streets were brilliantly illuminated, which added greatly to the impressive scene.

The principal events of the war thus commenced occurred chiefly in the Upper Province, Montreal being seriously threatened but once throughout the entire campaign, in spite of the importance of the town and its proximity to the frontier. The militia, however, of the city and district were duly embodied in preparation for active service, and great military activity prevailed the town. Large sums of money from the Imperial chest came into circulation, and an enormous business in military sup-

plies was done by our merchants; but after the conclusion of the war in 1814 the inflation ceased as suddenly, and considerable financial distress was the result.

In July 1815 came word of the battle of Waterloo and a large sum of money—nearly £3,000—was subscribed in Montreal towards the relief of the widows and orphans of British soldiers who had fallen on that memorable 18th of June. The same year the light of street lamps first shone through the darkness of our streets, the determined efforts of a few citizens resulting in the lighting up by night of St. Paul and Notre Dame streets. To aid in preserving order in the city and put a stop to the numerous deeds of violence and robbery, then common, a night watch was established; it consisted of twenty-four men, who, in addition to police duty, had to attend to the lighting and trimming of the street lamps. The march of improvement kept on. Steam navigation, removal of the fortifications, the establishment of street lamps and a police force, were followed closely by two events fully as important viz, the inauguration of the Lachine canal, and the opening of our first banking house. Towards building the canal, the first steps were taken in 1815, when legislation authorizing the work was obtained; but nothing more was then done, and in 1819 a further Bill was obtained incorporating a company with a capital of £150,000. Public faith in the financial success of the work was not great, and two years later not more than one-half the stock had been subscribed, and help was necessarily asked from the government. This was granted, with the result of the entire undertaking becoming a government work. No time was thereafter lost, ground being broken at Lachine on the 17th of July 1821, by the Hon. John Richardson who turned the first sod, and the canal was regularly opened for vessels in 1825. The cost seems small, less than \$450,000; but it must be remembered that at first it was a mere ditch compared with the present work, being then but five feet deep and 48 feet wide. The Royal Engineer officers sent from time to time to report on the Canadian canals, were unanimous in recommending that the lower entrance be at the foot of St. Mary's current, but with a strange fatuity, other counsels prevailed, and the terminus at Windmill Point was chosen. At several periods since that date has the rapid growth of the business of Montreal and the increase in size of vessels, necessitated enlargements which have resulted in our canal being one of the finest in the world.

Scarcely less important than the inauguration of the Lachine canal was the establishment of the first banking house in this city. This was carried out in 1817 by an association of merchants, and was called the Bank of Montreal; the institution, commenced in a quiet and unostentatious way, has grown enormously since then, and is to-day the largest banking institution in the country, with branches in every town of importance in the Dominion. Its first office was at No. 34 St. James street, and the cashier was Robert Griffin; its directorate was made up of twelve of the leading citizens, of whom the names of Torrance and Cuvillier alone are still prominent in our commercial life. Within a year or two were established the Savings Bank, (the predecessor of the Montreal City and District Bank), and the Bank of Canada. The office of the former was in the Montreal Bank and was managed by a Board of no less than thirty directors including the president and three vice-



A QUIET CORNER IN THE OLD MILITARY CEMETERY.

presidents. The Bank of Canada did business at No. 21 St. Francois Xavier street, and its directors largely represented the American commercial element which had grown to considerable strength through the settlement in Montreal of a large number of merchants and others from the United States.

About this time Grant's Island—now bearing the more euphonious name of St. Helen, and one of our most attractive parks—was purchased from the Grant family by the Imperial Government, or rather given in exchange for the block bounded by Notre Dame, St. Helen, Recollet and St. Peter streets. Its situation was deemed an admirable one for defence and military occupation, much attention being at this time given to such matters by the Commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington, whose unerring judgment was well aware of the importance of the Colonies towards the growth of the Empire. Barracks and storehouses were erected on the island, and the ordnance stores and munitions of war that had been formerly stored at Citadel Hill, were removed to the new depot, a large body of troops being also stationed there. Citadel Hill was entirely removed; part of it had been taken a few years previously to form the Champ-de-Mars, and in 1819 the rest was devoted to the filling up of ponds that then existed in the vicinity of the present St. Louis street.

Since the great earthquake of 1663 no such natural phenomenon had greeted the eyes and ears of Montreal's citizens as that which occurred in November 1819. On the 8th the atmosphere was unusually close; thick black clouds were massed in the sky, while the sun appeared to be of

brilliant pink colour; and a heavy shower of rain fell, which left in large quantity a black deposit like soot. On the Tuesday the town was covered with a dense vapour through which the sun was faintly seen rapidly changing in colour; while the intense darkness necessitated artificial light throughout the city. In the afternoon a tremendous thunderstorm came on, through which vivid flashes of lightning darted in every direction. Suddenly the steeple of the French Cathedral on Place D'Armes was struck, and the ball and cross which surmounted it caught fire and stood out vividly against the prevailing blackness of the sky. By great exertion the fire was extinguished, and the day wore off without any further conflagration or special convulsion of the elements. The next day was bright and clear.

In 1822 some excitement in the city was aroused by the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a Bill to unite Upper and Lower Canada. The French element in the latter was strongly opposed to it, while the majority of the English residents was in favour of the measure. A strong English minority, however, was against it, and in advocacy of their views established the *Canadian Spectator*, a weekly newspaper, the first number of which appeared on the 9th of October 1822. A huge petition, signed by 60,000 persons, against the Bill was sent to England in charge of Messrs. J. Nelson and L. J. Papineau; their efforts were crowned with success and the Bill was withdrawn.

In September 1825 another serious fire broke out in the city; it originated in a house at the corner of St. Mary and Campeau streets and destroyed over 80 buildings before it could be checked. The

civic organization existing at that time for such emergencies was of the simplest character, and had it not been for the prompt assistance furnished by H.M. 70th Regiment—at that time in garrison—the area laid waste must have been vastly extended. With the exception of the fatal riots in 1834, and the appalling visitation of the cholera in the same year, no events worthy of mention took place until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1837. Of these few, we may note that in 1830 an Act was passed for the improvement and enlargement of the harbour, the result of which was the erection of that splendid system of wharves and piers we now enjoy. For the plan of these we are indebted to an officer of the Royal Engineers, Capt. Pipert. In 1831 Montreal was duly incorporated, and became a port of entry.

The riot to which allusion has been made took place in May 1832, during one of those protracted elections, which gave rise to such abuses, intimidation, and often bloodshed, and whose attendant incidents, grave and gay, formed a welcome variety to the monotony of every day life. The contest was between Dr. Tracey and Mr. Bagg; a mob having collected, and violence being feared, a detachment of H. M. 15th Regiment were called out, and, being attacked, was ordered to fire on the crowd; three of the rioters were killed and two severely wounded. Great excitement ensued, and the officers were indicted for murder, but the Bill was rejected by the Grand Jury. Dr. Tracey was elected by a majority of three, but was very soon after carried off by the epidemic. Death visited many homes in Montreal that summer. On the 10th of June the Asiatic cholera broke out with



THE OLD TOWERS IN SEMINARY GARDEN.

great violence, and raged furiously for many weeks. Over 1,000 persons died during that month, and although the fury of the epidemic somewhat abated in July, it still continued to ravage the city and suburbs and in August the death numbered 384. It was not until the end of September that its hold on the city ceased, after destroying nearly 2,000 lives. Two years later it again visited Montreal, and raged with as great violence as in the first outbreak.

The two great classes of our citizens, those of British and of French descent, had been gradually becoming more and more antagonistic to each other for many years previous to the insurrection of 1837-38 to which our narrative now comes. Of its causes much has been written by able pens, although natural prejudice has in most instances given a party colour to their writings. In Montreal, and generally throughout this province, the lines of party were so sharply defined by nationality, as to make the rising less political than racial. The bitter feeling existing between the two parties had reached its culminating point in the fall of 1837, and on the 6th of November of that year they came to blows in a sort of running fight through the principal streets of the city. In the afternoon H. M. 1st Regiment "The Royals" was ordered out, as well as a detachment of the Artillery. For a few days everything was apparently quiet, but it was the lull before the storm; rebellion was in the air, and the loyalists throughout the city and district hastened to enroll themselves in the militia. On the 16th, warrants were issued for the arrest of the most prominent among the disaffected; and while assisting to enforce these, a small party of the

Montreal Cavalry was fired on, and several wounded. The foul murder of Lieut. Weir of H.M. 32nd Regiment, while a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, aroused the strongest feelings of indignation against the insurgents. Bitterness and hatred were rampant; the city became an armed camp, and was temporarily fortified in case of attack from the surrounding district. Several engagements took place in various parts of the province between the troops and rebels; the latter fought well, but were overpowered, as could only have been expected, and most of the leaders fled to the United States. Martial law was proclaimed on the 5th of December, and immediately went into effect under the able control of Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton. The fight at St. Eustache on the 14th December put an end to any hopes of success the insurgents may have then had, and the following winter and summer were comparatively quiet. During all this time, however, the rebel leaders who had gone to the United States were actively engaged in propagating their sentiments of hostility to British rule, sentiments with which so many of their inhabitants of that country were in accord; and in October, 1838, intelligence reached the Commander-in-Chief of such a nature as to cause him to employ renewed vigilance. Early in November the expected rising took place, and attacks were made by the insurgents on loyalists residing near Laprairie and Beauharnois; one of the latter was killed, others wounded and a number taken prisoners. On the 4th, the Caughnawaga Indians, while at Mass, were attacked by the rebels, who soon found they had caught a tartar, for the Indians

turned out of church and defended themselves so vigorously that they made prisoners of the whole attacking party and sent them over to Lachine, whence they were marched into Montreal under a strong guard. Martial law was again proclaimed that day; the fears and alarms of the preceding winter were renewed, and thousands of the young and able-bodied men sprang to arms in defence of the Constitution. But this rising was quickly quelled; a few skirmishes took place in the district south of the city, ending in the utter discomfiture of the rebel forces, and by the end of November many prisoners had been taken. These were tried by a general court-martial, composed of officers of high social and military rank, and the utmost fairness and opportunity for defence shown to the unfortunate captives; these numbered one hundred and ten, of whom nine were acquitted, twelve suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the rest transported to the Australian colonies. During the winter several dastardly attacks on loyalists were made by American sympathizers; parties of these ruffians came by night to Rouville and Caldwell's Manor, burnt farm houses and cruelly assaulted the inmates; unfortunately, only one of the marauders was caught. The rebellion had now ceased, and peace and order were everywhere restored. It resulted not only in increased attention being given by the Home Government to Canadian matters, but in an exhibition by the better class of both nationalities of a determination to uphold British connection and to maintain law, order and good government.

The rebellion over, political events of importance to the country followed in quick succession; of

these the most noteworthy was the union of the two Canadas, which came into force on the 10th of February, 1841, and was the first step in the chain of events which led to the greater union of 1867. To Montreal it brought a central position, giving a degree of commercial control and influence which has been steadily maintained and developed during the years which have since elapsed. Toward being the centre of the political life of Canada, it also gave great promise, as in 1844 the seat of government was thither removed from Kingston; but the fiery and uncontrolled zeal of a section of its citizens in less than six years forever dispelled its chances for a continuance of this *desideratum*. The fall of the same year (1844) was marked by a succession of serious riots—largely the outcome of election zeal—in which the Irish labourers on the Lachine Canal were the chief actors. Much bloodshed and serious damage to property was the result; and it required energetic and forcible action on the part of the military authorities—Montreal then possessing an excellent garrison of Imperial troops—before the outrages could be suppressed.

The absurd pretensions made by the United States to the Oregon territory, and the bombast and vaunting claims expressed by the legislators of that nation, naturally attracted great attention throughout the British North American colonies. War was thought to be inevitable, and Earl Cathcart, the Governor of Canada at that time, adopted all possible military precautions. In Montreal, volunteers came forward in large numbers to serve if a resort to arms was the *finale* of the negotiations; but such was averted by Lord Aberdeen, the then Premier, who, caring little for and knowing less of British America, compromised with the Americans by giving up to them all the territory below the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude—to a large portion of which territory the United States had not the faintest shadow of right on any ground. The principal battalion raised in this city was the "Montreal Rifles"; it existed for several years, and was an excellent corps in every way.

In 1847 all Canada keenly felt the effects of the typhus epidemic which was rampant in the British Isles and which was brought across the Atlantic with the Irish emigrants, who this year came to America in great numbers. The first ships arrived in the St. Lawrence about the end of May, and were found to be thoroughly permeated with the loathsome disease. Grosse Isle, near Quebec, was the main quarantine station, and the vessels were detained there; but those emigrants who were apparently well were allowed to proceed west to their destinations. During the voyage up to Montreal and while in the city the infection spread fast and thousands of the unhappy wanderers died. Temporary hospitals were erected at Point St. Charles, and the medical men and clergy of the city devoted themselves to attendance on the sick, many of both professions losing their lives while engaged in their noble work. Few can realize the situation. All through the summer and fall of 1847 and the ensuing winter and spring the carnival of Death went on day after day in those emigrant sheds so near the city, and the procession of carts to the improvised cemetery conveying the bodies of the luckless emigrants became so constant a sight as scarcely to evoke remark. In all, some 6,000 died in or near this city, and were buried in a vast grave near the present

entrance to the Victoria Bridge. The place of interment remained unmarked for many years; it was not until 1859 that the memorial that now denotes the spot was erected, and this was the outcome of the warm hearts and sympathies of the workmen who, also from the Old Country, had come to aid in the erection of the Victoria Bridge. On page 115 of this work will be found an engraving of the monument referred to.

In January, 1847, Lord Elgin arrived in Montreal to succeed Earl Cathcart in the Viceroyalty of the Canadas; his rule was short, and gave rise to events of which we in Montreal to-day feel the consequences. A government was in power whose existence depended on French Canadian support; and to their discredit, they introduced an Act, the infamous "Rebellion Losses Bill," the passage of which, and the events which resulted therefrom, did much to embitter the feeling between the two races, and evolved disastrous effects to the country in many ways. Lord Elgin's action in yielding to his ministry in giving the Royal assent to such a measure betrays a degree of weakness, of which, it is altogether probable that no previous governor—except, possibly, Sir George Prevost—would have been guilty. Additional violence was given to the struggle by a violent and totally unwarranted speech delivered by Mr. Blake, Solicitor-General West, attacking the leaders of the Loyalist party. The Bill passed through both Houses by large majorities, and on Wednesday, the 25th of April, His Excellency made it law by his signature. Crowds had gathered around the Parliament Buildings, then situated where St. Ann's Market now stands, and quickly became aware that the Vice-regal assent had been given to the obnoxious measure. Shortly after signing Lord Elgin left the House, and was greeted with groans and hootings from the crowd, and more palpable ignominy in showers of stones and rotten eggs. The pent-up excitement found a vent in a mass meeting that night on the Champ de Mars, whence, after listening to some inflammatory speeches, the immense crowd proceeded to the Parliament Buildings. Lawlessness was rampant, and no attempt appears to have been made by the leaders to check the excesses that followed. Stones thrown through the windows warned the members of the House to leave—and leave they did, without standing on ceremony. Everything fragile was broken, and then some vandal set the building on fire, and it was burned to the ground. The mace and an oil painting of Her Majesty were saved; everything else was destroyed, including the library of about 20,000 volumes, many of which were of great value; also—what was of vastly greater importance—the public records of Canada, a priceless collection, impossible to replace. Troops were ordered down to the scene, but arrived too late to prevent damage; while the fire engines were so delayed *en route* by the mob that their arrival was too tardy to be of service. On the following day Parliament met in the large hall of the Bonsecours Market; crowds still filled the streets, and several Ministerial members met rough treatment at their hands. In the evening attacks were made on the house of Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, the Premier of that day; much damage was done, all glass and furniture broken, and his valuable library completely destroyed. Rioting continued at intervals for several days, the mob even going to the length of attacking and stoning Lord Elgin on his coming into the city (from his country seat at Monklands) on the 30th.

His Excellency's demeanour throughout all these trying scenes was calm and composed; whatever criticism may be passed on his action, which was made the text for the riot, his personal courage and equanimity even in the most trying scenes were worthy of his rank and social station. In the following August, on the occasion of the arrest of several ringleaders of the riot, further attacks were made on Mr. Lafontaine's house, and during its defence one of the assailants, named Mason, was fatally shot. This was an incentive to further trouble, and for several nights there was more or less disturbance. All these occurrences gave Montreal an unenviable reputation for mob rule, and proved fatal to her continuance as the political capital. Parliament had been prorogued on the 30th of May, and it proved the last that this city should see. By October it was decided by the Government that the sessions of the House should in future be held in Toronto and Quebec, alternating every two years, and in November the removal took place. Thus did the unchecked frenzy of a mob, following an error in judgment of the nation's chief magistrate, cause the loss to Montreal of the privileges and financial advantages of a capital city.

With the next year (1850) came a repetition of those disastrous fires that had in former years played such havoc in the city. On June 15th the fire broke out in a shop at the corner of Nazareth and Ottawa streets and raged with great fury; 207 houses were destroyed and over 500 families were rendered homeless. Two months later another section of the town had a like visitation. On the 23rd of August a fire commenced in a livery stable on Craig street, and spread with remarkable rapidity to St. Lawrence street and up into the suburbs of that name, destroying over 150 houses. An extremely inefficient supply of water rendered efforts to subdue these conflagrations of but little value; the citizens were aroused to a sense of their danger, which resulted in a substantial improvement in this respect and also in more attention being paid to the class of buildings permissible within the city limits. Yet their action was slow, far too slow, as after events proved. Within two years, further fires, involving an appalling loss of property, took place, devastating a vast area of the city's then limited extent. On the 7th of June, 1852, a carpenter's shop on St. Peter street took fire, and from it the flames spread down that street and east to St. Sulpice street, destroying nearly every building between those limits; the loss amounted to upwards of £200,000. But this was only a part of the year's disaster from the fiery element. On the 9th of June another conflagration commenced in a house on St. Lawrence street; a high wind existed, and the flames were carried eastward until almost every building between St. Lawrence and St. Denis streets was destroyed, including the Roman Catholic church on the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets. By five o'clock in the afternoon it had lulled, but in the evening broke out again near Dalhousie square, and raged all that night, laying low every building between that point and Papineau road and from LaGauchetière street to the river. No less than 1,100 buildings were destroyed, worth about £200,000. Many families were utterly ruined, and active measures had to be promptly taken for their relief; the City Council voted a large sum, and subscriptions poured in from neighbouring cities, both here and in England and the United States.



Catholic Commercial Academy.
Montreal Seminary.

A Jesuit Theological College, etc.
PROMINENT EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Protestant Theological College, etc.
Medical College of Bishop's University.



VIEW ON SHERBROOKE STREET WEST.

About this period commenced that active extension of railway connections with the principal centres, which has resulted in the excellent facilities now possessed by our citizens. The first railroad in Canada had been opened in 1836 from Laprairie to St. Johns, followed in 1847 by the line from Montreal to Lachine. In 1851 rail connection was opened between Longueuil and Richmond, whence an extension to Quebec soon followed. Among other prominent events of this period was the holding of a Provincial exhibition on a large scale in 1850, preparatory to the selection of exhibits for the great international show that was to be held in London in 1851; the Montreal affair was very successful, bringing many thousands of visitors to the city. The first Protestant bishop for the newly-formed Diocese of Montreal was also enthroned this year. In 1853 the Gavazzi troubles took place, resulting in serious loss of life through the firing of the military on the people coming out of Zion Church, due to some extraordinary blunder, which was never satisfactorily explained. Other leading occurrences of the year were the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to Portland, the inauguration of the present Roman Catholic cemetery, and the laying of the foundation stone of the first pier of the Victoria Bridge. The following year saw a return of the cholera epidemic,

the fourth in 22 years. Excepting the first visitation in 1832, at no period did the outbreak prove so fatal as in 1854, nearly 1,200 persons succumbing to its virulence. During its progress the new Protestant cemetery, "Mount Royal," was opened, and its first occupant was the Rev. Mr. Squires, a Wesleyan minister of the city.

The Exhibition of 1850 had been a marked success, and it is not surprising that prior to the great Paris Exhibition of 1855, another Industrial Fair should be held in Montreal to select articles to be sent to the great French metropolis. It was opened on the 5th of March, 1855, by Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, and was an unqualified success from every point of view. In July the city was favoured with a visit from M. de Belveze, commanding the French navy on the Newfoundland station; our people vied with each other in extending courtesies to him, his ship being the first war vessel of that nation that had navigated the St. Lawrence since the stormy events of 1760. The news of the fall of Sebastopol reached Montreal soon after, and was celebrated with a remarkable degree of enthusiasm. The streets were brilliantly illuminated and the whole display was the finest the city had ever exhibited.

Three prominent events marked the year of grace 1856. The first was of a most mournful nature,

resulting in the loss of 35 lives, besides many wounded; it was the explosion of the boiler in the Grand Trunk ferry-boat, plying between Longueuil and this city. This sad disaster happened on the 11th of June. On the 28th of the same month the citizens witnessed a stirring sight in the arrival of H.M. 39th Regiment, which came direct from the Crimea. A magnificent reception was tendered to the gallant corps, ending with a banquet in the City Hall to the officers and men. The most important event of the year, however, was the celebration which took place on the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto. This happened in November, and brought to the city an immense number of visitors. A huge procession, a banquet, a review of the military, and a display of fireworks were some of the more noteworthy features of the affair. The year closed with the destruction by fire of the old English Cathedral on Notre Dame street; the site of the present edifice was chosen without much delay, and on the 21st of the following May the corner stone was laid with great ceremony. During this year the first Normal schools were opened in the city; and scientific research received a great impetus in the visit of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," which met in Montreal in August, hold-

ing its session in the Court House. Another terrible accident occurred this year, in the burning of the steamboat *Montreal*, plying between Montreal and Quebec; many lives were lost, all the victims being Scotch emigrants who had just arrived in the country.

1858 witnessed the raising of a regiment in Canada for Imperial service, consequent on the startling news of the Indian mutiny reaching this country. Over 1200 men "took the shilling," and of these Montreal contributed 110. The corps was numbered in the Army List as the "110th," but now forms one of the battalions of the "Leinster Regiment or Royal Canadians." In addition to this military link between Canada and the Mother Country, the August of 1858 saw the establishment of a more peaceful bond of union in the shape of the first Atlantic cable, and on the 1st of September a celebration took place in this city in honour of the event, ending with a torch-light procession and general illumination. For several years previous to this the great work of building the Victoria Bridge had been steadily going on, and on the 19th of November trains began to regularly cross the mighty structure. It was arranged that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was to visit America during the following year, be asked to formally open the bridge, and a large sum of money was subscribed in order to properly carry out the proposed festivities. A public meeting was held on the 23rd of May 1860 and the necessary definite arrangements were made. The Prince duly reached Montreal on the 24th August, and disembarked at Bonsecours Pier on the following day. A magnificent reception was given to him; he landed under a beautiful pavilion and was officially received by the Mayor, who, surrounded by the aldermen and clergy, presented the address of welcome, after which a procession was formed which escorted him to his temporary residence. The new Crystal Palace on St. Catherine street was thereafter opened by His Royal Highness, soon after which came the great event of the day, the formal completion of the Victoria Bridge and its official opening for traffic. This was duly accomplished, the Prince laying on the mortar to the last stone and driving the last rivet. In the evening the entire city was magnificently illuminated. On Monday, the 27th, a grand ball was given in an enormous pavilion specially erected in the fields which then existed between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets; and on Wednesday a brilliant review of the entire military force of the city was held on Logan's farm, the Prince appearing in the uniform of the 110th (Royal Canadian) Regiment. These were the most noteworthy events of this memorable visit of our future Sovereign; space does not permit us to give more details. He left Montreal for the west on the 30th.

In the following 1861, came one of the most serious floods that has ever visited the city; it came on during the evening of Sunday, April 14th, and with such speed as to imprison in their churches for many hours several congregations who had assembled for divine service. The river rose 24 feet above its average level, and was accompanied by a heavy snowstorm and severe cold, which greatly intensified the sufferings of the inundated families. The old Hotel Dieu on St. Paul street was this year removed, and the City Passenger Railway Company began the construction of its street tramways. The excitement of the year was what is known as the "Trent affair," the

seizing of two Confederate Commissioners on board of a British ship by an American naval officer. Her Majesty's Government promptly demanded reparation for this outrage, and took immediate measures to enforce its claim. Many regiments were sent out to Canada, several of them coming to Montreal while the military enthusiasm of the young men of the city knew no bounds; the active militia was recruited to a degree unknown in its previous history, and drill and military preparation absorbed all attention. Fortunately, the United States surrendered the Commissioners, and the peace remained unbroken; but the effect in Canadian military matters was far-reaching and beneficial. Poor and unsatisfactory as our militia system is now, prior to 1860 it was infinitely worse; and we are indebted very largely to the "Trent affair" for the existence of many of the best corps of to-day. In addition to the impetus thus given to volunteering, Montreal benefited very greatly in having such a large force of regular troops stationed in its limits, the amount of money thus circulated being unusually great. Montreal treated the garrison well; in the following May a festival was given to them in the Crystal Palace, at which on successive days, the whole regular force, amounting to nearly 5000 men, was most liberally entertained.

In October, 1862, the William Molson Hall, of McGill University, was formally opened. His Excellency the Governor-General was present, and a brilliant array of leading citizens. The event marked a distinct epoch in the educational and literary life of the city, and must always be considered an affair of great interest, as the first of that noble pile of buildings which to-day represent Canada's greatest university.

During these years the progress of the city in every particular had been steady and substantial. From 1857 to 1862 over 3,000 new buildings had been erected, replacing many of antiquated and defective design, besides extending the visible limits of the city in every direction. From the completion of the Victoria Bridge and the rapid extension of railway facilities, the rate of growth during "the sixties" was even more noteworthy. In 1864, over 1,000 buildings were put up, many of them of unusual size; thus steady employment was given to a great number of workmen. With the exception of another serious flood in 1865, no event of special importance occurred until the spring and summer of 1866, when the attacks of the Fenians on our borders again aroused the military spirit among all classes of citizens, and our volunteer regiments were quickly at the frontier. Two companies were sent out in March, and early in June, when it became evident that the marauders seriously threatened a general attack, a large force of the active militia of Montreal was pushed to the front; the citizens who remained at home formed themselves into a strong "Home Guard," and contributed handsomely to the support of the families of those away on duty. In this province the enemy made only one attack—at Pigeon Hill—but was soon repulsed and several of them taken prisoners by the Montreal Cavalry. On the 18th of June most of the volunteers returned, and on the 23rd a grand review was held on the Champ de Mars, at which an address was read to the troops by the Mayor, on behalf of the city authorities, tendering their "gratitude and thanks for their devotion, loyalty and courage in the late emergency."

The 1st of July in the following year, 1867, saw the birthday of the new Dominion of Canada, and nowhere was the great event celebrated with more enthusiasm than in the good city of Montreal. The principal public buildings and streets were gaily decorated; the ships in the harbour, including H.M.S. *Wolverine*, were a mass of bunting; a review of the entire garrison—regular and volunteer—was held on Logan's Farm; and in the evening a pyrotechnic display of unusual brilliancy was given from the mountain. To Montreal, as well as to all the other great Canadian cities, the Confederation, thus fittingly inaugurated, has been of no small significance; many new markets for our merchants and manufacturers were by it brought within reach; and the result has amply proved, that in trade and commerce, as in everything else, the Union of the British North American Colonies was an event of the greatest importance and benefit to all the provinces concerned.

Fenianism in Canada and the United States frontier, though scotched in 1866, still lived, and exerted its baneful influence on all possible occasions. The foul murder of the Honourable Thomas D'Arcy McEee, in April, 1868, was a direct result of its venomous power. The excitement in Montreal on hearing the sad news was intense; it was for the time the universal subject of conversation, and all respectable classes of the community united in expressing indignation at such a foul crime. At a public meeting, quickly convened, it was decided that the funeral be a public one, and at the expense of the city. The obsequies were held on the 13th of April, and were conducted in the most ornate and impressive manner. The whole military force in the city took part, lining the streets through which the cortege had to pass, while crowds of spectators occupied every spot from which a glimpse of the large procession could be obtained. The body lay in state at the family residence on St. Catherine street for a couple of days prior to the last sad rites. The funeral proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, and then to the Notre Dame Parish Church, before taking the last journey to the city of the dead; and from all its surroundings was probably the most impressive ceremony of the kind ever seen in the streets of Montreal.

In October, 1869, the city was favoured with a visit from H.R.H. Prince Arthur, who, holding a lieutenant's commission in the Rifle Brigade, came here on duty with his regiment. A royal welcome was given him. Preparations were made somewhat similar to those which had attended the visit of his elder brother nine years before, the civic address being presented immediately on his landing at the wharf, while the line of route through the city was marked by arches and profuse decorations. A few days after his arrival he went west for a short trip, after which he returned to Montreal and remained in garrison with his battalion during the following winter and summer. We now come to the last of the Fenian episodes which created so much excitement in this country. Since 1868 Lieut.-Col. Osborn Smith, the first commanding officer of the Victoria Rifles, had been in charge of the southern frontier, and closely watched the marauders who threatened our border. On or about the 23rd of May, 1870, it became evident to the authorities that some movement was on the tapis, and the telegraph wires were taken possession of by the Government. On the following day, the Montreal volunteers paraded as usual to honour Her Majesty's birthday, but were informed

that the orthodox routine was not to be followed on that occasion; that the Fenians were again on our borders, and that a service company from each battalion would have to leave for the front that afternoon. These—to the number of about 300 men—left about seven o'clock that evening; while the rest of the force was kept on duty in the city, ready to leave it at an hour's notice. The service companies proceeded to St. Johns, whence the detachment of Victorias and Cavalry were sent on to Stanbridge, and took part in the fight at Eccles Hill on the 25th; the remainder of the several corps left Montreal that night, and were stationed in St. Johns for about eight days; all fear of further trouble then passed away, and they returned to their customary occupations. The Garrison Artillery and Engineers had been sent to Huntingdon, and took part in the skirmish at Trout River on the 27th, when the Fenians, who had crossed some distance into Canadian territory, were driven back into the United States at the point of the bayonet. Montreal's representatives remained on duty at Huntingdon a few days after the fight, and then returned home, receiving a noteworthy ovation on landing in the city. Some idea of the preparations made by the Fenians for this raid, and of the sympathy shown them by the American residents along the frontier, can be gathered from the fact that stores and munitions of all kinds to the value of probably a quarter of million dollars had been quietly gathered during the preceding few weeks and stored in the various farmhouses near the border.

Of public and civic interest was the formal presentation to the city of the statue of the Queen, which now adorns Victoria square. This took place on the 21st November 1872, the ceremony being performed by Lord Dufferin, our late popular Governor-General. Montreal is singularly deficient in monuments to those connected with our national or civic life and it was hoped that this handsome statue to Her Majesty would be only the first of a series of similar structures; but nearly twenty years have now elapsed and the Victoria square memorial still remains the first and last.

A noteworthy event of the following year was the funeral of Sir George E. Cartier, which took place on the 13th of June. The body arrived from London (when his death had occurred) on the 11th, and lay in state at the Court House for two days. The obsequies were held at the expense of the Government and were conducted with every degree of ceremony appropriate to the sad occasion. The whole military force in the city lined the streets through which the *cortege* passed; politicians and personal friends of the deceased were present from all parts of the Dominion; and at Notre Dame Church the stately ritual of the burial service was conducted with every possible accompaniment that would add solemnity to the event.

National and religious feuds occupied much public attention during the next few years. In 1875 the Guibord case was, after years of legislation, finally decided in favour of the claimant; in carrying out the decision of the Court much opposition was experienced, and it was not until the whole militia force of the city had been ordered out that the interment of Guibord's body in consecrated ground was allowed. Two years later the old standing trouble between the "Orange and Green" factions broke out with renewed violence,



THE GRANT HOUSE ON ST. HENRY STREET.
OLD MONTREAL.

and the murder of a young Orangemen named Hackett added intense virulence to the quarrel, and, indeed, created much excitement with all classes of the community. On the 12th of July of the following year (1878) the Orangemen determined to walk in procession and regalia to church; but as this was felt by the Mayor to be certain to provoke serious rioting and much bloodshed, he arrested the Orange leaders, thus putting an end to the proposed demonstration; his action in this matter was much questioned, but afterwards received the approval of the courts of law. On this occasion, not only was the whole militia force in the city under arms, but several regiments from neighbouring municipalities were ordered to Montreal, to assist in preserving the peace.

In November of this year, the Marquis of Lorne, who had been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin in the Vice-Royalty, arrived to assume the duties of his office, with his wife H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The receptions given them at all places visited were enthusiastic and hearty to a degree. Each city vied with the other in tokens of welcome; but we can honestly claim for Montreal a demonstration unsurpassed by any throughout the Dominion, marred only by the wretched weather which continued throughout the festivities.

During the past ten years so many things have occurred well worthy of record that selection becomes difficult. Perhaps the events in the city during the year 1885 are most deserving of note. When news of the sudden outbreak of the rebellion in the North-West reached the city, intense excitement followed and the bulletins and daily papers were scanned with the keenest interest. This was intensified when news came that two Montreal battalions of militia had been ordered out for active service; and the departure of these two corps—the 65th Rifles, and the Montreal Garrison Artillery—was marked by the attendance of vast crowds and the exhibition of great enthusiasm. Their progress throughout the campaign was closely watched by our citizens; and on their return in July, they received a magnificent ovation from all classes and communities of the people. The small-pox epidemic which broke out during the same summer, besides occasioning the loss of life of a great number of our people, had an extremely serious effect on the general business of the city, tourist travel—in fact travel of all sort—being almost entirely suspended for fear of the contagion. One of the first victims was a man who had occupied a prominent position in the political life of old Canada, the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks. The decision of the authorities to use



THE JOHNSON HOUSE ON CRAIG STREET.
OLD MONTREAL.

the Exhibition buildings, as a hospital for small-pox patients brought forcible opposition from the inhabitants of St. Jean Baptiste Village, and the services of various detachments of our volunteers were necessary to enforce the law. The execution of Louis Riel at Regina aroused great excitement among his sympathisers in Montreal; a mass

meeting was held on the Champ de Mars and various inflammatory resolutions were adopted. Considerable disturbance took place on the streets for several nights, and much friction between the two races continued for a long time after, systematically fed by a certain portion of the city press.

One of the most important events of late years has been the erection of the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence at Lachine, thus affording another link between our railways and the Southern systems. The structure is light yet substantial, and affords to the passenger crossing it a magnificent view of Lake St. Louis on the one hand, and the beginning of the Lachine Rapids on the other. Considering the extensive nature of the work, the enormous length of the necessary approaches, and the rapid current in which the piers had to be built, the bridge was built and opened for traffic in a marvellously short space of time.

In bringing to a conclusion our hasty sketch of the city's development it is pleasing to be able to point to its present unequalled commercial position among Canadian cities, and its rapid growth into the front rank of the great marts of the world. With a population of over a quarter of a million souls, Montreal can justly claim the first place in the solidity of her public buildings, her warehouses, and the residences of her wealthier sons; in the superb natural advantages she possesses, in the scenic beauty of her surroundings, and in her position at the head of the navigable reach of a great river. With renewed energy on the part of her citizens to watch carefully her civic administration, and to introduce measures of reform and improvement, she may never fear being distanced in the race for commercial supremacy.

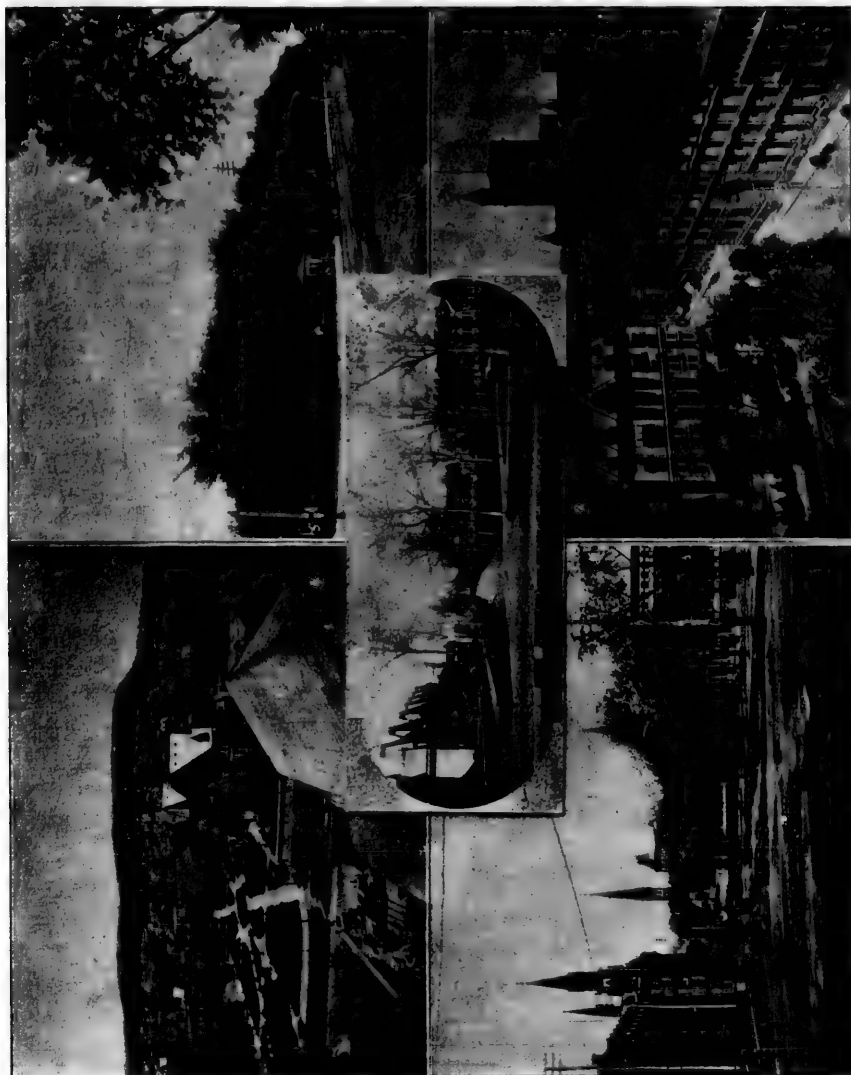
Montreal has, for the last half century, ranked first among Canadian cities; and first she will always be if her citizens maintain that energy and spirit of commercial enterprise which has in past years been their marked characteristic. J. P. E.

Erratum.

On page 5, date beneath engraving of La Salle's house should be 1670 instead of 1760.



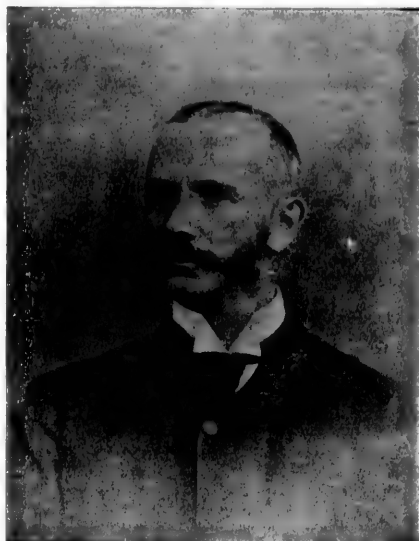
A VIEW IN MONTREAL HARBOUR.



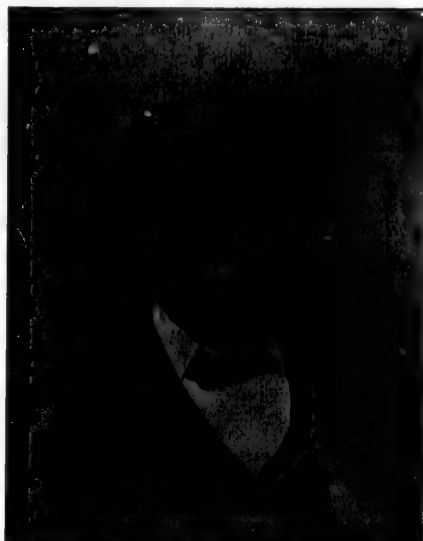
Viceroy.
Place d'Armes.

St. Louis.
PUBLIC SQUARES.

View from
Victoria.



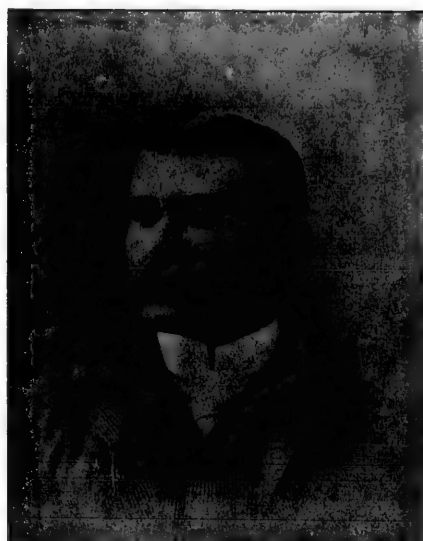
A. ARCHER, President.



H A BUDDEN, 1st Vice-President.



RICHARD WHITE, 2nd Vice-President.



H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS.

THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The most important individual organization for the promotion of the interests of Canadian trade has been the Board of Trade of Montreal. To-day, with a membership of about thirteen hundred, it is a representative and influential body, the deliberations of whose council embrace the consideration of all matters pertaining not only to the trade of which this great city is the centre, but also the wider questions which relate to the trade and commerce of Canada. Its membership, which in the past included such names as those of Sir Hugh Allan, Hon. John Young and Hon. L. H. Holton, includes to-day men of the highest standing in the business world, men of wealth and influence and splendid ability; and whatever may be the differences of opinion expressed at its meetings, its discussions invariably lead to a better general appreciation of the conditions and requirements of trade, and to efforts on the part of the public which, strengthened by its organized and effective influence

The Committee sought incorporation as a board of trade but failed. Under changing conditions it became by degrees unsuited to the needs of the city and in 1839 it ceased to exist. The very next year, 1840, a meeting of merchants was held to consider again the organization of a board of trade. It was decided in the affirmative and the initial steps were taken, though incorporation was not secured till two years later. The board started with 105 members, from whom the following were chosen the first officers: President, J. T. Brondgeest; Vice-President, Thomas Cringan; Treasurer, J. W. Dunscomb; Council: O. Bostwick, William Edmunstone, James Henderson, H. L. Routh, John E. Mills, J. M. Tobin, T. G. McKenzie, Harrison Stephens, J. G. McKenzie, James Logan, T. B. Greenhields and John Dougall.

Before speaking further of the board it is necessary, since the Corn Exchange Association is now amalgamated with the Board of Trade, to note

retary-treasurer. An act of incorporation was secured in 1863, and as the rooms of the Exchange and those of the Board of Trade were on the same floor, a joint secretaryship was agreed to, the office being given to Wm. J. Patterson, a gentleman who brought to the fulfilment of his duties so much ability and zeal that he was continued in the office until his death in 1886. George Hadrill, who was his assistant for some time, succeeded him in the office and still retains it, having shown himself fully equal to the greatly increased duties. To suggest the extent of new work devolving upon the secretary and his staff, it is only necessary to point to the fact that the membership has increased from 380 to 1,300 since Mr. Hadrill was appointed. The work has been done without any increase in the staff, which is the best tribute that can be paid to his zeal and energy.

During 1886 the Exchange amalgamated with the Board of Trade, though still maintaining an organization of its own within the larger one. The importance and effectiveness of the Board has been still further augmented by the affiliation of



NEW BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

meet the conditions and requirements and tend to the steady and growing development of the commercial relations and interests of the city and the Dominion. This board has existed under its present name for half a century, but had existed for many years previous to that as the Committee of Trade. Away back in 1822, during the period of world wide depression following the great European wars, there was organized in Montreal, a "Committee of Trade" whose avowed object was "to watch over the general interests of the trade of the country." This committee was elected by merchants of the city, who qualified themselves to vote by the payment of an annual fee. The committee was composed of thirteen gentlemen and the first one was made up as follows: Horatio Gates, George Auldys, George Moffat, Henry McKenzie, Campbell Sweeney, John Forsyth, Peter McGill, F. A. Larocque, John Fleming, Samuel Gerrard, Thomas Blackwood, Chas. L. Ogden and James Leslie. The Committee of Trade existed for seventeen years and many important questions pressed themselves upon its attention. Chief among these was that of steam communication with Great Britain.

the beginning of that organization. It had its origin in a meeting called by D. L. Macdougall, and which was held in the Board of Trade rooms in the year 1862. Thirteen leading grain and produce brokers met and discussed the question of organization for mutual benefit. Robert Esdaile presided and J. W. Taylor acted as secretary of the meeting. These two gentlemen were among the most active and enthusiastic members of the association which was soon after organized. The first board of management was composed of Robert Esdaile, president; J. W. Taylor, secretary-treasurer; A. Mitchell and A. Heward, councillors. Tables were allocated and a day announced for the formal opening of the exchange. It was claimed, however, by a committee of merchants of whom Hon. John Young was spokesman, that the constitution of the association was too restricted, and a conference led to a re-arrangement and the election of a new board of management as follows: R. Esdaile, C. G. Cusack, Hon. John Young, D. A. P. Watt, Henry Budden, J. W. Taylor, John Dougall, Hon. L. Revand and Ira Gould. Mr. Esdaile was chosen chairman and Mr. Taylor sec-

the wholesale grocers' guild as a branch of the board and by the organization of a wholesale dry goods association and a marine underwriters' association as branches of the board. The present board, therefore, with its branches, is a most influential organization, and whose deliberations and labors are of incalculable benefit to the city and, incidentally, to the Dominion. During the half century of its existence, the board has done great service to the trade and commerce of the country; and as the years passed and the population increased, the scope of its operations broadened with the growing needs of the times. It has always been a potent factor in hastening legislation tending to the promotion of trade, and never in its history was its activity so marked and so potential as at the present time. The annual report for 1890 is a large pamphlet of seventy pages, giving most extensive and comprehensive trade statistics and showing how in a thousand ways the board had done important service to the city and country by its deliberations and active labor during the year. The board proper and the Corn Exchange each has a representative on the Harbour Commission, and

the Board of Trade has ably seconded the Commissioners in connection with the deepening of the channel from Quebec. A committee of citizens, chiefly members of the Board, under the able chairmanship of the Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, a past president of the Board, was successful in prevailing upon the Dominion Government to assume the Lake St. Peter debt. The Gulf of St. Lawrence telegraph system, the improvement of canals and reduction of tolls, the improvement of harbour facilities at Montreal, the reduction of port charges and the prevention of floods are other matters of vital importance that the Board has advocated with energy and success. In fact, to enumerate the various lines in which it has rendered splendid service would be to speak of all matters that pertain to the commercial welfare of Canada. No published records convey any idea of the amount of work done. It is not prudent to make public every detail of discussion that takes place around the council board, but quiet discussion is none the less effective in paving the way for more vigorous effort. The newly elected members of the council invariably express surprise at the amount and variety of business that is brought up for consideration at the weekly meetings. The full board meets quarterly and whenever else it may be called by urgent business. For several years the need of better accommodation for the board has been keenly felt. This difficulty is now about to be overcome and a new building which, with the ground, will cost about half a million dollars will soon be in course of erection. The property known as the Cuvillier block, near the present Corn Exchange and bounded by St. Peter, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets, has been purchased, plans have been prepared and adopted by the Board, and the work of construction will be begun. The area of the ground is about 45,500 square feet, and only the Board of Trade building will stand upon it. The location, midway between the principal business streets and the water front, is an admirable one. The building is to be six stories in height, with basement, to be constructed of stone, with iron stairways throughout. It will be complete in every particular, with safety deposit vaults to occupy about 2,500 or 3,000 square feet. There will also be a restaurant and smoking room, so that persons having business offices in the building will be provided with every convenience. For the purposes of the Board of Trade there will be an exchange hall, area about 4,000 square feet; reading room, 30x50 feet; council room; 20x30 feet; committee room, 15x20 feet; office, 20x20 feet; besides telephone rooms, lavatories, etc., and for the stock exchange an exchange room 30x50 feet with other smaller rooms. The rest of the building will be divided up into offices. The structure will be

ready for occupation early in 1893. It will be an important addition to the city's list of magnificent buildings.

When that time comes the old corn exchange, which has played so important a part in the commercial history of Montreal will be a thing of the past.

It only remains to give the list of officers of the Board. They are as follows:—President, R. Archer; 1st vice-president, H. A. Budden; and vice-president, Richard White; treasurer, H. Montagu Allan; secretary, George Hadrill; members of council, W. C. Munderloh, A. A. Ayer, C. P. Hebert, Geo. Childs, Jas. Slessor, A. Racine, Archibald Nicoll, J. Cradock Simpson, A. G. McBean, R. Bickerdike, J. B. Learmont, Jas. A. Cantlie.

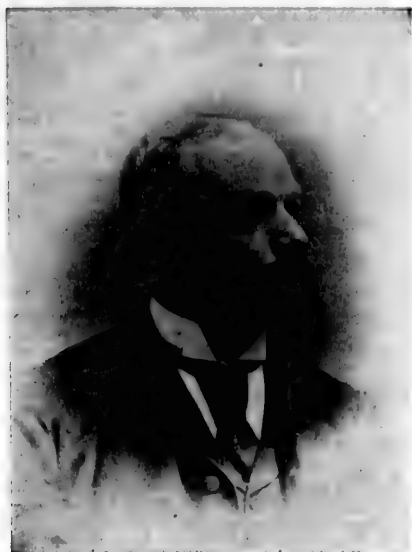
The branch associations each have their own separate organization with their own officers and executive committees to control matters within their special scope as branches of the board.

Chambre de Commerce.

Although it has been but four years in existence, having been organized in December, 1890, the Chambre de Commerce has proved its right to exist by becoming a flourishing organization and dealing in a candid, intelligent and fair minded manner with all matters relating to the trade and commerce of the city, and lending valuable influence to the advancement of the interests of the city and country at large. When this Board was founded there was some objection to such a movement, under the mistaken notion that to have two boards of trade, speaking different languages would lead to sectional jealousy and disputes harmful to the best interests of the city. Such has not been the case. It was never intended that the Chambre de Commerce should be exclusive, and as a matter of fact it is not. It has English, as well as French members, and if most of the discussions are conducted in the latter language, it is that those who might feel ill at ease in endeavoring to express themselves in English before the old board may freely present their views in the language to which they are most accustomed, and so add to the sum of opinion on any given question, which otherwise might lack the value of the expression of their knowledge or experience. That the Board now has about three hundred members and is an exceedingly active and enthusiastic body, where matters pertaining to the business of the country are concerned, is abundant justification for its existence. It does not clash with the older organization, but has, on more than one important occasion, rendered valuable assist-

ance. As a body, it is thoroughly representative of the business interests of the city. Matters relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, harbour improvements, flood prevention, extension of trade with France, the West Indies, Japan and China, commercial treaties, customs and postal regulations, tariff and general trade legislation, steamship subsidies, railway rates, railway extension and service, street railway improvements, electric lighting, municipal debt, canals and tolls, commercial and agricultural education, encouraging native industries, street paving, level crossings, laws relating to debtors, municipal taxation, liquor licensing, marine insurance and marine hospital, are some of the many important matters discussed by the Board, and in relation to which their influence has been, in many cases, a powerful factor in securing improvement or reform. The following partial list of subjects discussed during the session of the Board in 1890 will give an idea of the scope of a year's work:—The Montreal harbour, permanent exhibitions at Montreal, level of the river, early closing of retail stores, winter navigation, bridge across the St. Lawrence, free navigation in the St. Lawrence canals, leather inspection, Montreal street car service, the floods in Montreal, experimental farms, night schools, new bank legislation, employers and employees, transportation of cattle, proposed south shore railway, fisheries, statistics of labor and agriculture, public wharves, Quebec Tanners' Association, the egg trade, the hay trade, dissolution of partnership, insolvent act, letter postage, Montreal street paving, street widening, salaries of civic employees, and many other questions of great importance, some to Montreal alone, and some to the general interest of the whole business world of Canada. The Board has most commodious and convenient quarters in the splendid New York Life building, Place d'Armes Square. Their room is furnished in the most comfortable fashion, with every convenience for ready access to sources of information on all trade matters. Mr. J. M. Dufresne was president for two years—1888 and 1889—and M. D. Parizeau filled the office last year, being re-elected for 1891. The present officers are:—President, M. D. Parizeau; vice-president, L. I. Boivin; secretary, S. Colé; members of council, D. C. Brosseau, G. Boivin, C. H. Catelli, Raoul Chappleau, J. Contant, Ludger Cousineau, C. E. Delorme, J. M. Dufresne, O. Faucher, T. Gauthier, J. Haynes, Ed. Hurtubise, E. M. Lefort, J. B. A. Lancot, H. Laporte, L. E. Morin, sr., L. E. Morin, jr., Geo. W. Parent, P. Poulin, L. E. N. Pratte, P. Demers, F. D. Shallow, A. White. In addition there is a board of arbitration, and boards of examiners of flour and grain, beef and pork, butter and cheese, fish and oils, potash, and hides and leather.





L. J. BOUVIN, Vice-President.
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.—(See preceding page.)



MONTRÉAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S NEW GROUNDS.



H. K. GREENE, ESQ.



ESTABLISHMENT OF GAULT BROS. & CO.

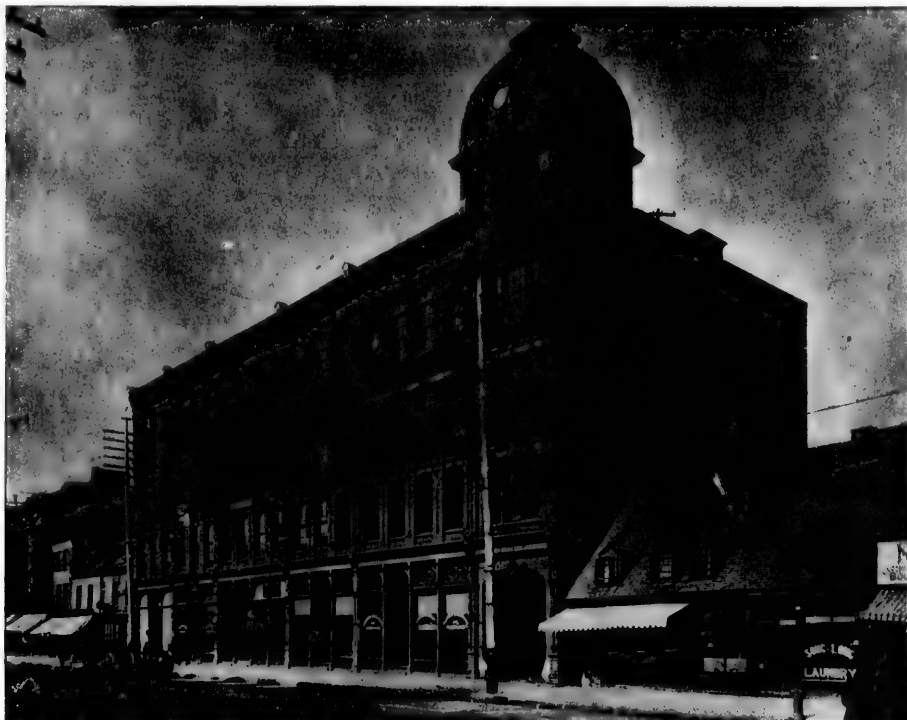
LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES OF MONTREAL.

GREENE & SONS Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of and General Dealers in Furs, Hats, Caps, Straws and General Furnishing Goods, St. Paul street, Montreal.—The business established by Thomas J. Greene in 1832 has grown to proportions far greater, doubtless, than the founder ever dreamed. He was the father of the present proprietors, who are now a joint stock company and are known to the business world throughout Canada as the Greene & Sons Company. The paid up capital of the company is a quarter of a million. Their immense premises comprise three four story buildings with an area of 90x130 feet, extending from 515 to 525 St. Paul street, besides a commodious factory on St. Gabriel locks. About 150 persons are employed. Of these about 25 or 30 are employed in the factory at St. Gabriel, where the firm manufacture felt hats. In the St. Paul street house they manufacture all their furs, the material being imported from the German, Russian, Canadian and Australian markets. Other furs are there in abundance and great variety, for this is one of Canada's leading fur houses. The famous Behring Seal seal, the cause of so much wise controversy, is largely represented. The furs are hung in cabinets against the walls, with sliding doors so arranged that the goods can be easily displayed for inspection, while at other times they are protected from the light and from dust; which for convenience and practical advantage could hardly be improved. The stock of raw and manufactured furs is so extensive and varied that every taste may be suited. Of hats the firm carry on the third and fourth floors an immense stock, for in addition to their own make they carry a full line of English and American goods. The stock of gentlemen's furnishings occupies also a very large space and is complete in every detail. The manufactured fur goods include everything from the costly seal jacket to the Bulgarian coat, and from the smallest to the largest article of dress in this line. On the fifth floor, operatives are found at work manufacturing sleigh robes in great variety. On the first floor, besides the offices there is a very large packing room and also a sample room that is a model of neatness and convenience. In this latter room it is to be found one sample of each kind of goods carried. The arrangement for the hats is unsurpassed for practical convenience combined with care of the goods. There are a series of cabinets with roll tops like writing desks. The top rolls back and dis-

play the samples on racks rising one above the other. When the inspection is over the tops are closed down and the goods are protected from the light and from the possibility of being knocked about. There is no opening of boxes or fumbling after samples—they are placed before the visitor in a moment. This principle of neatness and convenience runs throughout the establishment. An elevator and all other needful facilities for business are provided. The volume of trade is necessarily very large. The company's goods are sold by travellers in every part of Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver. After an existence of over half a century, and with a reputation that is high in rank as it is national in extent, this splendidly equipped and admirably conducted establishment is today representative of what is best in Canadian enterprise and Canadian ability and progress.

GAULT BROS. & Co., Importers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Dealers in Canadian Manufactures, corner of St. Helen and Recollet street.—No Canadian dry goods house is more widely and favourably known than that of Gault Bros. & Co. Their long establishment, their business energy and success, and the immense volume of their present trade are features of a record which not they alone but the commercial centre to whose development they have so largely contributed may well regard with pride and satisfaction. Had their success been owing to what is termed sharp dealing, the fact would detract from their merits, but their record has been as honourable as it has been successful. Away back in 1854, or almost half a century ago, the business of this firm was established. The city has had a wonderful development since then, due to the tireless energy and keen foresight of her merchants. The house of Gault Bros. & Co. has kept pace with the advance, and every effort to promote the city's trade, increase her facilities and improve the means of communication with markets or with sources of supply has had the firm's approval and influential aid. They are therefore representative of what is most progressive as well as what is reputable and substantial in the trade of Montreal. Their business premises are located in a splendid stone building at the corner of St. Helen and Recollet street, a situation admirably suited for the purposes of trade. The extent of the building may be gathered from the fact that it affords no less

than 45,000 superficial feet of floor space. It is fitted with elevators and every convenience for the easy transaction of an immense business. Its rooms are well lighted and the arrangement of goods in the various departments is as completely attractive and convenient as good taste and long experience can provide. To attempt an enumeration of the various lines of goods carried in stock is unnecessary. There is nothing in the line of staple or fancy dry goods which is not found there or which the firm cannot place before their patrons at the shortest notice. They are direct importers of British and foreign dry goods, and their long established connection with the leading markets of the world, their long experience, their enterprise and their high reputation are an ample guarantee that whatever is new in style or make as well as whatever is excellent in quality will come within the range of their knowledge and be placed promptly before their customers. They do their own buying and do it with a thorough knowledge of, as well as a careful consideration for the needs of the Canadian market. The immense volume of their trade enables them to mark their goods down to a very slight margin of profit and offer to the trade the most advantageous terms. That they not only aim to do business but succeed in the most emphatic manner is shown by the fact that though their trade is purely wholesale the services of 80 employees is necessary to meet the demands upon their stock. The work of sorting up is always in progress and every department is kept up to the standard both in quantity and quality by constant importations. No finer array of fancy dry goods, including the most rare and costly fabrics, can be found in Montreal. A very extensive trade is done in cottons and woollens. The finest grades of foreign woollens are imported and to these is added a complete assortment of Canadian goods in the same line. A specialty is made of these and of Canadian cottons. The firm are prominently identified with the great cotton industry of Canada, and are members of the recently organized Dominion Cotton Co., which it is confidently hoped will place this important industry on a better financial basis than ever in the past. The trade of Gault Bros. & Co. extends throughout Canada, from ocean to ocean. No less than fifteen travellers are employed, a fact that indicates with what energy the house is pushing its business. It is not necessary to go into further detail regarding the affairs of this firm. The facts place them at once in the foremost rank of Canadian mercantile establishments. The members of the firm are A. F. Gault, R. L. Gault, R. S. W. Macdonald and L. H. Gault. They are all members of the Board of Trade, and men whose influence has always been directed to the promotion of the trade interests of their city and of the Dominion.



KING'S BLOCK, CRAIG STREET.

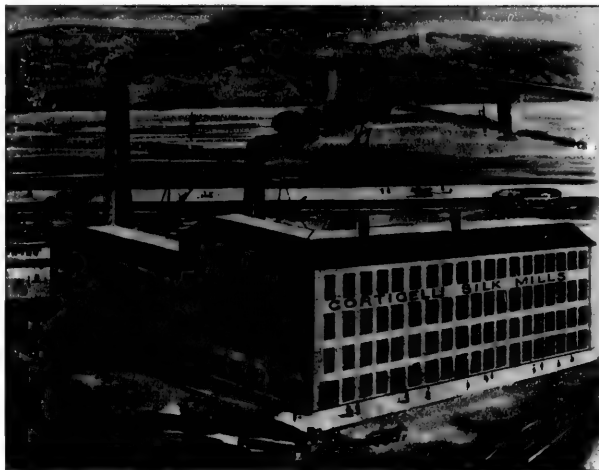


RESIDENCE OF WARDEN KING, 1850.

WARDEN KING & SON, Craig Street Foundry, Montreal, Head Office, 637 Craig street, Montreal, Branch Office, 32 Front street West, Toronto.—The Craig Street Foundry had its beginning in the old St. Mary Foundry, formerly owned and carried on by the late Hon. Thomas Molson, when he retired from business in 1852. The lease of the foundry, and the stock of patterns and materials were bought in by the late George Rogers and Warden King, both of whom were for several years workmen, the

one as foreman and the other as moulder in the same foundry. The new firm of Rogers & King was continued until 1870 when Mr. Rogers retired, taking with him his entire interest in the business, which retained the old name until July 1888, when Mr. James Cochrane King, only son of Mr. Warden King, was admitted as a partner, at which time it was changed to its present name and style. When the lease of the St. Mary foundry expired about the year 1855, the present foundry property was acquired by Mr.

King personally, and in the earlier years of its history as a foundry, the trade mostly carried on was builders' supplies, cemetery railings, potash kettles and sugar coolers. For several years the potash kettle trade of the province was almost entirely in their hands, and thus the name of Rogers & King became widely known. After the lapse of the kettle trade they turned their attention in other directions and began the manufacture by hand of soil pipes and fittings, and subsequently of steam fittings. Finally they turned their attention to the manufacture of Spence's Hot Water Heaters, of which system of heating they were the pioneers in Canada. The "Daisy" Boiler, which they are now manufacturing, is the fourth in succession, and the first in quality and results, which they have introduced. The success of this heater in all parts of the Dominion and the United States has been abnormal. It has taken first rank over all competitors, its latest victory being in a competition where the best boilers of American and Canadian manufacture were tested and the Daisy took the first prize. The competition referred to was the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, having on its board of judges three of the best known heating engineers in New England, and at which were exhibited the Gurney, Florida, Thayer, Barber, Furman and many other hot water boilers—the "Daisy" receiving the medal, the highest award in the class, and not given to any other exhibit in the class, as attested by James M. Riley, chairman, judges, Group K. The system of heating houses by hot water may be said to be largely the result of their experiments. Every boiler which they have introduced has taken front rank and first prize in every exhibition, and this position the "Daisy" still retains. It has become a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over the entire continent of North America where heat is a necessity in winter time. Besides the staple manufactures of boilers, steamfittings and soil pipe and fittings the firm of Warden King & Son also do a large business in plumbers' and builders' supplies. The Longue Pointe Asylum for the Insane is heated with 14 No. 8 Daisy boilers and rests upon columns manufactured by this firm; and this is only one out of the many large and small buildings, public and private, where the iron work used in the construction was manufactured in their foundry. It is needless to say that the firm of Warden King & Son has a reputation in Canada second to none, both for the quality of the work produced, and for their financial standing and probity. They employ none but the best workmen of their class, and permit nothing but the best workmanship and material to leave their premises.



FACTORY OF THE CORTICELLI SILK CO., ST. JOHNS, P. Q.



UNITED STATES FACTORIES OF THE CORTICELLI SILK CO.

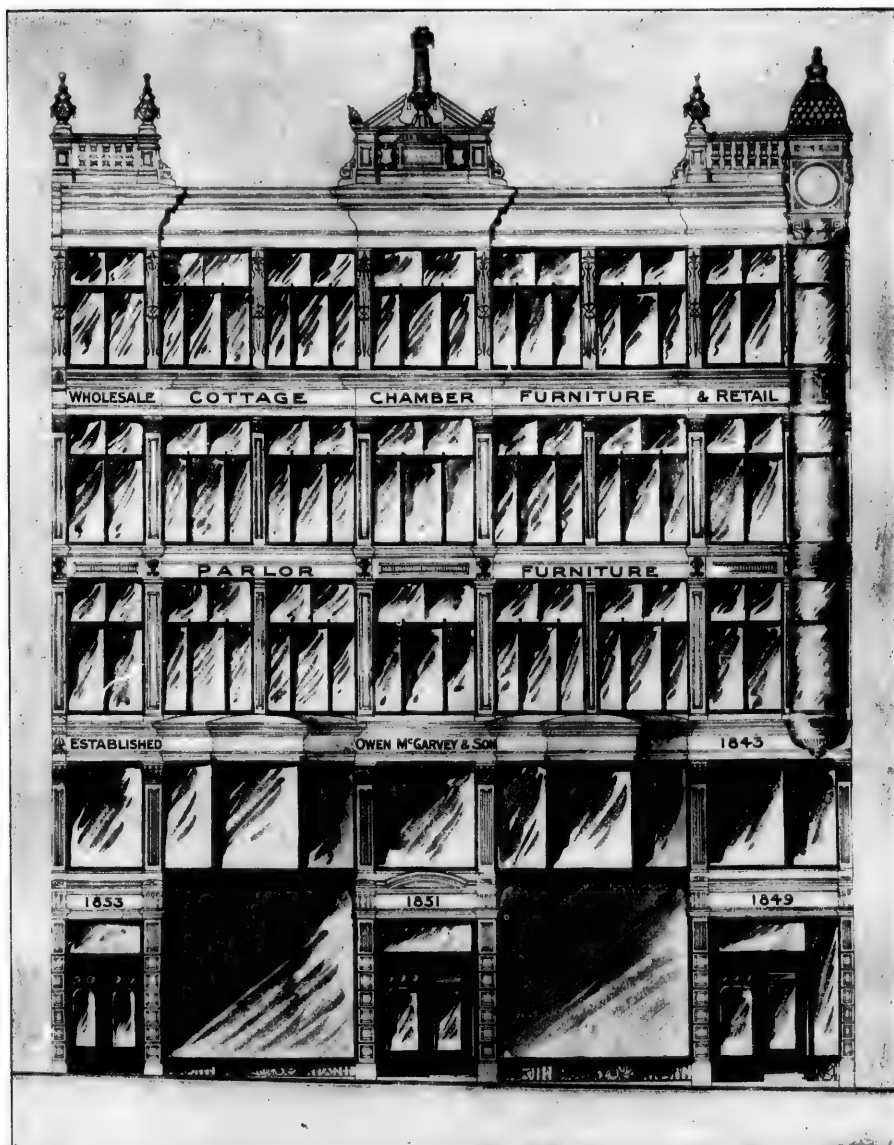
THE CORTICELLI SILK COMPANY, St. John's, P.Q.—This is a branch of the Nonotuck Silk Co., of the United States, the oldest established silk thread industry on this continent. The Nonotuck company has been engaged since 1838—upwards of 52 years—in the manufacture and sale of Corticelli silks, hence no silk is so well known or equals the reputation of that of the Corticelli. The Corticelli Silk Company has a factory in the neighbouring town of St. John's, Que., and an office and warehouses in this city, and since its debut in 1889, it has already acquired a reputation in Canada, similar to that which the parent establishment has so long maintained in the United States, i.e. that Corticelli silks are unequalled. In the manufacture of these silks only the best raw material is used, and infinite care is taken and the most minute details properly attended to. In consequence, after once trying and using Corticelli silk, you want no other. In addition to this high reputation for sewing silk and twist, the Corticelli Company are acquiring a similar reputation for the unrivalled range and quality of other wares, being also the only dealers in the famous

fast colour art silks made by the Braidier & Armstrong Co. These goods are exclusively used by all the art societies in both the United States and Canada, and are sold by all first class stores. In silk and mohair braids for the best merchant tailor trade, and the popular Corticelli roll braid, they are likewise catering to that portion of the public that demand only first class goods. The roll braid is new to the Canadian trade, but is extensively used and is extremely popular in the United States, and it is worthy of mention that this is the old dress or skirt braid put up in a new and attractive shape. Three yards are wound on a spool and this amount is found to be just sufficient for a lady's dress. Silk lining, mervellieux, levantines and serge are also handled by the Corticelli Company. We give a cut of the factory in St. John's, also a small representation of the eleven factories in the United States. The office and warehouse in Montreal is in the Nordheimer Building, St. James street, as shown in the illustration on another page, where a well assorted stock of the goods manufactured by the company are always to be found.

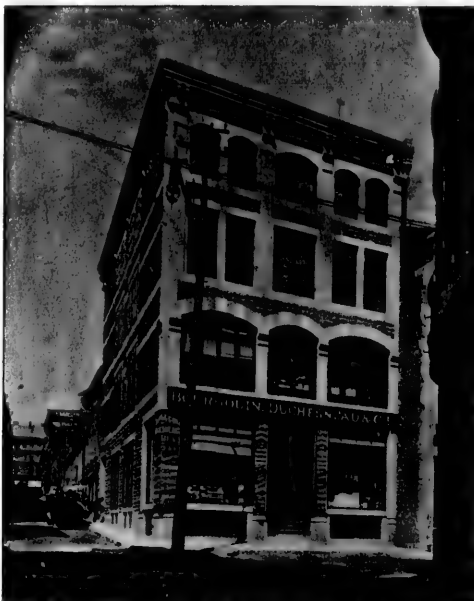
JOHN T. DONNELLY & Co., Importers of Dry Goods and Manufacturers' agents, No. 20 Lemoine street, Montreal.—The firm of John T. Donnelly & Co., as successors to the old established house of James Donnelly & Son, commenced business in 1885 as importers of special lines of dry goods and manufacturers' agents. During the six years that have passed since they commenced business they have built up a prosperous and increasing trade, for the requirements of which they have recently moved into larger and more convenient premises, in the warehouse No. 20 Lemoine street, being very centrally located, and immediately facing St. Helen street. The offices and sample room are on the first floor, their large sample room being well lighted and fitted up in such a manner as to enable them to display the varied assortment of specialties of direct importation from manufacturers in England and on the continent. The remaining portion of their premises is taken up by storerooms for the stock of such lines of fancy and staple dry goods in which they are doing a growing trade as importers of specialties in the better class of goods. The display of samples is very fine, including as it does full lines from the following manufacturers:—A. Gagniere & Co., high class woollens, 34, 35, 36 Golden Square, London W., England; Fowles Bros. & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of kid, leather and fabric gloves, 71 and 73 Gresham Street, London, E.C., England; Young & Rochester, makers of shirts, dresses, gowns, trousers, rugs, etc., 3 and 5 Love Lane, Wood Street, London, E.C.; Slater Bros. & Co., makers of men's neckties, etc., 6 Wood Street, London, E.C. The firm of John T. Donnelly & Co. as commission merchants also represent several first class manufacturers of French, German and Swiss goods, and are also agents for Canada for Messrs Campbell & Co., Belfast, Ireland, makers of all kinds of linen threads. The senior partner of the firm, Mr. John T. Donnelly, is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and is well known in all the cities and principal towns of Canada, visiting them regularly in connection with the business of the firm.

EDGAR JUDGE, Flour, Grain, etc., 464 St. Paul street, Montreal.—One of Montreal's best known business men is Mr. Edgar Judge, the grain and flour merchant. The position of Montreal in connection with railway and steamship service to and from Europe and the great wheat belt of the continent makes it a great centre of the grain and flour trade. The city has its Corn Exchange, and prominent amongst its members and the great dealers in the commodities named is Mr. Judge. He has been established in business many years, and no man in Montreal has a better grasp of the subject and details of the trade. Mr. Judge handles all grades of flour and has special facilities for offering favourable terms. He also deals extensively in coarse grains and feeds. With close business connection with the leading western centres he is able to make special rates and fill all orders with the utmost promptness. Public warehouses are utilized for the storage of goods, his office and headquarters being located at 464 St. Paul street. From the very first his energy has brought him success, and increased facilities for traffic have invariably led to increase in the volume of his trade. His upright character and straightforward business methods are recognized by all with whom his transactions have brought him in contact. Mr. Judge is an active member of the Board of Trade and of the Corn Exchange. He was for several years treasurer of the former and served many years on the committee of management of the latter organization.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Montreal Agency, 130 St. James Street.—The solid banks of Canada are by no means confined to the upper provinces. The Bank of Nova Scotia, with a paid up capital of \$1,114,300 and reserve and undivided profits amounting to \$707,276.36 per statement for year 1890, is an institution of which all Canada as well as the Province of Nova Scotia may regard with pride. This bank, whose head office is in Halifax, was established in 1837, and has pursued a most successful and honourable career. Its Nova Scotia branches are located at Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville and Yarmouth. In New Brunswick it has branches at St. John, Moncton, Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Sussex, Newcastle, Chatham and Campbellton. On Prince Edward Island there are branches at Charlottetown and Summerside, and in the United States there is one branch at Minneapolis, Minn. Agencies have recently been opened in the West Indies, the energy thus displayed being characteristic of this flourishing bank. It has correspondents in the leading financial centres of the world, and is thus able to serve its patrons in the fullest and most satisfactory manner. The directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia are business men of the highest standing in their province, and well and favourably known beyond its boundaries. They are: John Doell, president; Adam Burns, vice-president; Daniel Croxson, James Hart and John Y. Payzant. The cashier is Thomas F. Burns, a gentleman of fine ability and well and widely known in Nova Scotia. The Montreal branch of this bank was opened in 1878, under the management of T. V. Macdonald, who has held the position of manager ever since. Through the energy and ability he has manifested in its behalf the branch has developed a gratifying volume of business in Montreal, and is now regarded as one of the solid institutions of the city. Mr. Macdonald is an able accountant and financier, and by his courteous and agreeable manner at all times has won the esteem of the business public.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE WAREHOUSES OF OWEN MCGARVEY & SON.—See next page.

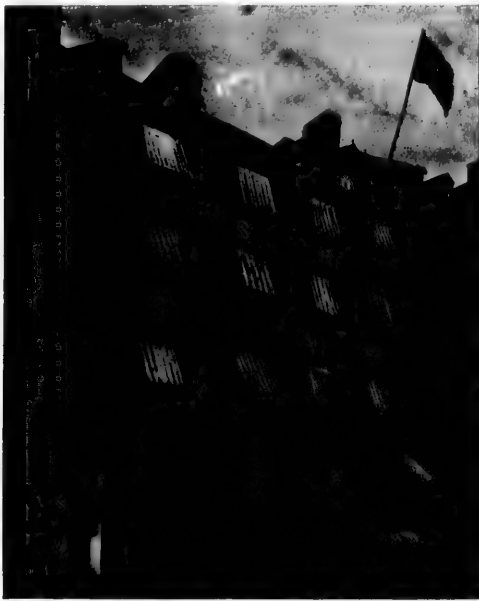


DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF BOURGOUIN, DUCHESNEAU & CO.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of and Dealers in Plain and Fancy Furniture, 1849 to 1853 Notre Dame street, and 230 McGill street, Montreal. This popular house has been actively engaged in the manufacture of furniture since 1843, in which year Mr. Owen McGarvey established himself in business, laying the foundation of what is now known as one of the finest furniture houses in the Dominion. Whilst so many other firms in this line have been less fortunate, success has followed him in all his operations. The premises occupied comprise a large six story building, 60x100 feet, which is largely used for show rooms. The entire establishment is a model one, neatness and order prevailing everywhere, all available space being taken up to accommodate the enormous stock which they carry, and from which purchasers can select to advantage, as their stock is classified, each department being complete in itself. Their passenger elevator is constantly in operation, and will be found not only a great convenience, but a positive luxury in its way, to convey their customers to the various flats in this mammoth establishment. Having to vacate their present premises in May for rebuilding purposes, owing to street widening, they will open up in September next, after their removal back into their new stores on Notre Dame street, (a cut of which we give on another page) which will be one of the finest in the city, as they are not using any of the present material, but putting in an entirely new front, using British plate glass throughout. This firm enjoys the highest reputation in Canada for their reliability, cheapness, excellence of design and workmanship; and at the request and expense of the Canadian Government, Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son forwarded a large exhibit to the Antwerp exhibition (1886), for which they received two bronze medals and diplomas, and a silver medal and diploma for their upholstery exhibit, part of which was of original design. This exhibit was afterwards placed in the Colonial and Indian exhibition, London, England, still at the government expense. One result of this was that the firm received a commemorative medal and diploma for their very large and fine display of furniture. Speaking of this display, the art critic of the *London Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher* (Nov. 1st 1886) which is the highest authority in England in this line of business, says, "The Empire may well be proud of the fine Canadian exhibit, but unfortunately the furniture of these hardy colonists is too much affected by the American style to command the admiration of the artistic. The proximity of such baneful influences has undoubtedly swayed the otherwise good work of the Canadian manufacturers. It is, however, fair to say that in many cases the goods which are shown are free from such blemishes, notably those exhibited by Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son of Montreal. The chair and table here figured, (referring to illustrations of these articles) are unique selections from the exhibit of this firm, and the designs will speak for themselves." They have been awarded medals, diplomas and other distinctive recognitions from the Paris, Belgium, and the late Indian and Colonial exhibitions, as well as from all

the Dominion exhibitions, where they have exhibited. As manufacturers and dealers in furniture, they have placed upon the market some of the finest drawing room, parlor, dining and library suites, as well as the finer grades of bedroom furniture, in which line they make a specialty and will when opened out in their new stores, in September next, show a stock of finest quality new style goods in keeping with their new stores, and the increasing demand for such class of goods. It is well known that Mr. McGarvey has never resorted to any exaggerated advertising, employed any outside salesman nor canvassing agents. His numerous customers have always received the most respectful personal attention to the requirements of all visiting his establishment. He inherits all the well known proverbial straightforward qualities of a North of Ireland business man, studiously avoiding any publicity as a prominent citizen of Montreal, and declining many honours which he has been requested to accept. What he does as a philanthropist, is done quietly and unostentatiously, and whilst attending strictly to his own business, has not neglected to identify himself with any worthy object or institution. He has been for many years a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, a life governor and vice-president of the Notre Dame Hospital, a director and vice-president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Montreal, a director of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, a member both of the Board of Trade and Art Association, and vice-president of St. Patrick's Temperance Society for many years, being well known as a staunch teetotaler and an earnest advocate of the temperance cause during the last 40 years. The firmly established reputation of this well-known house is a sufficient guarantee that outside show is only the last thing aimed at, and that stability and good value for money are to be found in the old established firm of Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son, 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame street, and 230 McGill street, Montreal.

BOURGOUIN, DUCHESNEAU & CO., Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Small Wares, 301 St. Paul and to St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal.—The well known dry goods firm of Bourgouin, Duchesneau & Co., which was established nine years ago is one of the best known of the firms that confine their business to the Province of Quebec. The trade of this house has steadily increased since the date of its establishment and is still increasing in volume year by year. The provincial market is already growing too small for the operations of this enterprising firm. The premises occupied, comprise five flats in a handsome building, 60x13 feet in dimensions. So extensive is the volume of trade that 20 persons are constantly employed. The business is strictly wholesale. The firm are dealers in dry goods, fancy goods and small wares, a specialty being made of the latter. The goods are imported direct from England, France, Germany and the United States, and the stock is being constantly replenished by fresh importations. The stock of dry goods is complete in every department of plain and



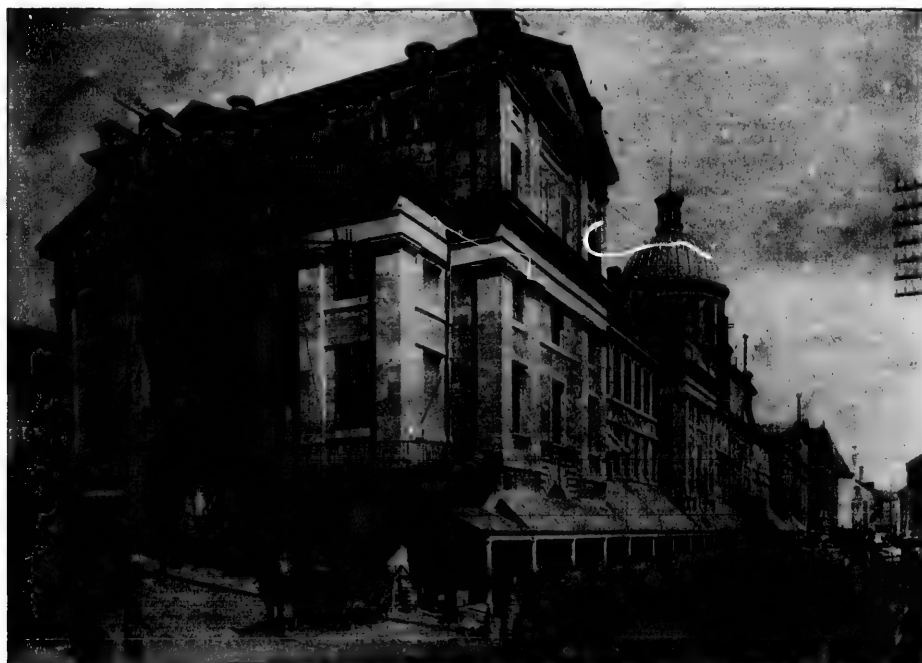
ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS SONNE.

fancy goods, while the extent and variety of the small wares displayed is almost beyond belief. The sales and sample rooms are arranged in the most convenient and artistic manner, so that purchasers may have no difficulty in selecting goods. The firm send their goods to all parts of Quebec province, having travellers constantly on the road. The house has a high reputation among provincial dealers, earned by conscientious and straightforward dealing and a constant consideration for the needs and circumstances of customers. The members of the firm are Geo. Bourgouin, Oct. Bourgouin and Joseph Duchesneau. The first and last named gentlemen are members of the Board of Trade and Justices of the peace, and are well known in connection with all public matters relating to the trade and commerce as well as the general welfare of the city.

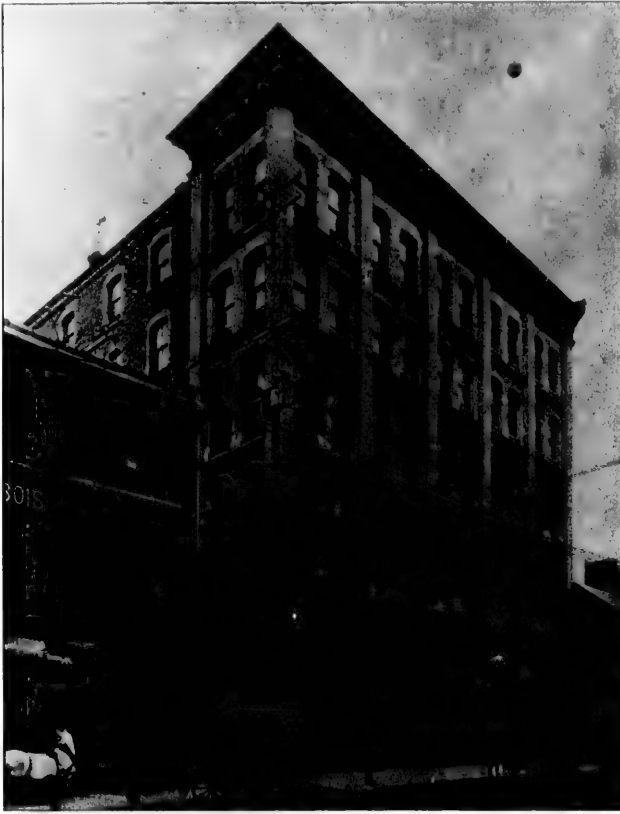
THOS. SONNE, Ship Chandler and Sail Maker, manufacturer of tarpaulins, tents and awnings, horse and wagon covers, 187 & 189 Commissioners street.—The business of manufacturing awnings, tents, sails, canvas goods and marine supplies is not as extensive as the requirements of this line demand, and it is only those who have visited the extensive premises of Mr. Thomas Sonne can understand how this old and reliable establishment has kept out competitors. Apart from his affable and genial disposition, for he is popular with every man, Mr. Sonne makes it a point to turn out first-class goods, and superintends himself and examines every article before it leaves his establishment. The sewing and binding department is a marvel of precision and exactness, and the awnings and tents turned out by him are like a coat without seams. Mr. Sonne uses no homespun, cheap and threadbare canvas, but imports direct from England and Scotland. His business is not confined to a local trade alone, but is spread all over the Dominion of Canada. The awnings and tents are made on mathematical rules, and sized from the best drawings. There is hardly an old sailor who visits this port but goes to Mr. Sonne's establishment, and it is well-known among them that anything turned out by this house requires no inspection. The building occupied by Mr. Sonne for his business comprises five flats, having an area of 40x100 feet each. For over 25 years he has been actively engaged in the manufacture of the various canvas goods, so greatly needed in a city like Montreal. Employment is given to fourteen experienced operatives. A portion of the building is devoted to the work of making up tents, sails, etc., and is equipped with all the necessary machinery required for this branch of the business. Mr. Sonne has built up a connection of great extent, shipping finished goods to all parts of the Dominion. Since 1865, the year in which he commenced business, his success has steadily increased. He has given every attention to the work, personally supervising each department. He is an esteemed member of the Board of Trade of Montreal, with which he has been connected for many years. Mr. Sonne is much respected in commercial and social spheres for his straightforward dealing and unswerving honesty.



ST. PETER'S R. C. CATHEDRAL, DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.



BONSECOURS MARKET.



ESTABLISHMENT OF D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.

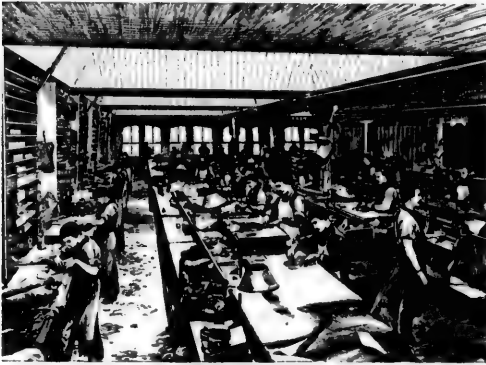
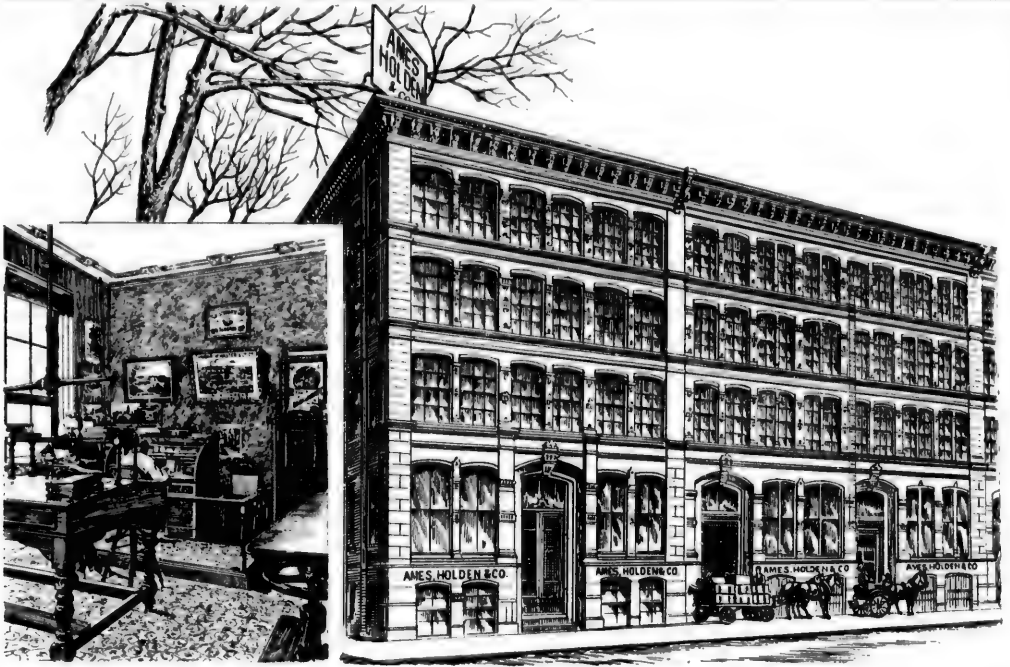
D. MORRICE, SONS & CO., Manufacturers' Agents and General Merchants, Montreal and Toronto, are the most extensive commission house in Canada, a fact that indicates foresight, energy and business ability of the highest order in those by whom the title and the honour have been earned and held. The foundation of the immense business carried on by D. Morrice, Sons & Co. was laid in 1863 by the present senior partner, Mr. David Morrice. With rare ability he guided the fortunes of his house along the line of increasing prosperity as the years went by, until there was no portion of the business world of Canada and England where his name was not known and respected, and his house quoted as a leading one in all that its transactions covered. With the extension of business connections spread also the high reputation for integrity which this house holds to-day, and which is the strongest personal characteristic of its honoured founder. In 1883 Mr. Morrice organized the present firm admitting to partnership with him, under the present firm name, his sons, David, Jr., and W. J. Morrice, both of whom had already given the strongest evidence of the possession of those business faculties and personal qualities which are essential to success in the arena of commercial life. The headquarters of the establishment are and have been in Montreal, but there is a very important branch in Toronto. The Montreal house is located at 189 1/2 Notre Dame street, that splendid thoroughfare along which lie so many great and flourishing establishments. The firm are now best known as the general agents for the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., which controls the Hochelaga, St. Ann's, Magog, Kingston, Brantford, Moncton, Windsor, Coaticook, Halifax, and the St. Croix Cotton Mill at Milltown, also the following woollen mills: Globe Woollen Mills Co., Montreal, P.Q.; Auburn Woollen Co., Peterboro, Ont.; Penman Manufacturing Co., Paris, Ont.; Strathroy Knitting Co., Hamilton, Ont.; J. B. Henderson, Thorold, Ont.; Coaticook Knitting Co., Coaticook, P.Q.; Cascade Narrow Fabric Co., Coaticook, P.Q.; Jonathan Ellis, Port Dover, Ont.; Trent Valley Woollen Mills Co., Campbellford, Ont. They are also the Canadian representatives of Ryland &

Son, of London and Manchester, the largest dry goods house in the world. Here are a few of the lines of goods handled: Cottons, shirtings, bags, sheeting, prints, drills, checks, gingham, ticks, denims, fancy shirtings, medium and coarse tweeds, etofes, blankets, horse blankets, saddle felt, glove linings, grey and fancy flannels in all-wool and union, ladies' dress flannels, serges, yarns, knitted underwear of every description, cardigan jackets, mitts and gloves, fine mohair and dress braids, llamas, corset laces, carpet rugs, etc. Their business is purely to supply the wholesale trade, and their goods are sold in every section of the broad Dominion. No business establishment in Canada stands higher in the confidence of the trade in general. From this establishment as a centre radiates a trade which forms no inconsiderable portion of the traffic that keeps the wheels revolving over every line of railway in the various provinces of the Dominion. Of the members of the firm little need be said in praise of their ability, the evidence of which is shown in its results. Personally, they are held in high esteem in business and social circles. Mr. David Morrice, sr., in addition to his other business, is a director of various important corporations, and has been for years a leading factor in the development of the trade and industries of Montreal. He is a tireless advocate of progressive measures and enterprises for the further growth of the commercial importance of the Dominion. Mr. Morrice is a director of the Springhill & Cumberland Coal Co. He is recognized one of the most generous hearted of Montreal's many philanthropic citizens. His voice and purse are ever at the service of worthy purposes of benevolence, and many persons and causes have been the grateful subjects of his beneficent regard. His gift of the Convocation Hall to the Presbyterian College may be cited as a single instance. His sons are not less generous and kindly, and the firm of D. Morrice, Sons & Co. is one which the commercial metropolis of Canada may well regard with pride.

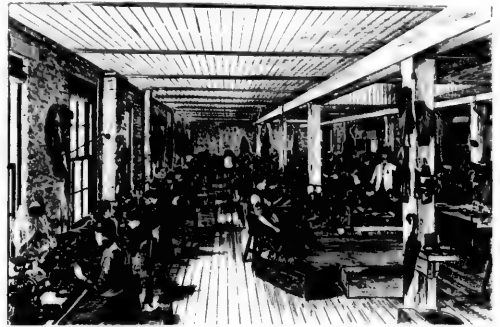
CHAS. D. PROCTOR, Hop Merchant, Dealer in Barley and Malt, 34 Lemoine street—Montreal being the metropolis of Canada, is naturally the point to which all the products of the Dominion, whether they are minerals, cereals or vegetables, come for manufacture or redistribution. Many firms and individuals are actively engaged in the city of Montreal in the buying and selling of these products. Among the more prominent Mr. C. D. Proctor may be mentioned. His business, established in the year 1841, is one of the oldest in the city, and has successfully passed through the trials that have come upon the commercial community in this portion of the country. His specialty is the buying and selling of hops, barley, malt, etc. He handles hops both of Canadian and foreign growth. The barley is raised in Ontario, being used to a certain extent in Canada, although a large portion of it goes to the United States. Mr. Proctor has by strict attention, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the markets, been enabled to buy and sell to the advantage of himself and customers. His trade is large and extends throughout the country, the quality of the material sold by him being known to be first-class. Mr. Proctor owns a fine residence on Sherbrooke street, popularly known as "Hink Bonny House." This building is one of the best in the residential portion of the town, and has been intimately connected with Montreal's past history. Mr. Proctor is a member of the Board of Trade and is well known as an upright, square-dealing business man.



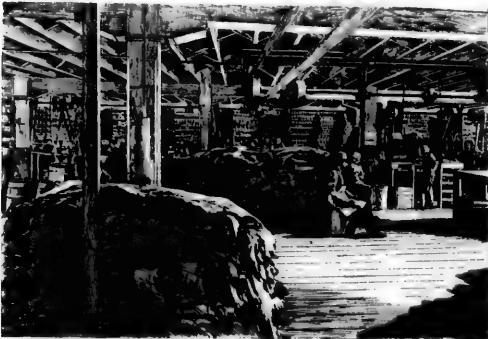
RESIDENCE OF CHAS. D. PROCTOR, 250, SHERBROOKE STREET.



CUTTING ROOM.



FITTING ROOM.



SOLE LEATHER ROOM.



BOTTOMING ROOM.

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY OF AMES, HOLDEN & CO.

The manufacture of boots and shoes has long been one of the leading industries of the city of Montreal. In the front rank among the business houses engaged in it, the firm of Ames, Holden & Co. takes its rightful position as the pioneer shoe house of the Dominion, while for fair dealing and general excellence in workmanship, as well as for the fit and durability of its manufactured product, it stands second to none. There is a branch house in Winnipeg and one in Victoria, the latter being also largely engaged in manufacturing. This firm, with its two factories, can thus produce goods suitable to the trade of every section of our country.

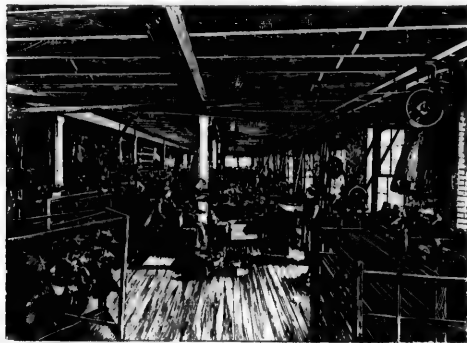
Their Montreal establishment, in the very heart of the city, fronting Victoria Square, at the corner of Jurata street, occupies nearly half a block, and stands, including the

component parts are stitched together, to form what is known in shoe parlance as the "upper,"—that is to say, a shoe without the sole. Here we find nearly 100 female operators, each with her special work and machine. Here, too, everything is bright and cheery, with light from three sides and also from sky-lights in the roof. The number and variety of the machines in this room is very great, and it is being constantly added to; many of them are of very recent invention, and are known to but few of the factories in Canada. After the "uppers" are completed they are carefully assorted as to size and tied up into bundles, each bundle with its case ticket to show exactly in what way it is intended that they should be made up. They are now ready to go below and be joined by the soles.

As we pass from each floor to the next we notice on the landing a hose attached to a 4-inch water supply, ready for instant use in case of fire. In fact, nothing strikes us

of work desired. The Goodyear machine, for example, sews on welt and outsole, and produces a veritable hand-sewn boot, doing in a day the work of twenty cobblers of "ye olden time." When the shoe leaves this room it is virtually a completed boot, though somewhat rough in exterior and minus the heel. To remedy these defects is the endeavour of the fifty or more men that are employed in the corresponding room lying just below.

This room (see cut 7) is known as the Finishing Room. A continuous row of interesting machines are all along the frontage on the north side, beneath one row of shafting. Passing in order from one to another, the boot in turn submits to the process of heeling, heel trimming, edge trimming, heel burnishing, edge burnishing, sanding and buffing. Each of these processes employs a machine that is a marvel of ingenuity and mechanic skill, but space forbids our describing or even technically enumerating



basement, five storeys in height. Let us, by way of commentary upon the subjoined cuts, take a trip through the various departments, following an imaginary piece of fine boot wear from its inception to its completion, from its existence as a mere idea in the brain of the originator to its reality as a complete and saleable product.

Approaching the factory, one is at once impressed by the busy hum of machinery and the signs of unmistakable activity. Over three hundred persons are employed by Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co. in this building alone, and its daily output numbers more than 1,000 pairs.

We enter by the office entrance into the main warehouse (shown in cut 10). All along the front of this floor, looking out upon the square, is a line of offices and sample rooms; a scanty glimpse may be seen in cut of the head office, which is connected by the Martin telephone system with every department throughout the building. No shoe can be cut except on orders from, and in accord-ance with

more forcibly, in our journey through the building, than the excellent sanitary arrangements and the thoughtful precautions that have been everywhere taken to further the comfort and safety of the employés.

Reaching the Stock Room (cut 3), as the sole leather department is called, we find the heaviest and most powerful machinery. The sole leather comes into this room in rolls as heavy as a man can handle, and, after careful inspection, the "sides" are "stripped" or cut into long pieces of different widths. After all that is suitable for out-soles has been taken out, the balance is cut up for insoles, clamps or counters, and the residue finally worked up into heels. The success of a shoe factory lies very largely in the economical use of its sole leather, and very expensive machinery is employed to enable manufacturers to utilize even the smallest fragments. The cut we present (No. 5) does not give an adequate idea of the size or work of this room, owing to the piles of sole leather and the rows of

them. Hand work is again employed to burnish the shanks and give the sole a finished appearance, the last is withdrawn, the size, width and name of the firm stamped on the bottom and the shoe, if it be of a leather that does not require artificial dressing, emerges from this room a finished article. But many so-called "black leathers," not having a glazed surface, such as buff, kip, calf, cordovan, kangaroo, etc., require to be shaped and dressed in order to obtain the smooth, soft, lustrous appearance so much prized. To secure this a special department exists under the name of the Treering Room (see cut 8), so called from the "tree" or wooden foot upon which the shoe is drawn while being dressed.

Illustration 3 shows the Stock and Packing Room, where orders are put up and the more valuable grades of fine work stored. Want of space prevents our showing there other large store rooms filled with the raw material or made up goods. Lack of space also necessarily excludes



full written instructions emanating from this office.

We will first introduce our reader to the Cutting Room, (cut 3) that is on the highest floor of the building. This spacious apartment has windows in front and rear, and is lighted as well by four enormous skylights. Here every skin of leather is inspected, measured and sorted by an experienced foreman, and everything not wholly satisfactory rejected at the outset. Plenty of light means excellence on the part of individual cutters when working upon the stock, as any imperfection in the skin, however slight, cannot escape detection. Here between forty and fifty cutters find steady employment.

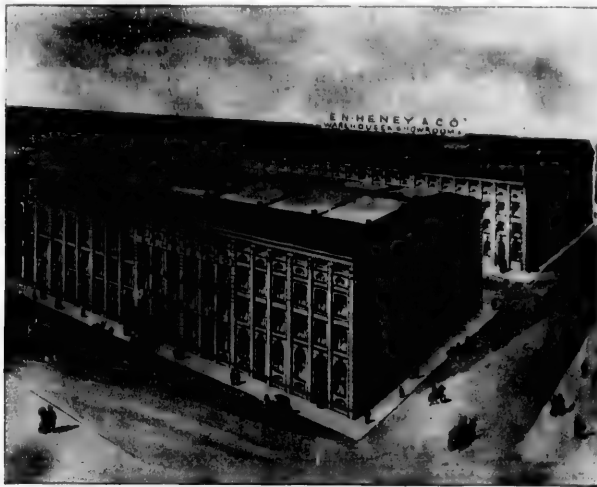
We next enter the Fitting room (see cut 4), where the

racks and shelves that are necessary to hold the prepared sole and heel stock, dies, etc.

The Bottoming Room (cut 6) next claims our attention. It is here that the uppers and soles are joined together in a union that it takes many months of hard wear to break asunder. This room is 100x40 feet, and there will be found at work in it about 75 men and boys. Here the shoes are lasted, that is, drawn over wooden forms of the shape and measurement of the human foot that the shoe is intended to fit. The work here becomes differentiated into classes such as hand-sewn, Goodyear welts, machine sewn, turned, nailed and pegged. Here are found the machines for fastening sole and upper together according to the class

views of the varnishing and dressing, cleaning and cartooning. These processes give employment to a dozen girls, having over them an experienced foreman, who personally inspects every pair of shoes before it can be permitted to leave the building as ready for the consumer.

It has been impossible to do either the subject of shoe manufacturing or the extensive factory of Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co. any sort of justice in the few lines of explanation allowed between the cuts. But Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co. have no trade secrets and on the contrary, we know it always gives them the greatest pleasure to show visiting friends through their factory, of which they and their city are justly proud.



WAREHOUSE AND SHOWROOMS OF E. N. HENNEY & CO.



WHOLESALE FUR ESTABLISHMENT OF L. GNAEDINGER, SON & CO.

E. N. HENNEY & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Carriages and Carriage Findings, Harness and Saddlery Goods, etc., 337 St. Paul street, Montreal.—One of the best known firms in Canada in this line of business are E. N. Henney & Co., successors to Hervey & Lacroix. The business was established in 1875 and has had a steady and rapid development. At the present time they have 35,000 square feet of floor space in their warehouses on St. Paul and De Breseles streets, and 30,000 feet in their factory on Migonnes street. They employ altogether 145 persons. These facts indicate the extent of their business. They are manufacturers of finished buggies, phaetons, wagons and carriages of all kinds, and parts of them; and dealers in carriage hardware, trimmings, mountings, tools, machines, axles, wheels, springs, bolts, forgings, cloths, varnishes and carriage makers' supplies of every description. They are manufacturers of harness of every kind, horse blankets, surcingle, saddles, carriage rugs, etc., and dealers in whips, combs, brushes, bridles, sleigh bells, chamois, harness soaps and blacking, sponges, oil and every class of harness makers' supplies. In short, everything needed for horse or stable can be found in their splendid establishment. Their showrooms are extensive,

handsome and admirably arranged, and their factory is equipped with every requisite for first class work. The extent of their trade is further indicated by the fact that they have sample rooms in St. John, N.B., Toronto and Winnipeg, while no less than five travellers are constantly on the road. Their goods are sold in every portion of Canada, and there is hardly a harness shop or carriage factory in the Dominion into which their supplies have not gone. The products of their own factory, whether in finished carriages or complete sets of harness, or parts or equipments of either, have a high reputation throughout Canada. Only the best materials are used in manufacture, and the utmost care is exercised in turning out the finished product that every article may be superior in every respect in quality and finish. The business which has had such a splendid development during the last fifteen years is still increasing in volume and there is no question that the firm of Henney & Co. will rank in the future as in the past maintain its place in the front rank of Canadian houses in its line of business.

L. GNAEDINGER, SON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps and Furs, Corner St. Peter and Recollet streets.—One of the oldest established firms engaged in the manu-

facture of hats, caps and furs in the city of Montreal is that of L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co. Away back in 1852 this business commenced, and the house has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity through all the years that have elapsed. There are few firms in all Canada that have so high a reputation in this line of trade. Their premises, situated very conveniently on the corner of St. Peter and Recollet streets, are very extensive. The building is five stories in height; each flat is well lighted and commodiously fitted up and the ground area is 10,000 square feet. In it they have abundance of room and afford cheerful apartments both to customers and employees, having of the latter as many as 175, in order to keep pace with their ever increasing trade. They have the best of modern appliances for home manufacture, and by importing the best of raw material from Russia, Germany and England they are enabled to bring before their patrons the highest class of goods at the lowest current rates. As they do all their own work, a first class stock is always on exhibition. They not only watch the foreign markets but the home market as well, and L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co. are well known for the special class of robes, coats and circulars always on hand. They make a specialty of their fine Alaskan seal garments, as well as the finest Persian lamb cloaks for either sex and in all styles. They also keep a fine line of robes, from the genuine Buffalo to the cheapest classes. Their trade extends throughout the Dominion and they employ nine travellers to take charge of their business abroad. As orders pour in from all quarters, every man on their staff is busy preparing hats, caps and furs, robes, coats, etc., so much in demand in the varied climate of Canada. Messrs. Gnaedinger, Son & Co. hold a high position among the business men of Montreal, and are leading and active members of the Board of Trade. Having a good business reputation with an ever increasing circle of patrons, it need hardly be added that they will continue to be in the future as they have been in the past, among the leading hatmakers and furriers of the Dominion.

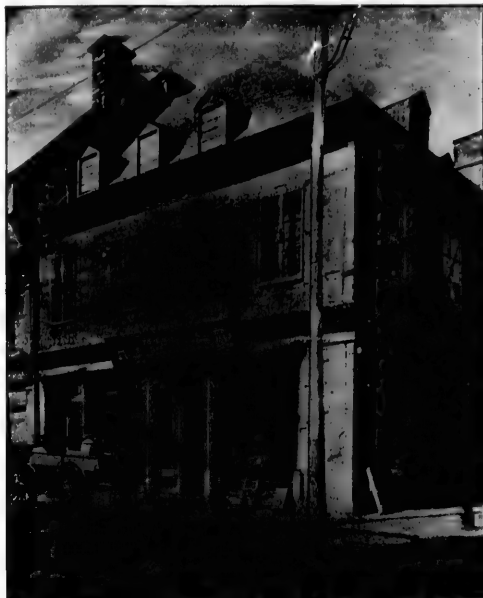
FISHER'S BOOK STORE, F. E. Duquet, proprietor, 125 St. Francois Xavier street.—The majority of people passing along St. James or St. Francois Xavier streets are attracted by a group collected in front of a window at No. 125 St. Francois Xavier street. Upon obtaining a nearer view of the window they find it indeed interesting. The window belongs to the store popularly known as "Fisher's," and is filled with all the latest issues of various magazines. "Fisher's" has been the depot in Montreal for magazines and newspapers published in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and the Continent (as well as the latest novels) for the last quarter of a century, and is proportionately well known. Here may be obtained odd numbers of almost any prominent newspaper or periodical published on either side of the Atlantic. Should a request be made for anything not in stock, the proprietor, Mr. Duquet, is always ready to do his utmost to accommodate his customers, and will order immediately from headquarters. Mr. Duquet also keeps a well assorted stock of stationery, such as pens, ink, paper, writing pads, and, in fact, anything likely to be required by the travelling public. "Fisher's," being in close proximity to the St. Lawrence hall, Post Office, Bank of Montreal and other large business buildings, draws a large amount of transient trade. Mr. Duquet makes it his business to cater especially to the wants of persons who travel, and with that end in view furnishes a desk, pens and ink for the convenience of his many patrons. Commercial directories, maps and guide books for Canada, the United States and Great Britain may also be obtained at "Fisher's," and every one in town needing articles of this description is sure to patronize this house, knowing that they are likely to find there the most complete stock of its kind in the city.

WINN & HOLLAND, Importers and Manufacturers' Agents, 49 St. Francois Xavier street.—Prominent among the many firms who have helped to build up the commercial fabric of Montreal and contributed not a little to the success of various enterprises in this city, is that of Messrs. Winn & Holland, whose offices are situated at No. 49 St. Francois Xavier street. Their business, established many years ago, has survived all the financial crises to which a commercial community is exposed. The firm deal largely in iron and steel in various forms and in all stages of manufacture, tinplates, etc. This house represents as well large firms in Great Britain who make the manufacture of chemicals their business. That these large corporations entrust their Canadian business to Messrs. Winn & Holland is ample proof that the latter are enterprising and have a large number of business friends, who, finding that they are enabled to buy through them cheaper than from the manufacturers themselves, entrust to them a large share of their orders. This firm is one of the oldest in the city, and has since its inception been carried on with an ever increasing trade. Messrs. Winn & Holland from their long experience and knowledge of the importing trade, are able to supply their patrons with the best quality in every article in which they deal. Knowing the foreign markets as they do, and watching the ever fluctuating prices of iron, steel and chemicals, they can at any time give their customers all the information they may desire. The members of the firm, Messrs. J. H. Winn and Philip H. Holland, are well and favourably known in the commercial world, in which they are surrounded and take an active part in everything that is calculated to benefit the trade and extend the commerce of Montreal. They are sole agents in Canada for Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited, the largest alkali manufacturers in the world.



CANADA PAPER CO.'S BUILDING.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY (LIMITED), Paper Makers and Wholesale stationers, 578 to 58a Craig street, Montreal.—Montreal is well known as the commercial centre of Canada, and among the many branches of industry that have materially assisted in maintaining this proud position, none are more worthy of special mention than the Canada Paper Company, whose headquarters are located in Montreal. Over thirty years ago the business was founded, and after its inception soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade which it has ever since maintained, and this company stands to-day first in the Dominion as manufacturers of paper, and wholesale dealers in stationery. Their paper mills are situated at Windsor Mills, P. Q., some 30 miles south east of Montreal, and are fully equipped with the latest and best machinery for manufacturing the many varieties of paper suitable to their business and the wants of the country, comprising chiefly fine writing papers, coloured and white book, news print papers, and manilla wrapping, &c., &c., having a capacity of fully 20 tons per day. Their pulp mill, situated at River du Loup, acts as an auxiliary in supplying their paper mills with Pulp, and has a capacity of six tons per day of Paper Pulp. The premises occupied by this company in Montreal are certainly among the best of modern houses of business in this city, and comprise a commodious and spacious building of about 100 feet square and six storeys high, with a handsome cut-stone front, which building is thoroughly equipped in every department, affording ample accommodation for the carrying on of their large and varied stock of all kinds of papers. The sixth storey is fitted up as a thoroughly equipped factory with the latest and best machinery required for the additional uses of paper, such as Envelopes, shipping tags, ruled Note and Letter Papers and the many other uses that paper is applied to and which tends to use up large quantities of paper of their own manufacture. The Envelope department of their business is making rapid headway and their Envelopes command ready sales all over the Dominion. Their pulp mill and two paper mills give employment to about 300 hands and in their distributing houses in Montreal and Toronto employ about 75 hands. The company have a branch warehouse situated at 15 Front street, West, Toronto, where they carry a large stock of all qualities of paper and staple stationery, with which to supply their numerous customers in Ontario. We might add that the business of this company, which now extends from Newfoundland to British Columbia, is increasing in magnitude year by year. The directors of the company are well-known in business circles, besides being members of the Board of Trade, and have always identified themselves with the best interests of Montreal. This company is well-known by the newspapers of Canada, and all business entrusted to them is punctually and satisfactorily attended to. The president of the company is Mr. Thomas Logan, vice-president and managing director, Mr. John MacFarlane, assistant-manager, W. D. Gillean, J. G. Young, sec-treas.



HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF R. G. GAUCHER.

R. G. GAUCHER, Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Paints, etc., 219 and 221 St. Paul street, Montreal.—The fire and water proof paint manufactured by R. G. Gaucher obtained first prize at the Provincial exhibition, Ottawa, in 1879, and a diploma at the exhibitions held in Montreal in 1881 and 1882. Mr. Gaucher is successor to the firm of A. A. Wilson & Co., and the paint referred to is popularly known as "A. A. Wilson's Fire and Water Proof Paint." Mr. Gaucher occupies four flats, 40x30 feet, at 219 and 221 St. Paul street, corner of Jacques Cartier square. In addition to the manufacture of his celebrated paint, which is universally recognized as a standard article, he deals in the general line of builders' hardware, carrying

a full assortment of goods of the best quality and style. These goods are imported direct from England, France, Germany and the United States. The trade is both wholesale and retail. The wholesale business is as yet confined to the Province of Quebec, but its rapid development since Mr. Gaucher assumed sole control of the establishment indicates that there will be a wider market served in the near future. His fire and water proof paint is an article of such sterling value that it needs but an introduction to make it a favourite with the building trade. Mr. Gaucher employs six assistants in his sales and warerooms. His stock of hardware goods is handsomely displayed and arranged for the convenience of customers.



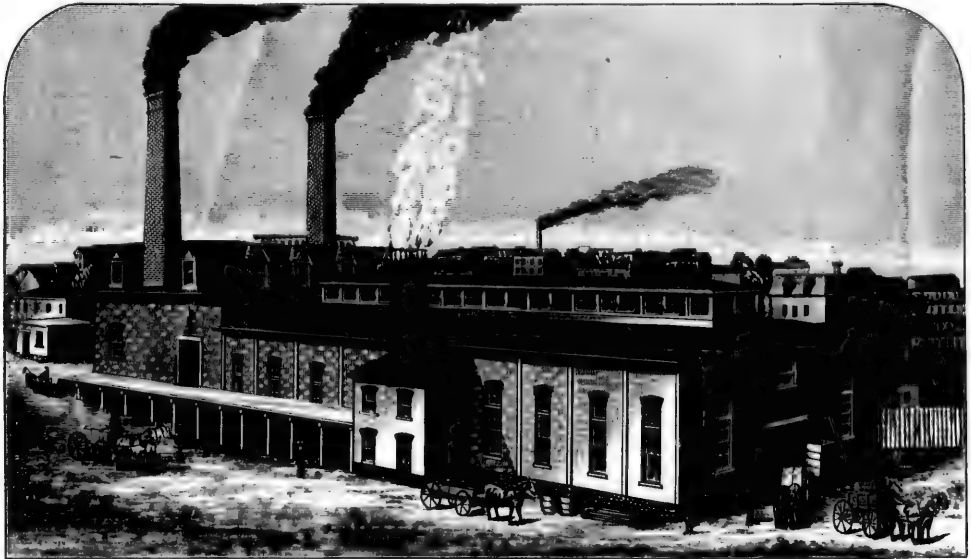
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OFFICE, SHOWROOMS AND MANUFACTORY, CRAIG STREET.



WORKSHOP AND FOUNDRY,
COR. MAISONNEUVE AND LAGAUCHETIÈRE STREETS.



FOUNDRIES OF THE DOMINION METAL WORKS, MAISONNEUVE STREET, GARTH & CO.—See next page.



WAREHOUSE OF N. QUINTAL ET FILS.



E. A. SMALL & CO.'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

DOMINION METAL WORKS—Works and Show Rooms, 536 to 542 Craig street; Foundry and Warehouse, corner Maisonneuve and Lagachetiere streets.—This business was established in 1828 by the father and grandfather of the present proprietors, namely, H. W. & J. H. Garth. It is the oldest establishment of the kind in Canada, and to them belongs the credit of introducing the first gas lighting, the first hot water warming and the first steam warming apparatus in Canada. They have fitted up with warming, plumbing, gas-fitting, &c., &c., many of the largest public and private buildings in the Dominion, notably the Lunatic Asylum in Toronto in 1848; Rockwood Asylum, Kingston; the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Ottawa; the Ville Marie, Providence, and other convents and hospitals in Montreal; Harbour Commissioners; Grand Trunk offices, Point St. Charles; Nordheimer's Building, Montreal; Post offices at Quebec, Sherbrooke, Clifton, Westford, Winnipeg and Brandon. Banks—Jacques Cartier, Mechanics and Merchants, Montreal; Merchants Bank at Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto; Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, London, and Hamilton; Custom House and Lieutenant-Governor's residence, Winnipeg; Lieutenant-Governor's residence, Regina; Langevin's Block, Ottawa; Experimental Farm Buildings, Ottawa, &c., &c. They at present manufacture all kinds of wrought and cast iron, brass, copper and other goods required by plumbers, steam and hot water fitters, engineers, water and gas works, sugar refineries, &c.; they also undertake the fitting up of public or other buildings with hot water or steam warming apparatus, plumbing, gasfitting, &c., &c. From the facilities they have in well equipped workshops, tools, competent overseers, workmen, &c., &c., they are in a position to execute any orders with which they may be favoured in the best possible manner and with promptitude and despatch; a visit to their establishment will demonstrate the fact. They keep on hand a large and fine assortment of everything in their line of business, an inspection of which will prove interesting. All work and goods sold by them are guaranteed, and in no case do they refuse to make good any defect, should such occur.

N. QUINTAL & FILS, Importers of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, etc., 270 & 274 St. Paul street, and 115 & 115 Commissioners street.—Montreal can boast of a very large number of long established business houses. The firm of N. Quintal & Fils was founded in 1824 by Mr. N. Quintal, who took his son into partnership in 1881. Thus this establishment has been in operation for 40 years. It is well known throughout the whole extent of the Province of Quebec, and its proprietors are held in great esteem. Mr. N. Quintal, the senior partner, still continues the

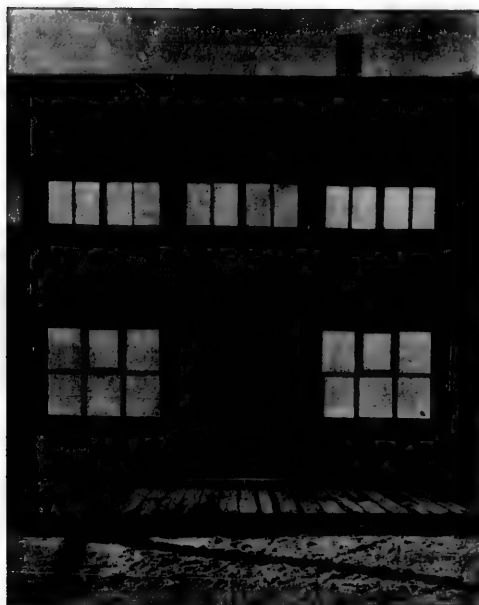
management, which he has carried out for so many years and with so much success. His son, Mr. J. E. Quintal, as well as the father, is thoroughly posted in every portion of the business, and is rapidly taking the more active work upon his own shoulders. He represents the house on the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and the Montreal Wholesale Grocers' Association. The extensive trade carried on by Messrs. Quintal & Fils has its headquarters at 274 St. Paul street, where the offices are located and the large importations received by them are carefully stored. The basement of this building overlooks Commissioners street, with which it is on a level, and is used in the work of shipping the orders to their numerous customers. The interior of the building is divided into five flats, each having an area of 45 by 85 feet. These floors are all used for the storage of goods, and are very commodious, being fitted up with every convenience to expedite the work of the house. Thirty-eight competent assistants are constantly engaged during the whole year in the various departments. Besides these there are four travellers, who are continually *en route*, visiting the customers of the firm in its interests. Some idea of the size of the business may be gained by a visit to this house, where they are extremely busy from morning till night. Wines, liquors, teas, coffees, sugars, cocoas, chocolates, condiments, fancy and every other line of groceries are found in the immense stock which this house has always on hand. They make a specialty of wines and liquors, and the champagne, ports, sherries, Madeiras and clarets are all of the choicest vintages. The liquors are composed of every kind of brandies, whiskies, gin, rum and liqueurs, and are obtained direct from the best distillers. The countries they import from are: England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Germany, Holland, China, Japan, the West Indies and the United States. Some very fine brands of cigars are received by them from Havana. Being direct importers, Messrs. N. Quintal & Fils place on the market the very best goods that can be procured.

E. A. SMALL & CO., Manufacturers of Clothing, Wholesale, 288 St. James street.—One of the principal manufacturers of the city of Montreal is that of wholesale clothing. Several immense concerns have been in active operation for many years. One of the largest, though not one of the oldest is the well known house of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co. They were founded in January 1887, and have therefore completed their fourth year in business. The extensive premises known as the Albert Buildings on Victoria Square, which they overlook, are occupied by this firm, and the extent of their business may be surmised when we state that this splendid cut stone structure has a frontage of 65 feet,

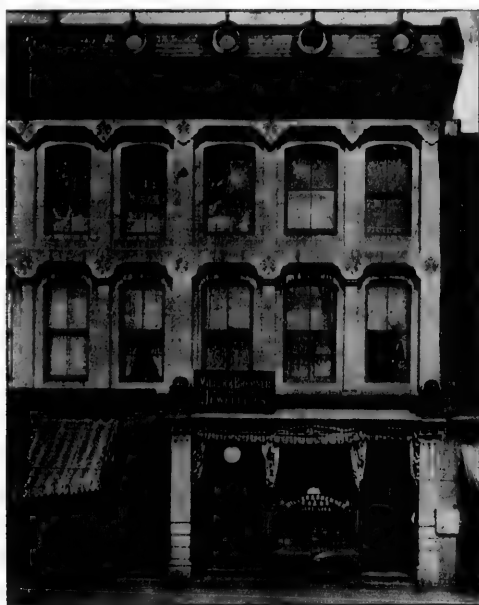
a depth of 95 feet and is six stories in height. The offices are entered by the large doors placed in the centre of the building on the first floor. They are fitted up with every modern convenience used in counting rooms. The shipping department is located in the basement, which communicates by a passage way for vehicles with the level of St. James street. On the upper flats of the building several hundred sewing machines with the latest improvements are in constant operation. The middle flats are used for the storage of the enormous quantities of cloth and manufactured goods constantly kept on hand to supply the demands of their customers. Fabrics of every kind, both domestic and imported are used by this firm. Tweeds, cassimere, coatings, suitings, etc., comprise the stock of material used. The finished clothing, stored in large quantities, consists of coats, vests, pants, overcoats and complete suits, made in every size to fit men, youths and boys. The display in this department is very fine, being worth a visit which would be well repaid. Employment is given to a large number of hands who are divided among the different departments, the majority being sewing machine operatives, as well as several hundred in the surrounding districts who do their work at home. Messrs. E. A. Small & Co. are very extensive importers of the best classes of English, French and German fabrics which are largely used in the manufacture of their goods. Thorough knowledge of both home and foreign markets is essential to the success of the house, and with these the principal of the firm is fully conversant. Their goods will always be found to be of the best material and finished in the latest styles. A full staff of experienced cutters is constantly engaged in the cutting department, and for elegance, beauty of style and finish, this house has no superior, and to this is doubtless due their exceptional success. The specialty of the firm is the children's department, to which very great attention has been given. In these goods alone, Messrs. E. A. Small & Co. have established a reputation extending over the whole Dominion. The extremely varied assortment of the output of this house, which includes all sizes, colours and styles enables the largest orders to be filled at short notice. The business has grown with great rapidity, still continuing to increase yearly, although it has already attained enormous proportions. Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the clothing firm of E. A. Small & Co. bears an enviable reputation. Eleven travellers are continually *en route*, covering all sections of the country in the interests of the house. The members of the firm are well known as thorough-going business men of great energy and perseverance, which they have brought to bear toward the success and welfare of their immense establishment.



IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET.



PROVISION HOUSE OF J. HAMILTON & CO.,



JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MILLER & BREMNER.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—This company's building, a cut of which is given in this number, stands on the lot formerly occupied by the City Bank and more recently by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Fronting the Place d'Armes and adjoining the Bank of Montreal, this lot is suitable from the fact of its being the second plot of land deeded to any individual in Canada by Malouneuve. Those early settlers decided that this square would be the centre of the city. Their judgment is amply proved as having been good, for the centre it was, has been and will continue to be. This company entered Canada for the purpose of transacting fire insurance only, in the year 1864, under the management of several district agencies. In 1888 the business at these various points had grown to such proportions that it was deemed advisable to concentrate the management and have the administration of the entire Canadian business located at the commercial metropolis. At the same time it was decided to erect a substantial building to be used as the Canadian branch offices. The result is shown in the picture before mentioned. The building is 100 feet square, has eight floors, and contains all modern improvements, such as two elevators run by steam, an electric light plant for 500 lights, and ample heaters for this machinery and for heating. Altogether, it is a building of which the company, the city of Montreal and its builders and mechanics may be proud, as every part of the work and machinery was made in Canada. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co. having cash assets of over \$9,000,000, and a yearly income in Canada of more than \$250,000, has thus manifested its faith in Canada and the future of Montreal in providing a permanent home for its Canadian branch. On the completion of the building the former resident secretary, Mr. Rintoul, resigned, owing to impaired health. Since that date the position of resident manager has been filled by Mr. E. L. Lacy, and the entire business from Sydney, C. B., to Victoria, B. C., comes under his charge. He is ably assisted by a staff of excellent men, and has a corps of faithful agents located in the principal towns of the Dominion.

J. HAMILTON & CO., Wholesale Butter, Eggs, Cheese, etc., 23 St. Peter street.—A large part of the traffic of Canada as a country consists of the export of farm produce which is exported in large quantities to Great Britain and the United States. Thus it will be easily seen that Montreal, being the great port of Canada, must therefore transact the bulk of the shipping trade in this line and others. One of the principal firms in Montreal in this business is that of J. Hamilton & Co., whose store is located at No. 23 St. Peter street. This firm was established in the year 1886, and has since the date of its inception kept steadily on from year to year. Their trade is an extensive one, covering the whole Dominion, they buying butter, cheese, eggs, and other farm products all over the country. Their articles are then stored in their warehouse on St. Peter street, some of them being sold to the city trade, but the most being shipped to England and the United States. If there is any one business in which much experience is required, it is this, in order to be able to select the best quality of all the produce offered, and buy it at prices that allow of a reasonable profit to the retailer. That Messrs. J. Hamilton & Co. have that experience is well known, their firm retaining the respect and goodwill of their patrons everywhere. The firm furnish employment to a number of competent assistants with whose help the endeavour to meet best on their part of the business. Their stock. Mr. Hamilton is well known as a keen and energetic business man, able to cater to his customers' wants in the best manner.

MILLER & BRENNER, Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, 35 Bleury street, Factory, 33 Bleury street.—The jewellers ranking as first class houses in Montreal are very numerous, and among the chief of these are Messrs. Miller & Brenner. This house dates its inception 30 years back, and unrivalled prosperity has distinguished the firm throughout their whole business life. Not many dealers in this line of business are so successful as this large house. Their place of business located at 35 Bleury street, comprises three flats, about 35x45 feet in dimensions, admirably furnished in all respects. Their store is attractively adorned with plate glass show cases wherein is tastefully displayed a large stock of English, Swiss and American gold and silver watches, hand-made diamond jewellery in rings and bracelets, pins for ladies and gents' wear, also a choice assortment of the best sterling silver knives and forks, spoons, napkin rings and tableware of all descriptions. A specialty is made of diamond setting, manufacturing watch cases and of repairing chronometers. In this line of business they have attained ages and sizes are most successfully restored to proper order. Ornamental engraving is also finely done, such as monograms and landscape views. A fine line of plated ware is also kept, including all the newest designs for wedding presents and home use. The number of hands employed in this extensive establishment, including travellers and foreign agents, is about 35, and they are constantly busy, attending the wide circle of customers. The trade of this firm extends principally all over the Province of Quebec, besides special dealings in British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest. Imports are made direct from England, Switzerland and the United States, and for quality and finish their goods are unequalled. Messrs. Miller & Brenner are both thoroughly practical business men, and



HLEVATHD RAILWAY TO MOUNTAIN PARK.

thoroughly reliable mechanics who can be depended upon to faithfully execute all orders that may be entrusted, and that too on the most reasonable terms.

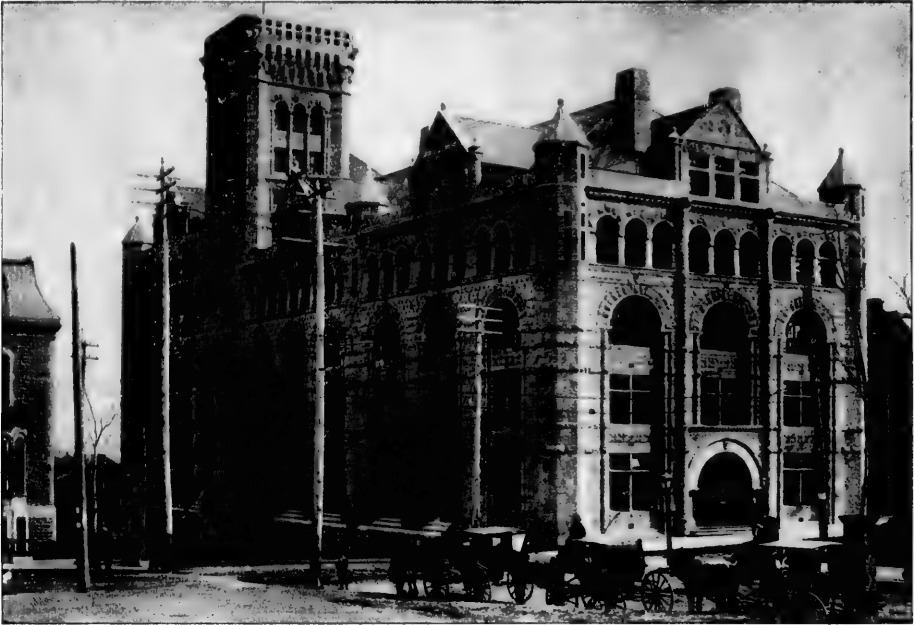
THE INGRES-COUTELLIER SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES.—All Montrealeers, friends of education, have been glad to hear that Messrs. Ingres and Coutellier have established a branch of their schools in the metropolis of the Dominion. It is hardly necessary to recall here the leading features of an establishment so well known all over the country. About four years ago, on the invitation of the Chief Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick, Messrs. Maxime Ingres and Geo. Coutellier, then of New York, came to Canada and established a school of modern languages in St. John, N.B. It met with an unprecedented success, and to-day the Ingres-Coutellier schools are in operation in over twenty cities from Halifax to Winnipeg, and are being established in others. This great success is due chiefly to the excellency of the method employed, but also to the clever and business-like way the whole enterprise is managed. Their method might be briefly described as follows: Every language is composed of *vocabulary*, i.e., the list of words used, and *grammar*, i.e., the art of putting these words properly together. They claim to teach both in the shortest possible way. The vocabulary is taught as our mothers taught us our own tongue, in other words without the aid of translation. By object teaching at first and afterwards by means of definitions and through the context, and in a thousand other ways familiar to their teachers, it is proved every day that the entire vocabulary of any language can be taught without translation. That is the surest way to make a pupil think in the language studied and, if after some lessons a student in French sees a hat, for instance, he calls it at once "chapeau" without thinking first of the English word "hat." Acquired in this way the words become as familiar to the student as his own language, and press themselves deeply into the memory. A person having learned a language in the Ingres-Coutellier schools will never find himself obliged to give the typical answer to the question, "Do you speak French or German?" "Well, I used to, but I have forgotten all about it," or, "No, but I read it." Having heard the words, and especially having used them in conversation, the pupils do not forget what they have learned any more than we forget a tune we have once known. And in order to help the memory, as well as to teach the orthography, blackboards at first, and readers afterwards are used; thus the eyes as well as the ear is constantly drilled, but all the lessons are given in the shape of conversation. Talking is an art like walking. Would it come to the mind of a mother, teaching her child to walk, to begin by telling the little one that there are such things as principles of equilibrium based upon the law of gravitation, etc.? Yet those who teach the theories of grammar before the language commit as great and a more detrimental blunder, for any child is bound to learn how to walk, while the student becomes discouraged from the further study of a language on account of such theories, useless because anticipated. If the student says "This is a book," he applies half a dozen rules of grammar, although not knowing maybe that these rules exist. Through continuous drill in conversation the

pupils of the Ingres-Coutellier school study grammar *in practice* from the very beginning, and acquire what the Germans call "Sprachgefühl," the feeling in the language, the surest and most reliable of all hand books, and this can be acquired in no other way. As it is only after man has reached a higher degree of development that he can comprehend why, in walking, we can keep our equilibrium, and why, in running, we take a different position, so it is only after practically knowing the language to some extent that the student really gets any benefit from the theoretical study of grammar, and even that part of the instruction, as well as the study of literature, is carried on by conversational lessons, in which the didactical instruction is not noticed by the student. It is always borne in mind that in the study of any foreign language the chief object is to learn how to speak it. Thus the most arid subject can be made interesting, and interest in a lesson is as necessary as salt in food. Writing exercises is only of secondary importance. Too much value is not given to the written language to the detriment of the spoken one, and for pupils who have any spare time, home study consists chiefly in reading. The staff consists exclusively of native teachers; it is as impossible to an Englishman or American to teach French or German, even if he is a good scholar, as it is to a Frenchman or German to teach English or Chinese. To say nothing about the accent, there are in every language thousands of little untranslatable expressions which give to it its peculiar stamp, and which only a native can teach with benefit to the pupil. Besides, only a native can have the entire confidence of the student, without which confidence the lesson loses its force. All the teachers are thoroughly educated and fully up to their delicate mission. It is, indeed, not enough to employ a good method, one must know, beside, how to use it. A good method can be compared to a good piano; with an artist it renders sweet and divine music, whilst with a clumsy and unskilful amateur the best Steinway produces but a disagreeable or tiresome noise. In the Ingres-Coutellier school we find the artist and the instrument. The instruction is an individual work between teacher and pupil, and therefore, given either privately or in classes not exceeding eight members. All the Ingres-Coutellier schools are financially as well as professionally under the same management and therefore offer to the public exceptional guarantees and advantages. Lessons applied for in one of the branches may be taken in any other city where the Ingres-Coutellier schools are established. Each pupil receives instruction from a number of teachers, and thus becomes familiar with different voices, which is a great advantage to the ear. The Montreal branch of the Ingres-Coutellier schools has been established since December last and has already proved a decided success. It is under the management of Mr. Ingres himself, and occupies large and commodious quarters on St. James street, Nordheimer's Building. An up-town branch is to be opened soon for the convenience of west end residents.

* There is no English equivalent for Sprachgefühl; it is the faculty which enables us to tell whether a given expression is correct, simply by consulting the ear.



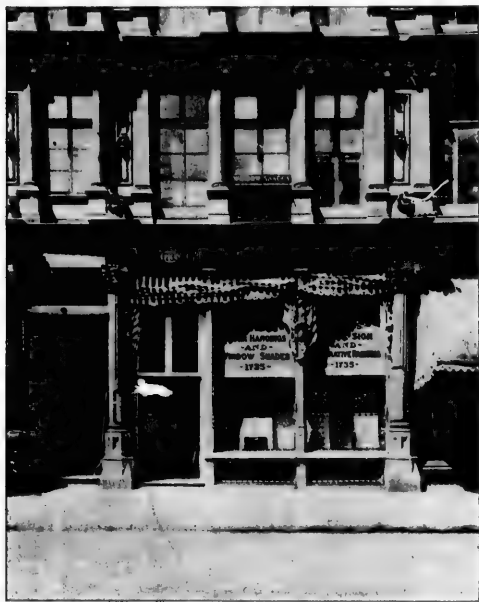
CENTRE PIER OF VICTORIA BRIDGE IN WINTER.



WINDSOR STREET STATION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



ST. JAMES CLUB, CORNER DORCHESTER AND UNIVERSITY STREETS.



ESTABLISHMENT OF GEO. C. DEZOUCHÉ & SONS.

GEO. C. DEZOUCHÉ & SONS, Importers of Paper Hangings and Wall Decorations, 1735 Notre Dame street.

There can be no better evidence of a people's progress and prosperity than the improvement and embellishment of their homes, and there is no branch of the mechanical arts in which so much improvement has been made in recent years as in the manufacture of artistic wall papers, the hanging and dealing in which constitutes an important branch of commercial activity. Among the more prominent establishments in Montreal engaged in this line is that of Messrs. Geo. C. DeZouché & Sons, who are long experienced and thoroughly understand the business in all its details. The enterprise was founded by Mr. Geo. C. DeZouché in 1860, and its whole history is one of wonderful and eminently well deserved success. The premises occupied are suitable and commodious, three spacious flats, about 70x35 feet in dimensions being utilized, affording ample accommodation for the storage and display of stock as well as the rapid prosecution of trade. There is always on hand in this large establishment an immense and varied stock of imported goods in the line of English, French and American paperhangings and decorations in all the newest styles, including English tapestry and Japanese designs in rich, elegant, bright shades and tints and combinations of colours, so arranged as to form the most pleasing effect; also paints, oils, varnishes, glass, putty, brushes, etc. Messrs. DeZouché & Sons make a special business of decorating the interior of buildings and dwellings, in which they are expert artists and are unexcelled in the city. They give employment to thirty-five experienced hands, who, under their personal supervision, execute all kinds of house and sign painting, glazing, paperhanging, graining, whitewashing and colouring. All goods sold by Messrs. DeZouché & Sons are the best to be had in the market, all work done is strictly first class, and moderate prices prevail. By honourable and liberal methods this reliable firm have built up a large and permanent patronage, which is drawn from the leading residents throughout the city. Mr. DeZouché is a first class business man and an esteemed citizen, while his sons are popular in business and social circles, and though their past was enviable their future prospects are even brighter.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Manufacturers of White Lead, Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnishes, etc., and Importers, warehouse and office, 37 to 41 Recollet street; works, 10 to 22 Inspector street; varnish factory, 106 William street.—The firm of A. Ramsay & Son is one of the oldest established houses in the manufacture of paints, oils, etc., in Montreal. They originated in 1845, and have since risen to a prominent position in the front rank of the trade not only in Montreal, but throughout the Dominion. They occupy very extensive premises, which together have a total surface area of 24,000 square feet. The warehouse and office are located at 37, 39 and 41 Recollet street. The

sample room, which is located in these premises, is magnificently fitted up, and in the cabinets and showcases are found samples of white lead, paints, oils, varnishes, colours, both wet and dry, artists' materials and sheet and plate glass. The St. Lawrence White Lead and Colour Works, located at 10 to 22 Inspector street, are under the management of this firm, who are also the originators. These extensive works cover an area of 50x200 feet, having a height of three storeys. In this large establishment white lead, paints and dry colours are manufactured, giving employment to a large number of skilled workmen. The output of the factory in these lines has increased during the past ten years to enormous proportions. All the requisite machinery for the manufacture of these classes of goods is found here, and the entire building is fitted up in the most convenient manner. The Bohemian Stained Glass and Embossing Works are carried on in connection with the firm of A. Ramsay & Son. A part of the building occupied by them on Inspector street is devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of embossed and stained glass for Pullman and railroad cars, churches, offices, steamboats, etc. Silvering and glass bending constitute an important branch of the business, which is made a specialty of by this house. In the whole building 34 experienced men are employed. The varnish factory operated by Messrs. A. Ramsay & Son is located at 106 William street, and is devoted to the manufacture of the famed varnishes and oils of this firm. This building consists of two large flats, which are 60x75 feet in dimensions. Four experienced varnish makers are employed throughout the year in this branch of the business. In addition to the extensive manufacturing business, which they carry on with so much success, they have a large importing trade with some of the most noted European houses. They represent Messrs. Winsor and Newton and Sharratt and Newth, of London, England, and Pictet Aine, of Paris, of whose manufactures they have always a large stock on hand. They handle large quantities of English and Belgian sheet and polished plate glass, which is imported direct from those countries. The business covers every part of the Dominion of Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and over the whole of this country five experienced travellers are constantly passing. Mr. A. Ramsay, the senior partner of A. Ramsay & Son, is one of the most prominent men of Montreal, not only in business but also in public life. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Montreal, and is always to be found promoting whatever tends to the welfare of the community. He has for many years held the position of Justice of the Peace, and is councillor in the municipality of Cote St. Antoine. He is president of the Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co., which is incorporated by Act of Parliament, with a capital of \$50,000, and has its headquarters at 37, 39 and 41 Recollet street. Messrs. A. Ramsay & Son are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Ramsay's Ferric Oxide Paint, which is fire, water and



WAREHOUSE OF A. RAMSAY & SON.

weather proof. It is the most useful paint for fences, roofs, shingles, barns, vessels, freight cars, bridges, buildings, etc., and is put up ready for use in buckets, kegs and barrels of 1 to 5 gallons.

D. RITCHIE & CO., Manufacturers of Cut Tobaccos and Cigarettes, Dalhousie street.—The oldest, largest and best known manufactory of cut tobacco in Canada is an establishment not to be lightly passed over by anybody. Even the members of an anti-tobacco association must needs honour it with their distinguished consideration. In the pleasant office of the company, over a couple of choice cigarettes the representative of the ILLUSTRATED and Mortimer Davis, the alert manager for D. Ritchie & Co., talked of the fortunes of the house to which belong the distinctions mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph. The business was established in 1866. With a splendid establishment in Montreal, with their own warehouses in Virginia, the country of production of their raw material used, with branch offices in England and Germany, and agents in many other countries, D. Ritchie & Co. to-day hold a position disputed by no other house in the Dominion. They continue as they began to manufacture only goods of the highest quality and to cater only to a first class trade. Three-quarters of the Canadian consumption of fine cut tobaccos packed in fancy tins is manufactured by this house. The Athlete Smoking Mixture, and the Old Cham and Puritan Cut Plug are brands that have no superior in quality or popularity on the market. The firm are also extensive makers and have a large trade in snuff. In 1885 they began the manufacture of cigarettes, and in this line also have taken first rank, doing an extensive trade throughout the Dominion and in other countries. Their production during the past two years equalled more than half the consumption of cigarettes in Canada for the same period. This, said Mr. Davis, can be substantiated by reference to the government blue books. Mr. Davis recently spent six months in Europe, establishing trade connections; and through their agents, and their branches in Bishop's Gate, London, E.C., and in Hamburg, Germany, they are competing successfully with the world in fine cut tobaccos and cigarettes. Their foreign trade is becoming an important part of their business. For the last two years they have carried on a growing trade in exporting their manufactured product to the West Indies, an ample proof of the quality of their goods. The raw material is purchased direct from the farmers in Virginia, and cured and stored in their own warehouses in that state. Everything that foresight and energy can do to ensure first class goods and to open up new markets is done by this flourishing firm, and the result is seen in the fact of their development as an industrial establishment, and the other fact that they command a better class of trade than any of their competitors. Of their cigarettes, the Elite, Athlete and Derby have a repu-



ESTABLISHMENT OF J. O. LAFRENIERE. 189. C. 5047

tation unsurpassed in Canada, and these brands have also won a wide popularity in the foreign market. The tobacco manufacturing industry has in recent years grown to great proportions in Canada and affords profitable employment to a very large number of operatives. A distinct position in the trade is held by the house of D. Ritchie & Co., not only as the oldest in their line but as one that has from the outset held strictly to the production of goods of the highest grade. The quaint stone front on Dalhousie street marks the location of an important industry, solid, progressive and reliable, and one that has done not a little to make known the enterprise of Canada in other countries of the world.

J. O. LAFRENIERE, Grain and Flour Merchant, 193 Commissioners street.—For over twenty-five years this business has been steadily gaining ground and increasing its area. From a comparatively small beginning Mr. Lafreniere has built up a trade which to-day occupies a prominent position in flour and grain. Extensive premises are leased at 193 Commissioners street, which have an area of 30x100 feet, and comprise a building of six storeys. Grain and flour are the only lines in which the proprietor is engaged. The building is very commodious and specially equipped for the storage of large quantities of flour. A capacity of 4,000 to 5,000 sacks is provided in these premises. In addition, buildings for the storage of grain are located in various parts of the country. Employment is given to four assistants, besides twenty agents who are engaged in various districts buying up all kinds of grain. A growing export trade is carried on with England, Germany, the United States and other countries. Thoroughly experienced in his lines of business, a close account is kept of the quotations of Canadian, United States and European produce markets, which is a necessity to all engaged in this business. The entire Dominion is embraced by the country from which his stock is obtained, and Mr. Lafreniere is widely recognized as a man of energy and unwavering honesty. By this means he has established a high reputation and gained the goodwill and respect of all with whom he has come in contact in his operations. To such proportion has the business grown that he contributes no small portion to the export trade of Montreal. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and the Corn Exchange. Since 1889 he has been one of the board of examiners of wheat and other grains in the Board of Trade, and is much interested in whatever tends to the welfare of the commerce and trade of Montreal.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers and Foundries, Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., and 385 and 387 St. Paul street, F. Massey, Manager.—This well known firm will complete its first half century in business during the present year, as it was established in 1841. E. & C. Gurney & Co. have gained a reputation for which they may well be envied. This is but the outcome of the energy and perseverance which the proprietors have become so noted for and which has made the business what it is to-



ESTABLISHMENT OF E. & C. GURNEY & CO.

day. The headquarters of this house are located at Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., where the foundries and factories cover three square blocks. The immense trade that is done by this house may be inferred from the fact that 600 men are employed the whole year round. The business of this house consists of foundry work and the wholesale manufacture of stoves, scales, boilers, registers, grates, steam fittings, locks and lock furniture, cast iron pipe and fittings, plumbers' supplies, hot air furnaces for wood and coal, and many descriptions of hardware. Many years ago the company found it necessary to institute an eastern agency for the accommodation and more ready supply of the customers in this part of Canada. This branch was located at 385 and 387 St. Paul street, where it has since been situated. These premises are very extensive. They consist of two stores of five flats each, having a frontage of 50 feet overlooking St. Paul street, and a depth of 200

feet. The first and second storeys of this building are set apart for show rooms, and samples of the work of the Hamilton and Toronto factories are here displayed. The second floor is exclusively confined to the offices, and a show room for stoves and ranges. The specialties of this house are stoves, scales and boilers, in which classes of work Messrs. E. & C. Gurney & Co. cannot be excelled. The management of the Montreal portion of the house is in the hands of Col. F. Massey. This gentleman is a highly respected member of the Board of Trade, and has held a Colonel's commission in the Canadian militia for several years, being in command of the Sixth Fusiliers regiment. He is one of Montreal's most prominent business men, and his connection with E. & C. Gurney & Co. dates back many years. The output of the factories of this company is distributed over the whole Dominion, and a large export trade is carried on with the United States.



MUSEUM OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CANADIAN SUBSCRIPTION AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIPTION AND PUBLISHING CO.—Of all the various industries we have presented to our readers from time to time, we do not know of one that has made more rapid strides than the Canadian Subscription and Publishing Co., under the management of Mr. John Hood. This Company was formed by Mr. Hood, some seven years ago, under the title of the Canadian Subscription Co., for the purpose of handling subscription publications, the stockholders being confined principally to the Messrs. Dawson Brothers and the manager. The business began to develop rapidly, when it was found advisable to increase the capital stock from \$10,000 to \$75,000, and the word "Publishing" was added to the style of the firm, the company now being the "Canadian Subscription and Publishing Co." Business was commenced in an office on the second floor of the British Empire Insurance Co.'s building, corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame streets. Within two years larger premises had to be secured, when the Company removed to King's Block, Craig street; these in time were found too small, and now the company occupy the fine premises, 821 Craig street, corner of St. James, as shown in our excellent picture page. The Company make a specialty of Subscription Publications, including all the special lines of albums and bibles published. They represent exclusively in Canada the special publications of such firms as Cassell & Co., London and New York; Virtue & Co., London; Blackie & Son, Glasgow; Bousso, Valadon & Co., Paris; Gebbie & Co., Philadelphia; Geo. Barrie, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; D. Appleton & Co., New York; Century Co., New York, &c., &c. Since moving into the new premises they have developed a new branch, namely, portraits and portrait enlargement, in crayon, water-colour, pastel and oil, in fact a portrait may be had from this company from a price which every one can afford to pay to that which only the millionaire can hope to possess. They also deal largely in pianos and organs and novelties in musical boxes, and other self-playing musical instruments. The art department is a special feature. All the latest art publications may be had that are published in book form; also many of the finest engravings that are made from the works of the most eminent artists of the present day. The firm also make a point of keeping the medical profession looked after with the latest publications in their line. The business extends from Cape Breton to Vancouver, and a large number of agents find permanent and lucrative employment in representing their goods. Special branch offices have been opened in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., and St. John's Newfoundland. The detail of this business is something which the ordinary business man knows nothing about and can form no idea of. Mr. Hood is a hard worker, and may be found at his office in certain seasons at almost all hours. We look forward to

the time when this industry will still further enlarge, and one of our principal financial men gave it as his opinion that in the near future this company may profitably employ a capital of \$500,000. We are sure the Montreal public and those from a distance who may visit the city on business or pleasure, will always find a welcome at the hands of the firm's representatives, who will take a pleasure in showing what the company are producing.

ALEX. BUNTIN & SON, Paper Manufacturers and Wholesale Stationers, 345 St. Paul street.—One of the best known firms of Canadian paper makers is that of A. Buntin & Son, whose business was established thirty years ago and whose goods have been for years sold all over Canada. The firm operate two mills, with a capacity of eight tons per day, and the product consists in printing paper of all grades. Their mills are fully equipped and turn out work of the best quality, which owing to exceptional facilities and the great volume of their business they are able to place on the market at rates advantageous to customers. Their wholesale establishment on St. Paul street comprises six flats, each 110x60 feet in dimensions, and an immense stock of stationers' goods of all kinds is to be found there. They carry full lines in every department and a visit to their sales and sample rooms amply repays whoever desires to inspect a first class establishment stocked with first class goods displayed in a tasteful, orderly and convenient manner. Messrs. Buntin & Son give employment in store and factories to 120 persons, a fact that speaks for itself as to the volume of their business. Two travellers are employed, and, as already stated, their goods are sold all over Canada. The firm has enjoyed for years a splendid reputation in the business world, and has maintained its good name by the quality of the goods sent out and by straightforward integrity in all business transactions. Mr. Buntin, sr., is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and a gentleman highly esteemed for his business qualities and for the energy and ability with which the splendid establishment of his firm has been built up and is now conducted.

A. J. PIGEON, Cabinet Maker, 53 St. Antoine street, workshop, St. Monique Ave., off St. Monique street.—In an age of shoddy it is a matter of importance and of satisfaction to the public to know where they may turn and find substantial workmanship. In the line of furniture as much as in any other there is room for fraud, and the buyer too often finds that beauty and durability are not necessary to each other. Those Montreal people, and there are many, who during the last twenty years have received goods from the establishment of A. J.

Pigeon have found no reason to complain either that the goods were not handsome in appearance or that they were not durable in quality and workmanship. Fine artistic cabinet making is Mr. Pigeon's business and for more than a score of years he has been engaged in it, to his own credit and to the complete satisfaction of his patrons. Many a home has been made more attractive through his agency, and his work is of the kind that bears the test. A thorough practical mechanic himself, he takes care that every product of his workshop shall be worthy of the reputation he has established. He is engaged exclusively upon custom work. His premises comprise two flats, 50x25 feet in dimensions, and three skilled workmen are employed. He and his assistants are kept constantly at work. For artistic and durable work in cabinet making there is no more reliable place in the city.

HUDON & ORSATT, Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Liquors, 278 St. Paul, and 123 Commissioners street.—Among the great wholesale establishments that grace St. Paul street, and from which such an immense volume of trade annually proceeds, the house of Hudon & Orsatt holds an important place. Their business was established in 1875 and has not only grown to large proportions at the Montreal house, but there is also now a flourishing branch establishment at Three Rivers. The premises on St. Paul street comprise a fine five storey building 80x36 feet in dimensions. The trade is wholesale only, and requires the services of nine employees. The firm are dealers in groceries, liquors and provisions. A full line of staple and fancy groceries of choice quality, imported direct by the firm, is constantly in stock. In general provisions also, they carry a large stock, and their importations of liquors are very extensive and of the finest quality. Everything required for the equipment of a first class grocery and liquor store may be found in their establishment. They import direct from England, France, Spain and the United States, in all of which countries they have established close business connections and are able to command the best that the market affords. Their trade extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Ontario border, and wherever their goods have been introduced they have won favor with the local dealers. The firm have not only developed a large trade, but, what is more important, have made for themselves an excellent reputation throughout the province. The result is that both the Montreal house and the branch at Three Rivers find their business steadily increasing. The members of the firm are Firmin Hudon and Alexandre Orsatt, both of them members of the Board of Trade, and gentlemen highly esteemed in Montreal business circles.



ESTABLISHMENT OF H. LAMONTAGNE.

HERE FOR LAMONTAGNE, Leather Merchant and Dealer in Shoe Findings, Importer and Manufacturer of Uppers, etc., 480 St. Paul street and 297 Commissioners street, Montreal.—Among Canadian dealers in leather and findings the name of Hector Lamontagne is well known. Mr. Lamontagne began business in 1869, and is therefore not a novice. His premises comprise a handsome four storey building, 28x105 feet in dimensions, and fourteen hands are constantly employed. Mr. Lamontagne is a large importer, and carries an extensive line of leather and shoe findings of every description. A specialty is made of harness leathers, and in this line a large business is done. The manufacture of uppers is another important specialty, and one that has won for Mr. Lamontagne a high reputation among dealers and makers. He has well established business connections, and sells goods throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. His business has grown largely during the last few years and is still increasing. Wherever Mr. Lamontagne has opened business relations he has won the confidence and esteem of his customers, and the large volume of trade he now enjoys has been built up by strictly honest methods.

THOS. DOHERTY & Co., Tea and Coffee Importers, 29 Hospital St.—Prominent among those who have contributed to the material progress of the city's commerce is that of the well known and reliable house of Thos. Doherty & Co., importers and dealers in teas and coffees. The house was founded fourteen years ago by the present proprietors, and since that period has enjoyed a constantly increasing trade owing to the unsurpassed purity, quality and freshness of their goods. Probably few articles that enter into daily consumption are so hard to obtain of good quality as tea and coffee. It is only by the exercise of the greatest care in purchasing direct from the countries of production that purity and quality can be assured. The goods handled by Messrs. Doherty & Co. are amongst the choicest productions in teas of China and Japan, and in coffees the most fragrant from Java, Mocha and South America. Mr. Doherty makes it a special point to visit China and Japan each year for the purpose of purchasing direct from the growers. Their premises, located at 29 Hospital street, are very extensive and comprise four flats about 40x120 feet in dimensions, well equipped throughout, affording abundance of space for the storage and display of goods. Only the purest quality of goods are in stock, so that all patrons can rely on everything from this establishment as first class in every respect. Employment is furnished for ten persons on the premises while six travellers are actively engaged throughout the Dominion. An immense business is conducted by this firm, and their reliability is widely known. The fact that over a quarter of a million dollars worth of business was done in 1890 is sufficient evidence of the magnitude of this institution. Their progress and success knows no bound and every indication is visible for a most desirable future. Mr. Thos. Doherty is recognized throughout Montreal as a prominent and enterprising citizen and the firm are most

favourably known and esteemed as valuable representatives and promoters of Montreal and Canadian industries.

THE CITY ICE COMPANY, R. A. Becket & Co., proprietors, 26 Victoria Square, Montreal.—Until a comparatively recent period the cutting and storing of ice was an inconsiderable industry in Montreal. Since then the demand for this article has been increasing every year until at present it has reached enormous proportions. One of the most prominent firms who harvest ice in Montreal is that of Messrs. R. A. Becket & Co., popularly known as the City Ice Company. This house was established in 1842, and was carried on for many years by Messrs. D. Morrice & Co., until the last five years, when Messrs. Becket & Co. obtained control. They occupy No. 26 Victoria Square as an office and have four warehouses for the storing of ice. These are situated as follows: Atwater Avenue, capable of accommodating 15,000 tons; Cantin's Basin, 5,000 tons; Basin street, 8,000 tons; William street, 800 tons. A slight idea may be gained from

the above as to the extent of the trade done by this firm. They employ in summer some 28 horses and 30 men, who are always busy delivering ice to their many customers throughout the city. During the winter season, when the ice is secured, they furnish employment to 80 horses and a large number of men, who, under the supervision of competent foremen, cut and store the ice in the various warehouses. The ice used by this company is from the St. Lawrence, above the Victoria Bridge, where, it is claimed, the purest ice on the river can be procured. In the summer the cooling material is left at their patrons' doors to be used for refreshing the hot and uncomfortable citizens. The climate in this country in the summer makes the use of ice a necessity for the purpose of keeping meats, vegetables and other things in a fresh condition. From his long, practical experience of twenty-six years Mr. Becket is thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to the trade, and can therefore guarantee his many patrons pure ice at reasonable rates.



WAREHOUSE OF THOMAS DOHERTY & CO.:



OFFICES OF THE CITY ICE COY.



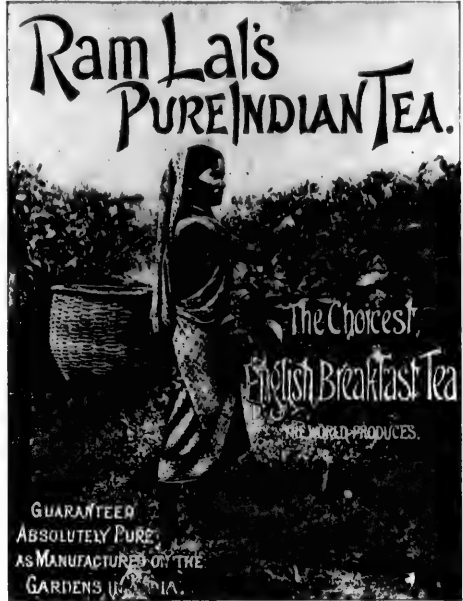
ESTABLISHMENT OF SMITH & CO.

SMITH & Co., Merchant Tailors, 364 St. James street.—Among the merchant tailors of Montreal Messrs. Smith & Co. hold a foremost place. Their premises are admirably situated at No. 364 St. James street. This firm was established some ten years ago, and has since that time steadily developed trade, until at present it extends from Montreal to Vancouver. The goods used by them are of the best English and Scotch makes. They employ no less than 50 skilled hands, who, under the supervision of competent foremen, are kept constantly busy filling the many orders always on hand. The house has a high reputation for the cut, style and finish of the garments turned out. Messrs. Smith & Co. make a specialty of pants made from Scotch and English tweeds at the remarkably low price of \$3. In addition to their tailoring business they also carry a splendid stock of gentlemen's furnishings, such as collars, cuffs, shirts and ties of the best quality, which are attractively displayed in the handsome establishment. The members of the firm are well known throughout the city as able, energetic and reliable business men. That they retain the respect and good will of their great army of customers is amply proved by the steadily increasing volume of their trade.

TURNER, ROSE & Co., Importers and Wholesale Grocers, 309 and 313 Commissioners street.—In reviewing the business interests of towns and cities, houses are met with which hold prominent positions in their respective lines. One of these, known as Turner, Rose & Co., holds a place in the front rank among wholesale grocers. They were established in 1882, their commencement being followed by a steadily increasing business, which has continued up to the present date. Premises are occupied at 309, 311 and 313 Commissioners street, centrally situated both as regards proximity to the wharves and the business portion of the city. The building is wide and spacious, being 70x70 feet in dimensions, and comprising four flats. The business in which the firm is engaged is that of importers and wholesale grocers. On the first floor the offices, sample rooms and shipping rooms are located, the sample rooms being fitted up in a very tasteful manner, and upon the shelves and in showcases and cabinets samples are arranged with skill and taste. The remaining portions of the building are very commodious, being fitted up with water and hand hoists and every necessity for the proper working of this extensive business. The upper floors are used more especially for the storage of stock, which is at all times very large to enable the firm to fill the orders of their wide circle of customers. Messrs. Turner, Rose & Co., as importers and wholesale grocers, handle large quantities of all goods belonging to this branch of trade. The finest teas, fragrant coffees, pure juices, table delicacies, canned goods of every description, and condiments are a few of the lines in which this house deals. Employment is given to 27

experienced assistants, among whom are included seven travellers. The firm are large importers from Europe, Asia, South America and the United States. The business in which they are engaged necessitates a complete knowledge of both home and foreign markets, the quotations of which they follow, keeping themselves thoroughly posted in every change. Goods of the choicest quality and of the most noted brands are to be found in the stock of this firm, and are the only commodities handled, inferior articles being excluded at all times. The assortment embraces every kind of groceries, condiments, etc., particular attention being given to fancy groceries. The members of the firm are connected

with the Board of Trade, and are looked upon as thorough-going business men of great enterprise and ability. During the eight years that have passed since their establishment, the increase in their trade has been very great. In teas and canned goods, which are the specialties of this house, they have established a wide reputation, extending throughout the entire Dominion. "Ram Lal's Pure Indian Tea" which is made the subject of illustration, and which is handled by this house, stands unequalled for purity, strength and flavour. The firm have brought great experience and energy to bear in building up their connection, which is to-day one of the most widely distributed in Canada.



MR. TURNER, ROSE & CO.



WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF TURNER, ROSE & CO.



WINTER VIEW OF MONTREAL FROM THE MOUNTAIN.



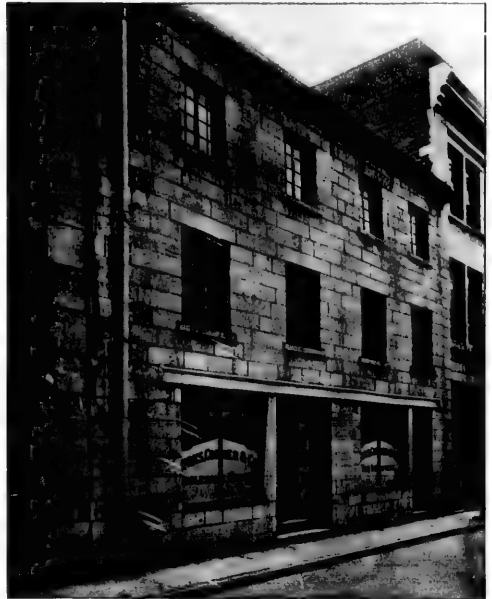
ESTABLISHMENT OF L. O. GROTHE & CO.—See next page.



OFFICES AND WAREROOMS OF J. PALMER & SON.—See next page.



ESTABLISHMENT OF FRANK WILSON.—See next page.



WHOLESALE HOUSE OF BIRKS, CORNER & CO.—See next page.

L. O. GROTHE & Co., Invincible and Peg Top Cigar Factories, 21 and 23 St. Peter street.—The cigar trade of Montreal is represented by some very large manufacturers, most of whom have been in active operation for a long period. The firm of L. O. Grothe & Co. commenced business about 13 years ago, and have since occupied the extensive premises where they are at present located. These premises consist of two separate stores, which have a joint frontage of 50 feet, with a depth of 75 feet. The building presents a very handsome appearance, being faced with cut stone and having a height of four storeys, all of which are lighted by large plate glass windows. Since its occupation by this company it has been known as the Invincible and Peg Top Cigar Factory. The interior is very commodious and fitted up with all the latest improved machinery and appliances used in cigar manufacture. The offices are models of convenience, and the same may be said of the entire building. The tobacco from which the various noted brands of cigars are made is imported direct from Havana, being chosen with the greatest care by the agent of the firm. The business carried on is solely that of manufacturing cigars. The brands of this house are some of the most popular in Canada, and are known as the Rialto, Rats, Flor de Bragansa, Leo XIII., Plug Hat, Invincible and Peg Top. The greater portion of the work is done by hand, and employment is given to 200 skilled operatives, who are engaged during the whole year. The favour in which the cigars of this house are held throughout Canada is second to none, and the wide reputation they have established is shown by the large and increasing volume of their trade. Five travellers are continually *en route*, making calls on dealers in even the most remote parts of Canada. Mr. L. O. Grothe, the senior member of the firm, has been long connected with the Board of Trade. To him is due in a great measure the success which has followed the career of this house, as the principal burden of the management and control of the business has fallen upon his shoulders. As a manager he has been most successful, and as a business man he has given proof of keen foresight and fine ability. The energy and push with which the output of the factory has been placed before the public has not been excelled by that of any other house in its line. The firm have gained a success which has increased each year, and they have every reason to look forward to a long continued prosperity. They have built up an important industry by honest methods, and no house has a higher reputation with the trade. The firm is one of the highest standing in Montreal business circles, just as its various brands of cigars are in the first rank of popularity among the smokers of Canada.

J. PALMER & Son, Manufacturers' Agents, Importers of Dupont's Sundries, 1743 and 1745 Notre Dame street.—Among the many long established firms in the city that of Messrs. J. Palmer & Son holds a leading place. Founded in the year 1847 they are perhaps the oldest house in their line in Montreal, and since the date of inception they have by untiring energy and perseverance attained a position second to none in the city. Their place of business is most advantageously located at Nos. 1743 and 1745 Notre Dame street. These premises could not be better suited to their purposes, being light and spacious, consisting of three flats, 25x120 and fitted with the latest and most improved arrangements for the accommodation of the goods and the expeditious handling of the same. The stock is large and well selected, comprising among other things: perfumery, sponges, chamois, brushes, fancy plush goods, and small wares of different kinds. Messrs. Palmer & Son import largely from France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and the United States. They are the largest importers in Canada of sponges of all kinds, from the finest Turkey cup and bath sponges to the coarse Florida variety. In toilet brushes of all descriptions their stock is unequalled in the city, as they are the agents for the celebrated house of Dupont & Co., Paris. They are sole Canadian agents for France, & Co., Vienna, the largest and best manufacturers in the world, and carry a full stock of all varieties from the most expensive ostrich feather fans, with pearl sticks, to the ordinary summer article. They also hold the sole Canadian agency for the celebrated Pears' soap, an article of world-wide reputation, and the trade in which this country has developed in a most remarkable manner, especially within the last few years, thus proving its claim to be the best toilet soap made. Their trade extends all over the Dominion, their three travellers soliciting orders for them in all the cities from Halifax to Vancouver. The members of this firm are well known in Montreal as enterprising and keen business men, always ready to afford their influential aid to any plan for the benefit of the trade of the city. Mr. J. W. Palmer is a member of the Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in all that operates for the good of Montreal.

MESSRS. BIRKS, CORNER & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Tea Importers, 18 and 20 St. Sacrament street.—Comprising most of the necessities, to say nothing of the delicacies of daily subsistence, the trade in groceries is one of more than ordinary importance. Prominent among first class wholesale merchants in this connection, Messrs. Birks, Corner & Co. of 18 and 20 St. Sacrament street are worthy of special reference. Though but a comparatively young house, yet since the inception of the business twelve months ago, marked success has attended their every department. The premises occupied are admirably fitted up with every requirement of the grocery trade, and comprise three stories, about 40x100 feet in dimensions, affording facilities for conducting their large and growing trade, that



MONTREAL ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIRBANKS & CO.

are unsurpassed in Montreal. Throughout this handsomely equipped place of business, always cheerfully disposed, is a large assortment of staple and fancy groceries of all descriptions, including sugar and molasses from the West Indies, sealed goods in tins and glass, condiments, breakfast cereals and table delicacies of all kinds, foreign and domestic fruits, fresh and salt fish, etc. A specialty is made of importing tea and the finest brands of coffee, of both of which an assortment in packages of various sizes is always on hand. They also import all grades of goods from Great Britain and different parts of Europe. The stock carried is one which evidences the splendid taste and judgment of the proprietors in selection. The trade of the house is constantly growing and now extends throughout Quebec province and as far west as the Pacific coast. This establishment, conducted as it is by able and experienced business men, strictly on the basis of fair dealing and fine goods at moderate prices, has no doubt a continued highly successful course before it. Each member of the firm is characterized by energy, earnestness and ability in all business transactions, and the success of the house has been entirely due to their own untiring personal efforts. The splendid reputation of Messrs. Birks, Corner & Co. has been a powerful factor in the attraction of their many patrons, and it is only fair to assume that this house will continue to hold a place in the front rank of grocery establishments in Montreal.

FRANK WILSON, Cheese and Creamery Butter, 33 St. Peter street, also Agent for the Laval Cream Separators.—Established in 1882, Mr. Frank Wilson has rapidly built up a large and increasing business, and is gaining a firm position in the front rank of produce merchants. He occupies very large premises located at 33 St. Peter street, comprising a substantial stone structure four storeys in height. The building has a fine frontage of 30 feet, with a depth of 125 feet. Cheese and butter make up the chief portion of his business, which is strictly wholesale. The interior of the building is equipped with elevators, weighing machines and other necessities of the business, being arranged with an eye to the quick working of the establishment. The stock carried consists of very large quantities of butter from creameries in various parts of the country. Canadian, gathered from the principal factories in every Province of the Dominion, make up a large share of the stock. Mr. Frank Wilson is the sole Canadian agent for the De Laval Cream Separators. These separators are manufactured in Montreal, and are sold in every Province of the Dominion by agents representing Mr. Wilson. Wherever used, they are recognized as being the finest article for this work. Two clerks are employed by Mr. Wilson during the entire year. The proprietor is always thoroughly conversant with home and foreign quotations, holding himself in readiness to take advantage of any rise in the markets. The choicest qualities of cheese and butter are handled by him to the exclusion of poor samples. By this means he has built up solid business connections. De Laval Cream Separators are His business has continually increased from year

to year and is rapidly becoming one of the principal produce establishments of the city. Mr. Frank Wilson is a respected member of the Board of Trade, with which he has been connected for several years. He is a man of fine business ability, energy and perseverance. His career as a produce merchant has been most deservedly successful, being due solely to his own efforts.

FAIRBANKS & Co.—There is no name more familiar to the business public in Canada or the United States than that of Fairbanks. The invention of Fairbanks scales and the improvements that have from time to time been adopted are the results of nearly three-quarters of a century of close observation and practical experience. Their reputation has been of steady growth from the commencement, and the public are thoroughly satisfied that these scales are the best. With warehouses in every principal city on the continent they have been able to give, through their agents, personal attention to the practical working of these standard scales, and the confidence of the public in their accuracy has steadily increased, and with it the demand. The Canadian business for more than a third of a century has been under the supervision of Col. Patten. During that time nearly all the railway lines have been built, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing Fairbanks scales adopted as a standard in Canada and sold by the hardware dealers generally: white in their warehouse, 419 and 421 St. Paul street, a stock of the larger weighing machines are constantly on hand, with experienced workmen to superintend their erection in any part of the Dominion. It is a significant fact that whenever new weighing machines are put upon the market it seems to be the chief aim of the makers to show that they are as good as Fairbanks'.

JAS. M. SMYTH, "Cyclodon," dealer in Athletic Goods, 2439 St. Catherine street.—This business was established 15 years ago. The premises occupied consist of one flat, having an area 22 x 50 feet. The large show window is filled with different varieties of athletic goods. The interior is divided into two portions, the front one being used for a wareroom, the rear one for repairing work, skate grinding, etc. The large stock carried includes bicycles of different varieties, snowshoes, toboggans, hockey sticks, skates, lacrosse sticks, etc., etc. In fact, they are too numerous to mention in detail. The business establishment of Mr. Smyth is now becoming extensively known among the sporting and athletic associations, not only in Canada, but in the United States and England. A large repairing trade is done. All work entrusted to his care receives the personal supervision of the proprietor. Mr. Smyth makes a specialty of bicycles and hockey sticks, and he exports a large quantity of snowshoes to the States. He also exports a considerable number of lacrosse sticks to England. This house is rapidly gaining a high reputation for the quality of the goods, and "Cyclodon" is known far and near. Mr. Smyth has great perseverance and energy and is only gaining the success which is his due. It is his intention to commence the manufacture of bicycles during the present year and he will be able to place an article before his patrons equal to anything on the market,



WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.

S. GREENSHIELDS, Son & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, 17 to 21 Victoria square, and 730 to 736 Craig street.—The location of the great wholesale dry goods house of S. Green Shields, Son & Co. is at the southeast corner of Victoria square and Craig street and includes Nos. 17 to 21 Victoria square and 730 to 736 Craig street. This house was established about 1836, or more than half a century ago, and its fame and popularity have become very great, extending over the whole Dominion. In the commercial world generally, as also in the dry goods line, S. Green Shields, Son & Co. hold a prominent position. In connection with the business in Montreal, the firm has established a branch in Vancouver, B. C. This western establishment is situated in the noted Van Horne block, and supplies the trade of British Columbia. The premises occupied in Montreal by this house are very extensive, having an area of 60,000 feet and consisting of six flats. The whole of this large establishment is utilized to its utmost capacity to meet the demand. This company has gained such a reputation in the dry goods business that it is better known as "Green Shields, of Montreal," than as S. Green Shields, Son & Co. The business of this house is strictly wholesale dry goods, and the stock handled is of the finest manufacture. Both Canadian and foreign goods are always in stock. The countries from which dry goods are imported are: Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. Specialties are made of carpets, dress goods, prints, waterproof, hosiery and Canadian cotton goods, and in all of these lines the assortment includes the finest grades obtainable. If nothing else were required by the fact that over sixty assistants are employed by this house would indicate the proportions the business has at-

tained to. The firm, while conservative in crediting and opening accounts, is always connected with whatever is progressive and beneficial to the trade, and its travellers are found from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Mr. E. B. Green Shields has represented the interests of the dry goods trade for the last two years on the Council of the Board of Trade. He is also a director of the Bank of Montreal, and of the Standard Life Assurance Company. He is one of the Governors of McGill University, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Trifalgar Institute, and vice president of the Art Association of Montreal.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Importers of British, French, German and American Dry Goods, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, 347 and 349 St. Paul street, Montreal.—One of the most wholesale dry goods establishments in Canada is that of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., St. Paul street, Montreal. From basement to attic their splendid stores are filled with goods, infinite in assortment and of the finest quality, arranged in the most orderly and attractive manner. The business of this firm was established in 1857 and its career has been one of marked prosperity and development until to-day between 50 and 60 persons are constantly busy carrying on the transactions of a purely wholesale business. The premises occupied comprise two handsome stores, each 50 x 120 feet and five flats. The goods are arranged in the most methodical manner for the convenience of purchasers. The basement is devoted to domestic heavy dry goods and linens, of which there is a great and finely assorted stock, covering all lines required by the trade. On the ground floor are found hosiery of every description, gent's furnishings in all styles and ma-

terials, fancy goods and small wares in countless variety. Passing to the next floor the visitor finds tweeds, cloths, cashmeres, dress goods, prints and a very large and general assortment of dry goods. One floor higher there is found a magnificent display of small wares, fancy goods and toys, imported from all parts of the world. On the next floor are the entering and packing rooms, where goods are received and prepared for shipment. The attics are filled with stock of various kinds held in reserve. The firm are direct importers from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, United States and Japan. They are also large dealers in domestic goods and do their own buying. Their stock is selected with special reference to quality and the requirements of the market, and public appreciation of the care bestowed in this regard is shown in the splendid patronage they enjoy. Their establishment is constantly rushed and taxed to its full capacity. Their goods are sold by travellers in all parts of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In order to facilitate one branch of their business a department of gent's furnishing goods has just been fitted up on the ground floor. The members of the firm are Jonathan Hodgson, George Sumner, Thos. E. Hodgson and James Gardiner. Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, the senior member of the firm, is a member of the Board of Trade, a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada, a director of the Merchants' Manufacturing Co., and is connected with numerous other well known business enterprises. He is one of the solid men of Montreal and a public spirit and worthy citizen. The other members of the firm are gentlemen well known and esteemed for their business ability and integrity. All the partners are members of the Board of Trade.

THE ONTARIO EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (LIMITED), 226 St. James street, Mr. N. Chadwick, manager.—On the first of May last the Ontario Express and Transportation Co. was established in Montreal, opening the doors of its establishment for the first time. This company was formed and incorporated as far back as 1878 under Act of Parliament (chap. 31, Viet. 41) with a capital of \$100,000. At the beginning of 1891 it was reorganized and the stock increased to \$1,000,000 by an issue of 1,000,000 of \$1.00 each. Ten per cent. of the shares bought is required to be paid up. It has been the intention of the management to make this company largely co-operative, and to cover this 1,000,000 shares were set apart, all of which have been taken up by numerous firms, who are large express-shippers. The premises of the company in Montreal are prominently located, being at number 226 St. James street, and formerly occupied by the Dominion Express Co. In this building they occupy the first two floors, which have each a superficial area of 10,000 feet. The others, which are upon the first floor and reached by an entrance on St. James street, are elegantly fitted up. The company covers all parts of the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic railways, having agencies in every town on the routes of these lines. In addition district offices are located in Toronto, Quebec, Sherbrooke, etc., etc. The company is purely a Canadian one, being independent of any foreign control, and the intention is to keep it in proprietorship, direction and management a Canadian institution. The extent of country covered is very large, and may be judged from the fact that Chicago is the most westerly point, with Portland, Me. in the east. As before it will be seen that the Board of Directors are Canadians and experienced of large experience, most of whom have been engaged in this line of business for nearly a quarter of a century. The present outlook of the company is very bright and bids fair to show good returns at the end of their first financial year. The management is in the hands of Mr. Samuel Chadwick, who has been for 28 years employed in express services. His abilities as a business man and as a manager are very wide, and it may be said with perfect truth that no better general manager could possibly have been found to undertake the control of this enormous enterprise. He is ably assisted by a staff composed of a general superintendent, treasurer, and secretary-auditor. The following is a list of the directors of this company, and are men whom the shareholders will find they have well and ably chosen: John J. Kirk, president, Montreal; (merchants formerly of Kirk, Lockery & Co.; Angus Mackay, treasurer, Montreal; (accountant and trustee); Philip E. Bishop, secretary-auditor, Montreal; (20 years express service, formerly route agent, then assistant traffic auditor, Canadian Express Company); George A. Grover, general superintendent, 48 Yonge street, Toronto; (25 years express service, formerly agent American Express Company, assistant superintendent Canadian Express Co., superintendent American Express Co.); Samuel Chadwick, general manager, Montreal; (28 years express service, formerly agent American Express Co., superintendent American Express Co., superintendent and acting general manager Canadian Express Company.)

DR. C. S. STROUD, Apothecaries' Hall, Pharmacy, 325 St. Lawrence street.—In this age it would be difficult to conceive a more unique combination of skill and professions than when a fully qualified physician enters pharmacy; when this is done there can be no doubt as to the reliability and accuracy of the medicines prescribed or compounded, and patrons have no fear of dangerous mistakes. Dr. C. S. Stroud, of 325 St. Lawrence street, is a fine case in point, and in the connection of skill and special mention. He opened a pharmacy in Montreal in 1870, and after the inception of the enterprise, it rapidly rose into prominence owing to the skill, energy and superior business ability of the proprietor. His drug store is admirably located on the northern portion of one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and is certainly one of the



DRY GOODS HOUSE OF HODGESON, SUMNER & CO.—See preceding page.

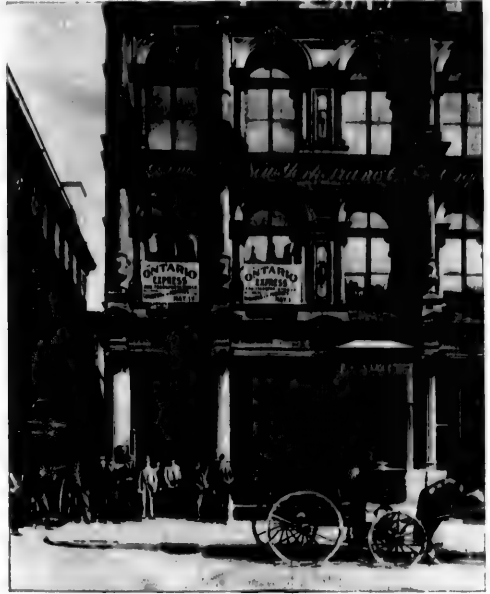
most attractive on the street, the premises having a frontage of about 40 feet, and are fitted up throughout with every requisite of a first class pharmacy. A full and complete stock is always tastefully disposed, embracing a choice assortment of pure, fresh drugs and chemicals, surgical apparatus, the most desirable and popular patent medicines, perfumes, sponges, plush toilet articles, brushes for a variety of uses, tooth pastes, powders, etc., and all other sundries usually found in an A-1 pharmacy. The dispensing department is especially well equipped and Dr. Stroud carefully supervises all work done, family and physicians' prescriptions being compounded in an accurate and careful manner, showing the highest standard of professional accomplishment. Four competent assistants are employed; and general courtesy, fine goods, and moderate prices are prominent characteristics of the house. Dr. Stroud has drawn around him a large and ever increasing circle of high class patrons. From the foregoing it will be easily seen that Dr. Stroud conducts a pharmacy first class in every respect, and it is needless to say maintains a high professional reputation among the medical fraternity as a skilled and expert druggist and chemist, and retains the good will and respect of all who have dealings with him.

E. IRWIN & CO., Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c., 1648 Notre Dame street.—Prominent among the many prosperous and attractive retail stores situated on Notre Dame street is that of Messrs. E. Irwin & Co. of number 1648. Established in 1869, they have since that date been progressing favourably, coming to the front with steady strides, until at present they stand in the foremost rank of their trade in Montreal. The fine plate glass show window contains a choice selection of the various articles of millinery, fancy goods, laces, &c. that may be obtained within. The interior is even more pleasing, being fitted in a manner that is at once attractive and neat, the mirrors, plate show cases and other fittings setting off the beauties of the many examples of the milliner's art displayed in the show room. Here may be purchased all the latest and best styles of hats, bonnets, lace caps, &c., as well as the finest qualities of ribbon, laces, bonnet pins, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Messrs. Irwin & Co. are constantly receiving per steamers the latest novelties in French-trimmed bonnets and hats, of which they keep a large stock on hand to select from. Their extended and varied knowledge of the home and foreign markets enables them to purchase their goods at the best prices, and they can therefore lay them before their customers at rates as low as often asked for an inferior grade of goods. The trade done is a flourishing one, the services of thirty employees being required, who are always busily engaged in manufacturing the goods necessary to fill the many orders on hand. The members of this firm are well and favour-

ably known to a large and ever increasing circle of patrons, whose respect and goodwill, it is needless to say, they retain.

GEO. WELDON, Carver and Gilder, Mirror and Picture frame Maker, 123 Bleury street.—Established in 1868 this business has been carried on with increasing success by Mr. Geo. Weldon. He occupies extensive premises at 123 Bleury street. The store has a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 40 feet, with a workshop of 24x40 feet dimensions in the rear. The building has a height of four storeys. The proprietor is a maker of mirror and picture frames, a carver and gilder and dealer in artists' materials. The store is lighted by large plate-glass windows, splendidly decorated with pictures, etc. The interior is fitted up with easels,

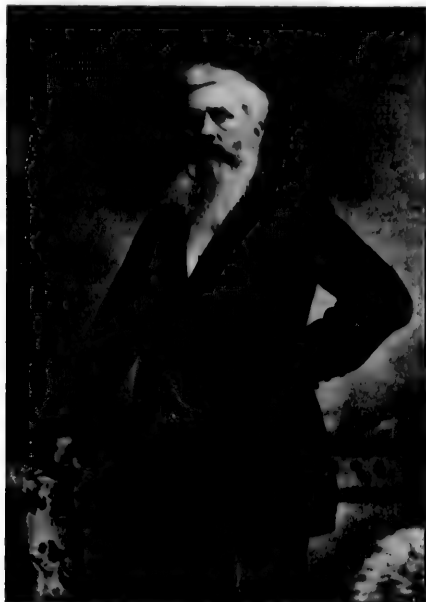
brackets and other appliances for the arrangement of the magnificent collection of oil and water colour paintings, engravings, etchings, mirrors, picture frames and artists' materials. The manner in which the store has been decorated denotes Mr. Weldon to be a man of great artistic taste. Employment is given to experienced carvers and gilders. Importations of the finest classes of mouldings are received from England, Germany, France and the United States. He is thoroughly experienced in every branch of the business, and has gained not only a high reputation but also a large and increasing connection. His store has for a long time been known as "The Art Repository," and is frequented by a large number of customers. Mr. Weldon is a business man of fine ability, and is greatly respected by a large number in commercial and social circles.



OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO EXPRESS CO.—See preceding page.



DRUG ESTABLISHMENT OF DR. C. A. STROUD.—See preceding page.



C. MARIOTTI, Esq.

C. MARIOTTI, Sculptor, Importer and Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Statuary, etc., Victoria Marble Works, 13, 15 and 17 Beaver Hall Hill.—The fact that the productions of art from the "Victoria Marble Works" of Montreal, of which Mr. C. Mariotti is proprietor, were awarded first prize at the exhibition held in this city in 1873, is standing evidence of their reliability and sterling worth. Italy has for many centuries been a nursery of art, and it seems peculiarly fitting that one of the leading marble works of this city should be operated by an Italian sculptor. Mr. Mariotti founded this enterprise in 1870, and from a comparatively small beginning it has developed to its present extended and satisfactory proportions, having been attended with marked success during the long intervening period. The premises occupied are suitable and commodious, and are eligibly located at 13, 15, 17, Beaver Hall Hill, affording every facility for the prosecution of this important artistic pursuit. Mr. Mariotti is a thoroughly accomplished sculptor, and imports and manufactures marble monuments, statuary, etc., also mantels, fonts, table tops, counters, pavements, copings, altars and headstones; every detail of the business is executed with taste, despatch and economy, and, in the highest sense of the term, artistic. Employment is furnished for ten assistants, and it might be mentioned that none but workmen of experience and ability are engaged, while all operations are carefully supervised in person by Mr. Mariotti, patrons receiving the benefit of his long experience and keen appreciation and judgment of a work of art. This reliable gentleman is the Italian Vice-Consul here, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. It will be easily seen that Mr. Mariotti is in the forefront as a sculptor, and, it is needless to say, retains the good will and respect of a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons.

JOHN BURNS & Co., Manufacturers of Steel Cooking Ranges, etc., 675 and 677 Craig Street.—In this age more than in all others, the importance of the careful, scientific plumber is recognized, and this industry has changed from a mere mechanical art to one of genuine science. In Montreal there are many handsome houses and public buildings, in fact, this city is distinguished by these; and in order that they may be finished according to the latest sanitary methods, with healthful ventilation and heating, the skilled steam, gas and hot water engineer and plumber is required. Among the first-class and reliable houses of this kind that of John Burns & Co., of 675 and 677 Craig street, is worthy of special notice. Away back in 1860 this business was founded, and for this extended period of over a quarter of a century enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity in the various branches of trade. The premises occupied comprise a spacious store, conveniently located on one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and well fitted up with every requirement of the trade. The business embraces the manufacture of steel cooking ranges; also plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fitting; and the fact that these steel ranges were awarded the Bronze Medal at London, Eng., in 1886, the Silver Medal at London, Ont., in 1885, and the Gold Medal at Ottawa, Ont., in 1888, is sufficient evidence of the position they hold in public confidence. The stock carried is large, and includes a very extensive assort-

ment of ranges of their own make, which have a patent elevating grate, making the fire-place large or small as required, also every cap, joint or fixture usually found in a first-class plumbing establishment. A point is always made to keep fine goods, do first-class work and charge moderate prices. The trade of Messrs. John Burns & Co., extends all over Canada, one traveller being constantly employed, while 25 persons are busily engaged on the premises. Messrs. John Burns & Co., it is needless to say, retain the good will and patronage of a large proportion of the citizens of Montreal.

R. N. TOMBYLL, Furniture Dealer, 566 and 568 Craig street.—There are many first-class furniture houses in Montreal, and among the chief in their section of the city, and one that has been long known for reliability and first-class work, is that of Mr. R. N. Tombyll of 566 and 568 Craig street. Over ten years ago the enterprise was started by the present

proprietor, and has steadily progressed in every department, until it holds the proud position of being second to none in the trade. The premises occupied are conveniently fitted up in a most desirable manner for this special business, and comprise a handsome store extending along two numbers on Craig street, and the whole about 80x100 feet in dimensions, affording every facility for careful attention to patrons and the manufacture and display of goods. The stock carried is large and select in every particular, and embraces handsome parlor suites of all descriptions, bed-room sets, easy chairs and lounges, the wire spring back being a specialty; also side-boards, side and centre tables, the latest novelties in hall and dining-room requisites, chairs, etc., and a full assortment of plushes and coverings of all kinds. No detail or requirement of the trade has been neglected, and the experience and ability of the proprietor is sufficient recommendation to his many patrons and places him in an admirable position in the public com-



ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN BURNS & CO.



UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT OF R. N. TOMBYLL.



ESTABLISHMENT OF TEES & CO.

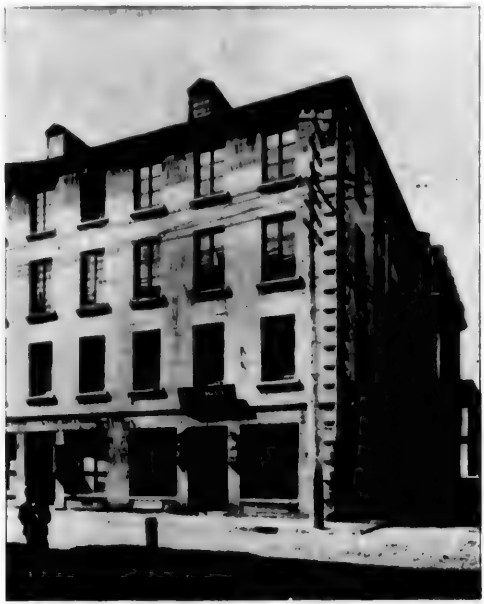
fidence. The trade is constantly growing, and extends west past Toronto away on to British Columbia, one traveler being busily engaged throughout Canada. Fifteen employees are occupied on the premises, solely on upholstering, and prompt attention is paid to this branch, which is done in the best style at all times. Mr. Tombyll is a progressive merchant, and is held in high esteem in business and social circles.

TEES & CO., Desk Makers, 300 St. James street.—One of the most important firms in Montreal and one that has contributed materially to the comfort and prosperity of the citizens is that of Messrs. Tees & Co., No. 300 St. James street. This house has been in existence for forty years and has gone on steadily from year to year, until at present they find themselves without competitors in their line in the city. Their showrooms and offices on St. James street are large and well lighted, consisting of four flats, 40 x 120 feet. Their desk and cabinet factory, 209 to 221 Wellington street, is

lited with all the latest improved machinery, specially adapted to their particular lines of manufacture. A large staff of hands are constantly busy, under the supervision of competent foremen, in making the most approved patterns of office furniture, etc. The firm make a specialty of desks for railroad, bank and office use, as well as revolving bookcases and general cabinet work. All articles are made from the best lumber, kiln dried, and guaranteed not to warp or crack. They also manufacture a large assortment of wood carpet and inlaid flooring. Their trade extends all over the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, the known quality of their products recommending them to everyone. Indeed it might be said that their desks and office furniture have attained a world wide reputation, they exporting to England, Ireland and Scotland, Germany, France and Ceylon. Goods exhibited by Messrs. Tees & Co. at various exhibitions in different parts of the world have invariably drawn forth well merited commendation, receiving medals and diplomas

everywhere. In addition to their manufacturing department they also attend to the direction of funerals. In this line they have the best equipped establishment in the Dominion, using only the most improved caskets, hearses, &c., and employing skilled hands, with whose aid they are able to transact this portion of their business in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The partners are well and favourably known throughout Montreal as men of keen business ability and great integrity. Mr. W. Tees is a member of the Board of Trade, Justice of the Peace, treasurer of the Dominion Alliance, and, needless to say, takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of Montreal and its commerce.

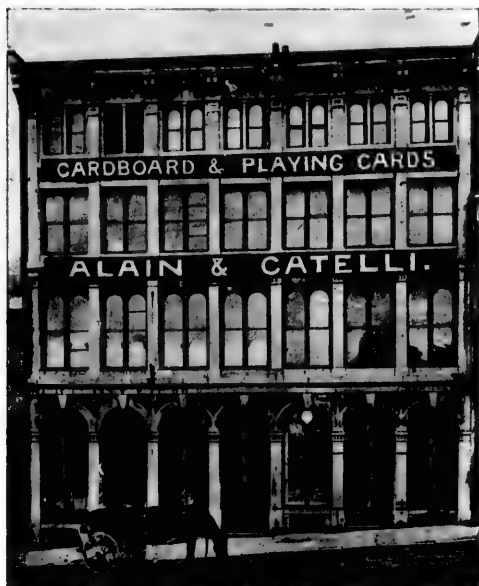
W. THOMAS & CO., Wholesale Furriers and Manufacturers, 501 St. Paul street and 50 and 52 St. Peter street.—In a country such as Canada, with severe winter seasons, the cold is so intense for a portion of the year that it is an absolute necessity to possess furs of some sort. This almost universal demand makes the fur trade of the Dominion a very important one. Montreal being the commercial heart of the country, the headquarters of the business are situated in this city. Among the many large wholesale furriers in Montreal, the establishment of Messrs. W. Thomas & Co. holds a prominent place. This business was founded some years ago, for the purpose of buying and selling skins, and producing manufactured furs of all descriptions. Since the date of its inception this firm has been progressing steadily, increasing its connections until at the present date they occupy the commodious premises on the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter streets. This building is specially adapted to their purpose, being four storeys high and the well lighted flats contribute to the comfort to the employees. On the ground floor are situated the office and warehouses, and the upper flats are used to accommodate the hands of which a number are employed, as well as to store the goods. The firm manufacture all kinds of hats, caps, muffs, cloaks and many other articles for which fur may be used. The factory is fitted with the most improved forms of machinery for the manufacture of furs, and the operatives are kept constantly busy making up stock to fill the orders that pour in. The firm do an extensive trade, their travelers going all over the Dominion, making their name and goods known throughout the length and breadth of Canada. They also do a large importing and exporting business buying skins in the various markets, and exporting those peculiar to Canada in return. Carrying the large and complete stock that they do, they are enabled to put before their customers an assortment that cannot fail to please the most exacting, and at the lowest current rate. The firm have acquired the trade of a large and growing circle of customers in all parts of the Dominion, who find the business methods and honest dealing of W. Thomas & Co. to be to their advantage, and show their appreciation of the same by a continued patronage. Mr. Thomas is well and favourably known among the large number of commercial firms by whom he is surrounded. That he has earned this reputation in the past and will continue to deserve it goes without saying.



ESTABLISHMENT OF WM. THOMAS & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF HISLOP, MELDRUM & CO.—See next page.



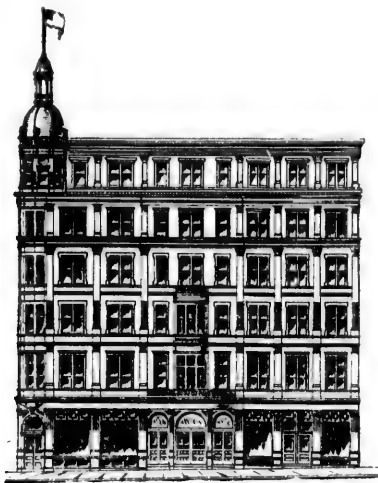
ESTABLISHMENT OF ALAIN & CATELL.

HISTON, MELDRUM & CO., General Produce Merchants, 235, 237 and 239 Commissioners street.—Canada in her commercial life has found that she has to depend to a large extent upon the produce of her agricultural districts, in fact this branch of trade is perhaps the most flourishing in the Dominion. Among the many firms located in Montreal that handle a large part of the produce of Quebec and Ontario, Messrs. Histon, Meldrum & Co. take a foremost place. Their premises at Nos. 235, 237 and 239 Commissioners street are light and commodious, having a fine entrance and every convenience for the handling of heavy goods. Being in close proximity to the wharves and not far from the railway depots they are in a position to receive and discharge their stock in the most expeditious manner. The assortment is large and consists of nearly everything in the produce line, such as eggs, cheese, butter, poultry, potatoes and turnips, in fact everything that usually passes through the hands of commission merchants is to be found here. These goods are constantly being received, and in the summer are exported to a large extent via the St. Lawrence to Liverpool, London and other ports in Great Britain. In former years they shipped eggs in large quantity to Boston and New York markets, but owing to the McKinley bill going into effect last season they made a few trial shipments to London and Liverpool with very favourable results; they expect to ship considerable this coming season, as the parties that received eggs of their trial shipments speak highly of Canadian eggs. A considerable portion of their trade is done in the Lower Provinces and Prince Edward Island, they procure potatoes and selling produce of different kinds in return. This firm entered into business some six years ago, and has since the date of its inception been progressing favourably, going on from year to year until at present they stand in the front ranks of the business houses of Montreal. This result has been attained by the untiring energy and perseverance, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the trade, that the members of the firm have brought to bear on their transactions. Their connections have been extended to such a degree that three travellers are required to enable them to attend personally to the wants of their many patrons. The partners in this house, Messrs. D. S. Histon and Wm. Meldrum, are well known in the commercial world by which they are surrounded as keen and progressive business men, thoroughly alive to all that concerns Montreal and its trade. Both members of the firm have had 15 years experience in the business. They are both members of the Board of Trade, taking an active interest in all its actions.

ALAIN & CATELL, Manufacturers of Cardboard and Playing Cards. Office, 1588 Notre Dame street; Factory, 40 Jacques Cartier square.—With all due respect to Addison, who so many years ago condemned card playing in such severe terms in his "Spectator," it must be admitted that the various games in which cards are used at the present time are, in most cases, not only pleasant and instructive recreation to all who take part, but are also the

means of keeping together and making happy a great many homes. Therefore, the industry involving the manufacture of all kinds of playing cards must needs be of the greatest importance. Among the many first-class houses engaged in this connection in Montreal none are more worthy of special mention than that of Messrs. Alain & Catell, who, it may be said, do a leading trade in this line. These gentlemen began this enterprise here in 1884, and by their superior management and the high character of the goods sold they have built up a solid, thriving business, which reflects upon them the highest credit for energy, enterprise and ability. A general business is done in the manufacture of cardboard and playing cards of all descriptions, besides the printing of *Le Monde Illustré*. This paper is too well and favourably known in the city to require any comment regarding its reliability and sterling worth. Cards of many varieties are manufactured, and the commodious premises, which are elegantly located at 40 Jacques Cartier square, are thoroughly fitted up with everything needful or useful in the prosecution of this important branch of trade, including all the newest appliances and latest improved machinery. The office of the firm has lately been opened at 1588 Notre Dame street, and is centrally and conveniently located. All orders left here receive prompt and careful attention, while those by telephone or mail receive immediate response. The most competent workmen are employed, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all parties, their operations being supervised in person by Messrs. Alain and Catell. They are gentlemen popular in commercial and social circles and, it is needless to say, retain the good-will and respect of all who have dealings with them.

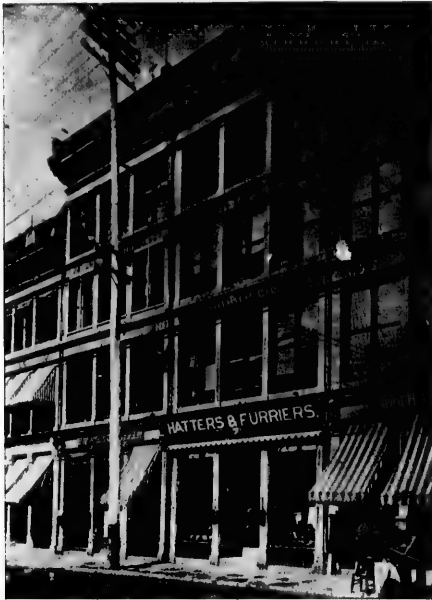
GEORGE CARSLAKE, St. James street.—Although Montrealers have been in the habit of thinking that this city is well supplied with hotels, one more, namely, the Carlslake House, has recently been added to the ranks of Montreal's hostleries. Mr. George Carlslake, the proprietor of this handsome hotel, is an old citizen of Montreal and has for many years been connected with hotels and restaurants in this city. He is, therefore, thoroughly competent to run the fine establishment which he is erecting. A short description of this building may not be out of place. It is situated on the corner of Windsor and St. James streets, in a most convenient position, being in close proximity to both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway stations. The building itself is one of the finest on St. James street, and can compare favourably with the modern hotel buildings of the city. It is six storeys high, the front being made of red Scotch sandstone, with limestone foundation. In point of size, it has a frontage of ninety feet on St. James street, and extends some eighty-two feet to the rear on Windsor street. As regards the internal construction of this building, it is, perhaps, the best of its kind in Montreal, in fact it is



CARSLAKE HOUSE, ST. JAMES STREET.

claimed that it is the only really fireproof hotel in Canada. All the stairways, ceilings, floors, beams, &c., are iron and terra cotta, the ventilation being carried on beneath the floors, ample air space being left for this purpose. Every convenience is furnished, such as elevators run by electricity, telephones and speaking tubes connecting all portions of the hotel, the whole being heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. One hundred and twenty bedrooms will be elegantly furnished for the accommodation of guests, being carpeted and fitted with everything that contributes to the comfort and ease of the occupant. The breakfast room will be finished with oak trimmings and furniture, everything being in perfect order. The dining-room is finished in sycamore, which affords a most pleasing effect. The meals served in both these apartments will be of the choicest kind, comprising all the delicacies of the season, cooked in the most inviting manner and set before the guest by a competent staff of obliging waitresses. The rotunda, ladies' parlour and promenade will all be furnished in white enamel and marble, and will probably be the most elaborate of their kind in the city. Judging from the past success of Mr. Carlslake, it is only just to predict for him a brilliant future; certainly when the attractions of the Carlslake House become known he will have his hands full attending to his many patrons.

LANTHER & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 1663 Notre Dame street.—The fact that Messrs. Lanther & Co., of 1663 Notre Dame street, were awarded the first prize at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, for the excellent quality of their furs shown there, is standing evidence that they rank prominently among the first-class furriers of the world. It is therefore with no small amount of gratification that in a work of this nature, where the commercial and industrial enterprises of Montreal are described, special mention is made of their reliable establishment in this city. These gentlemen founded this enterprise in 1870, and for the long period of nearly a quarter of a century have been attended with uninterrupted prosperity, a result due mainly to their energy, enterprise, rare executive ability and integrity, while the high quality of the goods sold has ever been the solid basis upon which they exercised these sterling qualities. The handsome and commodious premises occupied are 100 x 30 feet in dimensions, three storeys in height, and are fitted up from basement to attic with everything needful, useful or ornamental in the prosecution of this important business, including attractive plate glass windows, show cases and cabinets; while the spacious fur show rooms are always brilliantly lighted. The first flat is utilized for show and salesrooms and is without doubt one of the finest in the city; the remaining two storeys being used as a manufactory. Hats are also kept on hand, but furs are the specialty, and the stock in all lines is very large and select. The list of goods comprises ladies' sacques and dolmans of south sea seal, plain and



ESTABLISHMENT OF LANTHIER & CO.—See preceding page



ESTABLISHMENT OF AUBIN & THIBAUT.

trimmed, and of all other kind of furs, and all the lines which make up the stock in a first-class store of this kind. Besides the above-named extensive assortment, Messrs. Lanthier & Co. carry one of the finest stocks of sleigh robes in the city, including fancy robes and rugs of all kinds, as well as a complete assortment of waterproof coats, umbrellas, silk and felt hats from the very best manufacturers. Fine goods only are dealt in, and also only skilled labour is employed. Messrs. Lanthier & Co. have an enviable reputation in this city and province, and judging from their splendid past, it is only fair to assume that they will continue in the future to maintain their proud position second to none in the trade.

AUBIN & THIBAUT, Provision Merchants and Importers of Teas, 135 Commissioners street.—The provision business is one of the greatest importance in any community, and more especially in a large city like Montreal, for the supply of fresh provisions of all kinds is most essential to the general health. This city is distinguished by the many first-class merchants dealing exclusively in choice provisions. Among the chief establishments of this class, the one conducted by Messrs. Aubin & Thibault is worthy of special mention. Only three years ago the business was started, and it has steadily increased and developed to the desirable position in the trade which it now maintains. The premises, located at 135 Commissioners street, are very large, occupying four flats, each about 25,665 feet in dimensions, well lighted, cheerful and well adapted to the large and growing trade of the house. As large consignments require to be stored in these waterrooms they must needs be extensive, spacious and commodious. The stock carried consists of a prime line of provisions, such as various styles of choice family flour, butter and cheese of the finest quality, fresh eggs in large quantities and everything that goes to make up a first-class stock of provisions. A point is always made to have everything fresh, so that no deleterious articles are sold, and patrons can rely on all provisions from Messrs. Aubin & Thibault as being sweet, clean and fresh. This house has competent employees attending their patrons, so that owing to their very large choice stock, the most fastidious and critical can be supplied. Their trade extends throughout the city, and residents highly appreciate this splendid accommodation. Their enterprise has been most successful since its inception, and the reputation of the house throughout the city and surroundings is most desirable and enviable. Each member of the firm is respected both as a thorough business man and as a progressive citizen. It is especially gratifying to note that Messrs. Aubin & Thibault have added the importation of teas to their trade in provisions. Their long commercial experience will secure to them the same success in this line as has been experienced hitherto. The prices are low, and their agents are constantly submitting to dealers samples of the various blends.

IRA GOULD & SONS, City Flour Mills.—The firm of Ira Gould & Sons was established in Montreal, Canada, 43 years ago by Mr. Ira Gould, who, in 1847, built the first merchant flour mill and grain elevator erected in Lower Canada. A few years later a second mill was added to the first, the united daily capacity of the two being 750 barrels of flour. The quality of flour produced at the Montreal "City Mills" soon gave the establishment a prominent position, both in this country and in the principal markets of the United Kingdom, which position it still retains. Keeping pace with the improvements of the age, the proprietors a few years ago converted their mills into

roller mills of the most approved character, thereby increasing their output of flour to 1,200 barrels a day. No expense has been spared in the construction of these mills, and no valuable improvement in milling has yet appeared which has not been secured and utilized in this establishment. From its long standing, extensive connections and valuable experience, the firm of Ira Gould & Sons possesses exceptional facilities for the prosecution of its business, and is cheerfully conceded by all in the trade a prominent and honorable position among the leading millers of the Dominion.



CITY FLOUR MILLS OF IRA GOULD & SONS.



THE MOLSONS BANK.

THE MOLSONS BANK, Head Office 200 St. James, corner St. Peter street, Montreal.—The Molsons Bank, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1855, ranks high among the solid financial institutions that centre in Montreal. Its long and honourable record, and the character for ability and integrity of the men by whom its affairs are conducted, have won for it a large share of public confidence and patronage. The paid up capital of this bank is \$2,000,000 and the rest fund \$1,100,000. The statement issued on September 30th, 1890, showed assets of \$12,093,573 against liabilities to the public of \$8,900,825.95. During the year two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent. were declared and a bonus of 1 per cent. paid to the shareholders, leaving nearly \$50,000 more of net earnings to be transferred in part to the rest account and in part carried to the profit and loss account, which now amounts to over \$31,000. The bank has twenty-three agencies in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, has agents in every other Province of the Dominion, in London, Liverpool, Cork, Paris and Antwerp, and in all the chief cities of the United States. This bank has the agency for the money order department of the Pacific Express Co., and American Express Co. of the United States. Collections are made in every part of Canada and Letters of Credit issued, available all over the world, and all branches of a general banking business are conducted. The members of the board of directors are gentlemen well known in Canadian business circles. They are as follows: John H. K. Molson, president; J. W. Sheppard, vice-president; S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archibald, Samuel Finley and Hon. Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. The general manager, F. Wollerstan Thomas, is one of the highest authorities in Canada on banking matters. A. D. Durnford, inspector, and James Elliot, manager of the Montreal branch, are gentlemen who were selected on account of their ability and their knowledge and experience in banking affairs. The Molsons Bank conducts a savings department in connection with its Montreal branch as well as with all its principal branches, a department that is highly appreciated and largely patronized, the solidity of this old established institution being a recognized fact among those who have savings to deposit.

S. HARRIS & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Furs, Hats, Caps and Straws, 2 & 4 Lemoine street and 60 & 62 St. Peter street.—The magnificent stone building occupied by Messrs. S. Harris & Co. is located on the corner of Lemoine and St. Peter streets. It is one of the finest structures for business use in the city of Montreal, and has been occupied by this firm since 1885. It is a seven storey building, and covers a surface area of 130x70 feet. The second floor is used for the offices and sample room of the establishment, is elegantly fitted up, and filled with an assortment of goods which is simply astonishing in variety. The upper flats are used for the purposes of the manufacturing portion of the business, are very commodious, and

furnished with every appliance necessary. The products of this house have earned for themselves a position in the market which is second to none, and which guarantees both the make and quality of the goods. Furs are here made up into rugs, coats, caps, collars and cuffs, and the trade which the house has built up in this line is very extensive. Every variety of fur is handled by this establishment, but the most noticeable feature of their stock is the assortment of Russian furs, of which a specialty is made. The magnificence and beauty of these, which are represented by specimens of the ermine, silver fox, Russian bear, mink, etc., is incomparable. As the fur trade can only be operated for a portion of each year, the manufacture of hats, caps, etc., is carried on in conjunction with it. Messrs. S. Harris & Co. are strictly wholesale dealers, and import furs from Russia and England; hats and caps from England, Germany, France and the United States. These latter are

of every variety and material, and made in the latest styles. Imitation cloth caps constitute the special branch of their own output, and to this great attention is given, so that they may satisfy the growing demands of their customers. From 60 to 65 persons are employed during the whole year, some being engaged in the fur department and others in the cap factory. Messrs. S. Harris & Co. have already become one of the representative firms in this line of business, and have repeatedly proved themselves to be thoroughly progressive men of business. They have built up a trade which extends throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the ability which the firm of Mr. S. Harris & Co. have shown in achieving this has been very great. It is impossible to speak too highly of this firm, which has raised itself to a position, sustained with so much judgment and perseverance in the face of the increasing competition of each year.



S. HARRIS & CO.



J. R. MANNING'S GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.—See next page.



TURKISH BATH INSTITUTE.

D. B. A. MACBEAN, M. D., Sanitarium Department.

F. E. MCKYES, Business Manager.

J. E. MANNING, Family Grocer and Wine Merchant, 1, 3 and 5 St. Antoine street.—Among the many houses actively engaged in the retail grocery business, that of Mr. J. E. Manning of 5 St. Antoine street occupies a prominent position. The house dates its inception to eight years ago and since that time has risen to a distinguished position in the trade in Montreal. In fact, few houses in this portion of the city equal the general excellence of this establishment. The premises occupied are spacious and admirably adapted to this special trade, comprising a large store 35x45 feet, with ample storage room in the rear, while the front affords splendid accommodation for the display and sale of goods. Four persons are constantly employed in conducting the large and growing trade, and Mr. Manning is a practical, active business man, who personally supervises all the business done. The stock carried is a large and select assortment of canned goods, breakfast cereals and condiments, also a prime line of provisions, pure and fresh in every respect, as well as less from Japan and China, coffees from India, Mocha and Java, spices from all the leading countries of production, and, in fact, every sundry usually found in a first-class staple and fancy grocery. While Mr. Manning has an extensive stock of groceries, he leads the van in his fine brands of wines and liquors, and his cellar and store is never wanting in the splendid variety of clarets, champagnes and port wines and all light wines, also ales, porters and fine old whiskies of the best domestic and foreign manufacture. The place of business is very attractive, having handsome plate glass windows, always tastefully dressed, and a splendid display throughout. Mr. Manning is a popular citizen, and merits his prosperity in Montreal. He is treasurer of the Montreal Grocers' Association.

TURKISH BATH INSTITUTE, 140 to 144 St. Monique street, (near the Windsor Hotel). A narration of the principal features of the city of Montreal would not be complete without a glance at perhaps the most modern and perfectly equipped Turkish bath on the continent. This institute has ever since its foundation in 1860 progressed favourably, and has been adding to its attractions at different periods until at present it is one of the finest in the country. The large block of land on which it is situated at 140, 142, 144 St. Monique street, is completely covered with the buildings that have been found necessary to the proper conduct of the establishment. It offers exceptional advantages to sufferers from a distance, who wish to try the curative powers of this well known method, the accommodation for guests being of the best, and every comfort and convenience provided for their benefit. All the best known modes of administering the "Turkish" or hot air

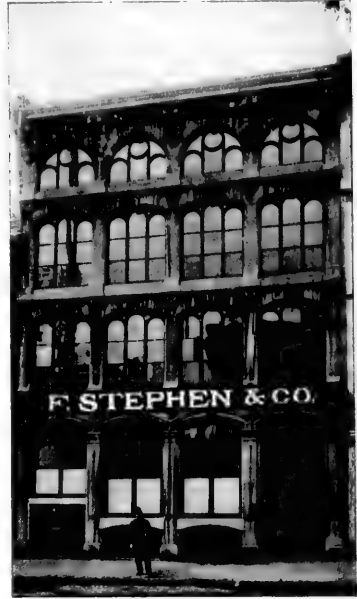
bath, supplemented by massage and the Swedish movement treatment, are practised here. As has been found by many sufferers from all parts of the country, who had given up hope of ever being cured, the quiet and healthy living together with the various systems in vogue in this institute, have produced unlooked for results. The extensive building is fitted with all the most modern arrangements that science and art have produced for the comfort of the guests and patrons. It is five stories high and contains one hundred and fifty apartments. In the basement are situated to furnaces that heat the building and supply the heated air by means of brick flues to the rooms in which the hot air baths are taken: the kitchen, pantries, laundry, &c., are also located in this part of the building, being equipped in a manner that equals anything to be found in the city. The office and reception rooms are on the next floor, the baths with the dressing rooms being located on the first flat. These baths are arranged in the way best calculated to allow of the partaking of a bath in a most enjoyable and efficient manner. All the trimmings, floors, &c., are of marble and plated metal, with all the accessories that can possibly be required. The plunge bath (a large tank full of water and some six feet deep) is also in this department. The cooling room is furnished in a most luxurious manner with comfortable chairs, a weighing machine and other things that contribute to the ease of the visitor. A special feature of the Institute is the hotel in connection with it, making altogether a veritable "home of health," in fact the only one in Canada affording accommodation to travellers and tourists by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates. The rooms, which are furnished in a most comfortable and pleasing way, are located in another portion of the building. The dining-rooms and parlor are also situated in this section of the institute and are examples of neatness and comfort, the dining hall being a light and spacious apartment, where the guests are served with the most healthful and enticing food, cooked in the best fashion and placed before the many patrons by a staff of skilled and obliging waitresses. The parlor is prettily furnished, the hard wood trimmings and floor making it one of the finest rooms in the establishment. The excellent floor is in frequent use for dancing, which forms one of the principal amusements of the guests. It might be imagined from the foregoing that the proprietors have now such a complete establishment that no other improvements can be made; however, this is not so, for with their customary enterprise the management have now under construction a swimming bath, fifty feet long, to be supplied with mineral water from an artesian well 1550 feet deep. This will be, in the future, one of the principal attractions, and one that is comparatively uncommon, few other institutions having the facilities for obtaining such a large supply of mineral water. The sanitarium department of this famous "bath" is in

charge of D. B. A. McBean, M.D., who built the original baths in 1860. Dr. McBean is an earnest representative of modern rationalism in the healing art, being the pioneer of his school in Montreal. All the business of the institution is under the able management of Mr. F. E. McKyes, from whom all information and circulars can be obtained.

J. ALAN STEVENSON, Commission Merchant and Dealer in Leather, Hides and Oil; also, proprietor of the Montreal Carriage Leather Co. Office: 20 Lemoine street, Works: St. Henri.—The large increase which has taken place in the leather industries in and around the city of Montreal during the last ten years is unprecedented. Several of the houses which have been established within this period have risen to positions of great prominence. One of these is the well-known establishment of Mr. J. Alan Stevenson, which originated in 1872. The business of this house is carried on in two separate establishments and has two departments. That of dealing in leather, hides and oil, and as a commission merchant in these lines, has its headquarters at 20 Lemoine street. Here very extensive premises are occupied, consisting of a five storey building with a fine cut-stone frontage of 30 feet, and having a depth of 80 feet. The lower part is set apart for the offices and show-rooms, and gives evidence that convenience was greatly studied. Not only is this so upon the first floor, but throughout the entire building. The show-rooms are filled with the finest samples of manufactured leathers, which are seen here in great variety. The manufacturing part of the business is carried out in a large tannery, situated in St. Henri. This establishment covers an area of two acres, and is the well-known works of the Montreal Carriage Leather Company, of which Mr. Stevenson is the sole proprietor. The variety of leathers made by this company include the noted "stag brand" patent, enamel top, winker, dash, landau, buffings and colored trimmings, etc. In the various duties of this tannery 35 skilled men are constantly employed. In addition to these the work at the premises on Lemoine street necessitates the employment of four men during the year. Each portion of the business receives equal attention, and is operated throughout as wholesale. The trade covers every portion of the Dominion from east to west, and is conducted chiefly with the manufacturers of carriages. Mr. Stevenson is a respected member of the Board of Trade "Montreal," with which he has been connected for several years in the leather interest. His abilities as a business man have placed him most prominently as a manufacturer and wholesaler before the commercial world of Canada. His energy and perseverance have made his business what it is to-day, and built up the wide reputation which has always been connected with his manufactures. His success has increased each year, the past season being no exception.



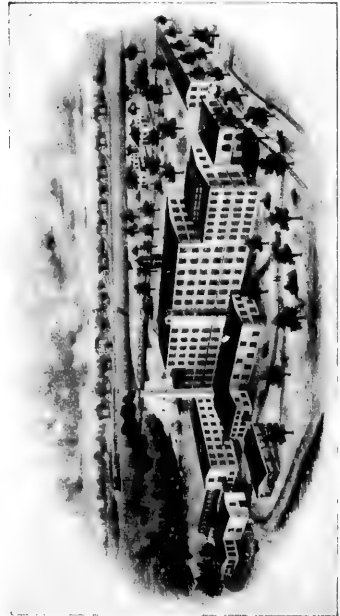
PATON MANUFACTURING CO.'S MILLS, SHREBROOKE, P.Q.—See next page.



ESTABLISHMENT OF F. STEPHEN & CO., MCGILL STREET—See next page.



RICHELIEU WOOLEN MILLS, CHAMBLY CANTON, P.Q.—See next page.



ROSAMOND WOOLEN CO.'S MILLS, ALMONTE, ONT.—See next page.



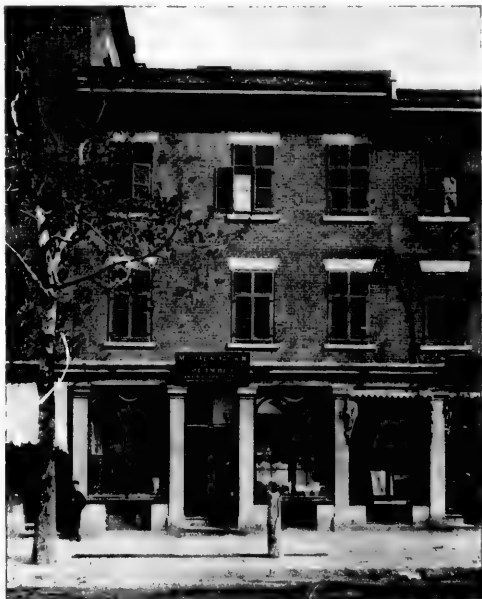
THE GENDRON MANUFACTURING CO.

F. STEPHEN & Co., 204 and 206 McGill street. There are many first-class firms in the Dominion dealing in domestic woolsens, and among them the firm of Messrs. F. Stephen & Co. is fairly entitled to the distinction of being the leading one in what is known as the Canadian tweed trade. The old firm of Messrs. Gen. Stephen & Co. (the predecessors of F. Stephen & Co.) was the pioneer firm in Canada, giving special attention to the manufacture of Canadian tweeds, and Mr. Gen. Stephen (now Sir George) undoubtedly did more, beginning away back in the fifties, for the development of the industry than any other man. Among the many enterprises that he was largely instrumental in organizing, are the two largest and best equipped tweed mills in the Dominion, The Paton Manufacturing Co. of Sherbrooke and the Roumond Woollen Co. of Almonte. Mr. Frank Stephen, the head of the firm as successors to Messrs. Gen. Stephen & Co., has been identified with the Canadian tweed trade from almost its earliest days, and takes a just pride in maintaining a foremost place in it. The entire product of the two above-named mills passes through the hands of Messrs. F. Stephen & Co., and the reputation of the fabrics made may be best described by stating the fact that the sales have more than doubled since they were first introduced to the Canadian public. This firm also controls the entire product of the "Richview Mills," where the well-known "Glamby Flannels" are made. These mills have recently been re-organized and equipped to manufacture new classes of fabrics, and the very first productions of them have placed the name of Mr. S. T. Willett, the proprietor, in the foremost rank as a manufacturer of fancy tweeds, dress goods and flannels. Messrs. F. Stephen & Co. occupy the large four story stone warehouse, Nos. 204 and 206 McGill street, and have a branch in Toronto at No. 27 Wellington Street West.

THE GENDRON MANUFACTURING CO.—Among the many energetic firms who are engaged in Montreal who manufacture their goods in other cities is The Gendron Manufacturing Co., Limited. Their office is at present located in the Balmoral Buildings, 1010 Notre Dame street, where they keep in stock all the goods manufactured at their factory. The premises occupied by them are large and well lighted, comprising three large floors. These flats are fully equipped with a choice assortment of baby carriages, bicycles, velocipedes, horses, wag-ons, boy's wheelbarrows, etc. Although they sell all the above articles, they make a specialty of baby cabs and higher grade safety bicycles of all kinds. Their trade is extensive, spreading all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Since the inception of their business they have so pushed the trade that they now employ some 150 skilled mechanics and assistants, who are constantly

engaged filling the many orders and keeping the stock up to the high standard necessary. Mr. L. Charlebois, the manager for the Province of Quebec, is well and favourably known to a large and ever increasing circle of patrons, whose confidence and respect, it is needless to say, he retains. Their head office and factory for Canada are in Toronto, Ont.

MCCRAE & WATSON, Practical Plumbers, Gas, Hot Water and Steam Fitters, 796 Dorchester street.—In these days of the complexities of city life, the plumber has become in the highest degree essential to comfort, either in large public mercantile buildings or in the home. Householders in Montreal know well the discomfort and inconvenience of finding on some very cold morning that their heating apparatus has become deranged, that a water pipe has again burst or some other difficulty has come about, owing to the work of an inaccurate and unskilful plumber. To avoid these troubles great care should be exercised in employing only first class mechanics in this connection, and among the reliable plumbers in this city, none are more worthy of special mention than the well known firm of Messrs. McCrae & Watson of 796 Dorchester street. This firm began business in 1887, and have met with uninterrupted prosperity, having always made it a rule to do nothing but first class work, for the accomplishment of which the most skilful workmen are employed, and the best procurable materials are used. The premises occupied are suitable and commodious and comprise a well adapted workshop and store, where a full and complete stock of plumbers' supplies is carried. Messrs. McCrae & Watson are well and favourably known throughout the city as skilful plumbers, gas, hot water and steam fitters, and they give special attention to heating and sanitary work. Contracts are taken and buildings are finished and fitted up complete with all the newest appliances and apparatus for heating, lighting, ventilating, etc. The fact that employment is constantly furnished for as many as twenty hands, will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise. Moderate prices prevail, and prompt attention is paid to all orders, those by telephone or otherwise receiving immediate response. Repairing of all descriptions is a specialty of this house, and all work is neatly and scientifically executed. Messrs. McCrae & Watson are popular and progressive business men, who thoroughly comprehend the requirements of their trade, and business relations once entered into with them prove as pleasant and satisfactory as skill and experience can make them. People who have the necessity of living in the country can have all the conveniences that are to be had in city life, a fact of which instances may be found.

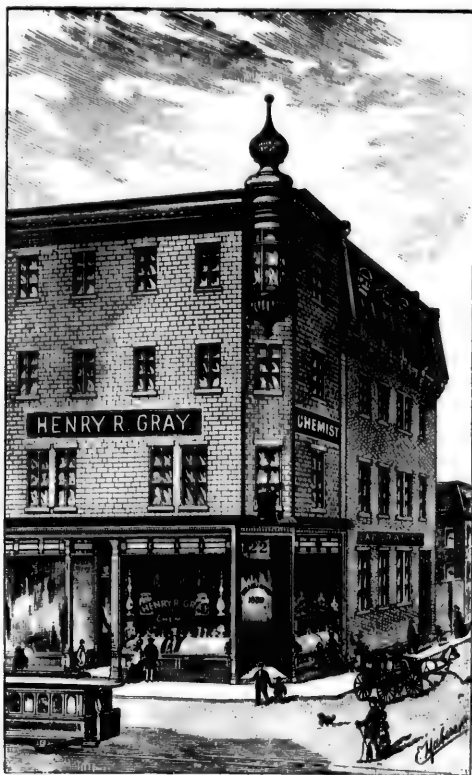


ESTABLISHMENT OF MCCRAE & WATSON.

Among the many contracts this firm have on hand at present may be mentioned Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Mr. George Carslake's new hotel in this city, which have been completed. Mr. W. S. McLaren's at Hungerford, and Feller Institute, Grand Ligne, P.Q.

G. H. DETLEFS, Ice Cream Parlours, corner St. Catherine and Victoria streets.—Perhaps the most popular ice-cream and refreshment parlours in Montreal are those of Mr. G. H. Detlefs, which are eligibly located in an aristocratic quarter of the city, on the corner of St. Catherine and Victoria streets. The confectionery extends along four numbers of the street, and is one of the most attractive in this section. Refreshing ice cold drinks of various delicious flavours are here obtainable, also ice-cream of different flavours, in fact, in great diversity, and all other delicacies in season, such as creams, jellies, russets, ices, and nugats. Eight competent and courteous employees attend in a prompt and expeditious manner the host of patrons. Mr. Detlefs caters to the cream of Montreal trade, and is popular socially and otherwise. The best way to thoroughly understand in a practical way the merits of this enterprise is to pay Mr. Detlefs' confectionery a visit and enjoy the dainty productions.

JAMES CURRIE, Merchant Tailor, 2113 Notre Dame street. The business of the merchant tailor is one of great importance in such cities as Montreal, and his success soon becomes decided if he is thoroughly versed in his trade. At 2113 Notre Dame street, occupying a store which has an area of 20x50 feet, Mr. James Currie has been located since his first commencement in business in 1883. The store is lighted by a large plate-glass window, within which are arranged a selection of cloth samples. The interior is fitted up with shelves and tables, upon which are laid a choice stock of tweeds, woolsens, serges, cassimeres, and many kinds of imported and domestic fabrics. These goods are all of the latest styles and best manufacture. Although Mr. Currie is a finished cutter, he is assisted in this branch of the work by a cutter of great experience. The proprietor gives his personal attention to all orders. He employs twelve tailors who work under his own direct supervision. The trade is a purely local one, but since his establishment, eight years ago, it has rapidly increased and proved to be very lucrative. To give entire satisfaction has been the chief aim of his career, and in this he has proved successful. He has now a list of customers who claim that the suits, etc., made in this establishment cannot be surpassed by any other tailor in the city. For cut and fit the name of James Currie has become well known throughout Montreal, as also by his unfailing courtesy and geniality.



DRUG ESTABLISHMENT OF HENRY R. GRAY.

HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Importer of Pure Chemicals and Genuine Drugs.—Mr. Gray's new and elegant pharmacy is now about as well known to Montrealers as was his old one. The old pharmacy was an institution in itself, and people from the other side of the Atlantic on dropping in to have a prescription dispensed would remark, "Why this looks like an old-fashioned English chemist's shop." And old-fashioned it truly was, at least for America. It was occupied by Mr. Gray as a drug store just 31 years up to the time of being pulled down by the Corporation in order to widen St. Lawrence Main street. As the *Gazette* said at the time, "Another Montreal institution gone." The old store disappeared, but Phoenix-like, owing to the business energy and tact of its proprietor, it has arisen fr. in its ashes in the form of a well-equipped and well-stocked modern *pharmacie de luxe*. At 122 St. Lawrence Main street, corner of LaGauchetière, Mr. Henry R. Gray has fitted his new store in elegant style. The fixtures are of American chestnut and English black walnut, and the floor is made of English tiles laid in Portland cement. The bottles are the new recess ware, with glass labels; those for tinctures and liquids being round, while those for powders are square. Glycerine, castor oil and thick liquids are drawn from patent fountains, and articles of a delicate and easily injured nature are kept in patent air tight urns. Mr. Gray occupies for his business the first three flats of the building, comprising the well-centred cellars, the store and laboratory flat and the flat above, all of which are 65 feet long by 25 feet broad, and unusually lofty and well lighted. The clerks are all qualified men and all speak English and French fluently. The output of specialties from this establishment is very large, the principal being Castor Fluid for the Hair, Dental Paraffine and Saponaceous Dentifrice for the Teeth, and White Rose Lanolin Cream for the Skin. As is well known, Mr. Gray sold out his interest in the celebrated "Syrup of Red Spruce Gum" to one of the largest wholesale drug firms in Montreal some years ago. A large business is also done by the establishment with hospitals, convents, colleges, and medical men all over the Province. In conclusion, it may be said that the high reputation of this house has been built up by the well known policy of its proprietor to put nothing into

stock which is not thoroughly reliable and genuine, and by endeavoring always to be first in bringing out from the great centres of medical thought and progress the latest novelties in rare chemicals and pharmaceutical specialties in order to anticipate the wants of our local medical men. Mr. Gray has received numerous marks of confidence from his fellow citizens by having been elected to responsible public positions, while the government has bestowed upon him the appointments of member of the Council of Public Instruction and member of the Provincial Board of Health.

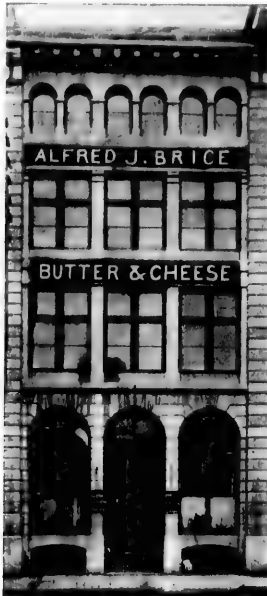
LORGE & CO., Furs and Hats, 21 St. Lawrence street. This old established and popular firm first commenced business in 1854. Since that year they have made steady increase in their trade, building up one of the most flourishing connections in the city of Montreal and neighbourhood. The structure in which the business is carried on consists of two flats. This building, located at 21 St. Lawrence Main street, and covers an area of 1,500 square feet. The business in which the firm is concerned is that of wholesale and retail dealers in hats, caps and furs. Large plate glass windows, in which a splendid assortment of hats, caps, fur caps, muffs, collars, etc., is arranged, light the interior of the store. The inside is tastefully fitted with mirrors and in dark woods. Cabinets and show cases contain many samples of the goods, and upon the shelves are placed boxes filled with large numbers of hats and caps. The upper floor is fitted with all the necessary requirements for the manufacturing portion of their business, which they carry on to a large extent. Employment during the whole year is given to 15 skilled operatives. The firm import very largely of English, French and American goods in their lines, and have formed strong business relations with many of the most celebrated foreign manufacturers of hats and caps. They are continually posted upon the prices of both home and foreign markets, and are able to buy at prices of great advantage to their customers. Messrs. Lorge & Co. have always the latest fashions and most stylish goods on hand, and, by dealing with only the best makers in other countries, they have a stock which is surpassed by none in Montreal. The variety of goods is very great, including furs manufactured into wearing apparel, mats, rugs, etc. Hats, in every style, make up a

complete assortment in this line. Their trade extends throughout the city and to a distance of 100 miles in every direction over the surrounding country. Constant increase has followed the operations of the proprietors, and the high reputation enjoyed by them is greatly deserved. They obtained a bronze medal in 1865, one bronze medal and a diploma in 1880, bronze and silver medals in 1881, one bronze and two silver medals in 1883. These rewards are guarantees of the excellence of the work turned out by this house. The members of the firm are both practical men, being thoroughly experienced in every detail of their business. They are greatly esteemed by a large and increasing circle in the city and surrounding country, throughout which they are well known. The goods in which this house deals will be found to be very reasonable in price, the quality being of the best.

MCCLEARY MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers of Stoves, Ranges, &c. Montreal Branch, 375 St. Paul street. A. A. Brown, Manager.—In reviewing the business of Montreal, many houses are found which represent manufacturers whose headquarters are in some other city. The McCleary Manufacturing Company is one of these. This company has nearly completed its 50th year, being 45 years actively engaged in manufacturing. The head office and works of this company are situated at London, Ont. They are very extensive and cover several acres, and the immense size of their business may be gathered from the fact that 600 men and to travellers are employed. The eastern branch of this house is situated in Montreal, and is under the management of Mr. A. A. Brown. The premises occupied by the company in this city consist of a large four-story building. This is filled from cellar to garret with goods of their manufacture. The number of employees is about 12, and there are engaged throughout the year in the various departments. The McCleary Company manufactures stoves, ranges and furnaces for wood and coal, gas and oil stoves, zinc and crystallized stove boards. All kinds of japanned, pressed and painted iron, refrigerators and many other lines are also turned out by this firm. The stoves made by this house are of very fine quality, and cannot be excelled. Their famous "Combination" is claimed to be the most successful round fire-pot coal stove ever produced. It is very economical in the consumption of fuel and is a splendid baker, being unequalled by any other coal stove in the market. A full set of wood lining is supplied with the stove without extra charge. The showrooms of the establishment on St. Paul street are on the first and second flats, and here is seen a very fine selection of stoves and ranges. These are of every shape and for every kind of work, and are well known by the Canadian people. Toronto and Winnipeg have also a branch of the McCleary Company, and ten travellers are constantly traversing Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

J. K. MACDONALD, Locksmith and General Blacksmith, 762 Craig street.—Of the many trades necessary to the comfort and well being of the people in these days, perhaps there are few more needful than that of the locksmith, bell-hanger and blacksmith. Among those who have been established for some time in this line Mr. J. K. Macdonald, of 762 Craig street, is worthy of special mention. Established in the year 1869 his business has been going steadily on from year to year, until at present he has a business few in the trade that can compare with it. His shop, at No. 762 Craig street, is centrally located within easy reach of all quarters of the city, and is fitted in the most modern way with all the tools and machinery needed for the successful prosecution of such a business. Mr. Macdonald attends to all kinds of jobbing work, such as the repairing of locks of all kinds, from the simple door lock to the more complicated one suited to a vault or strong box. In addition to the above he makes a specialty of bell-hanging in all its branches, for residences, hotels and public buildings. He also fits, contracts for and puts up electrical bells of every description and keeping them in a state of thorough efficiency. As may be imagined from his long practical experience, he is thoroughly capable of filling all orders entrusted to his care to the satisfaction of all parties. Mr. Macdonald is well and favourably known to a large and ever increasing circle of patrons, whose respect and good will to it is needless to say he retains.

W. REED & CO., Custom House Brokers, 209 Commissioners street.—In connection with other large cities Montreal has many firms and individuals engaged in business who perform similar duties in a greater or less degree. Many of these either cannot spare the time or trouble to pass the necessary entries at the Customs. In order to do this in a satisfactory manner they require the services of competent custom-house brokers. Among the many firms in Montreal in prominent position, having been in this line since 1854 they are fully competent to transact all such business and adjust all matters connected with the payment of duties, thus relieving their patrons of anxiety. That they have succeeded to a marked degree is proved by the fact that they have the most efficient men available to occupy the attention of a competent staff of assistants. Their offices, situated at No. 209 Commissioners street, are centrally located among the whole sale houses of Montreal, many of whom are their patrons. The partners of this firm are well and favourably known throughout the city as men of keen financial ability and thoroughly conversant with their business. They are both members of the Board of Trade and take an influential and active interest in all affairs that concern the welfare of the city.



ESTABLISHMENT OF ALFRED J. BRICE.



ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN DATE.

A. J. BRICE, Exporter of Butter and Cheese, 10 St. Peter street.—Established in 1870 this business has shown a steady increase from year to year. The premises occupied are located at 10 St. Peter street, having a frontage of 35 feet with a depth of 150 feet. Mr. Brice is a large exporter of butter and cheese. Conveniently fitted up for the needs of the business, the different flats present an appearance more for use than for show. An immense number of boxes of cheese and tubs of butter fill the large area devoted to the storage of these products. About six hands are constantly employed. Mr. Brice has built up a large connection in the several countries to which he exports, as well as throughout Canada. He is always thoroughly conversant with produce quotations in home and foreign markets, placing himself in a position by which he is enabled to sell at the best figure. On the receipt of the goods very careful testing is undertaken. The finest quality of creamery butter and Canadian Cheddar cheese make up the stock continually passing through this establishment. Manufacturers of well-known integrity supply goods to Mr. Brice, who exports them direct to Great Britain and the United States. This produce is received from all parts of the Dominion. His business is continually on the increase, each year showing a larger export of cheese and butter. The wide reputation which this house enjoys has been gained by strict attention to business details, and the constant aim of the proprietor to meet the wants of his customers. Mr. Alfred J. Brice is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Corn Exchange, with both of which he has been connected for many years. He has gained the respect of many, both in business and social circles, by his unswerving integrity and constant geniality. As a direct exporter of Canadian produce his shipments contribute largely towards the trade of Montreal and the St. Lawrence. Energy and perseverance have aided in achieving the success which has marked his business career.

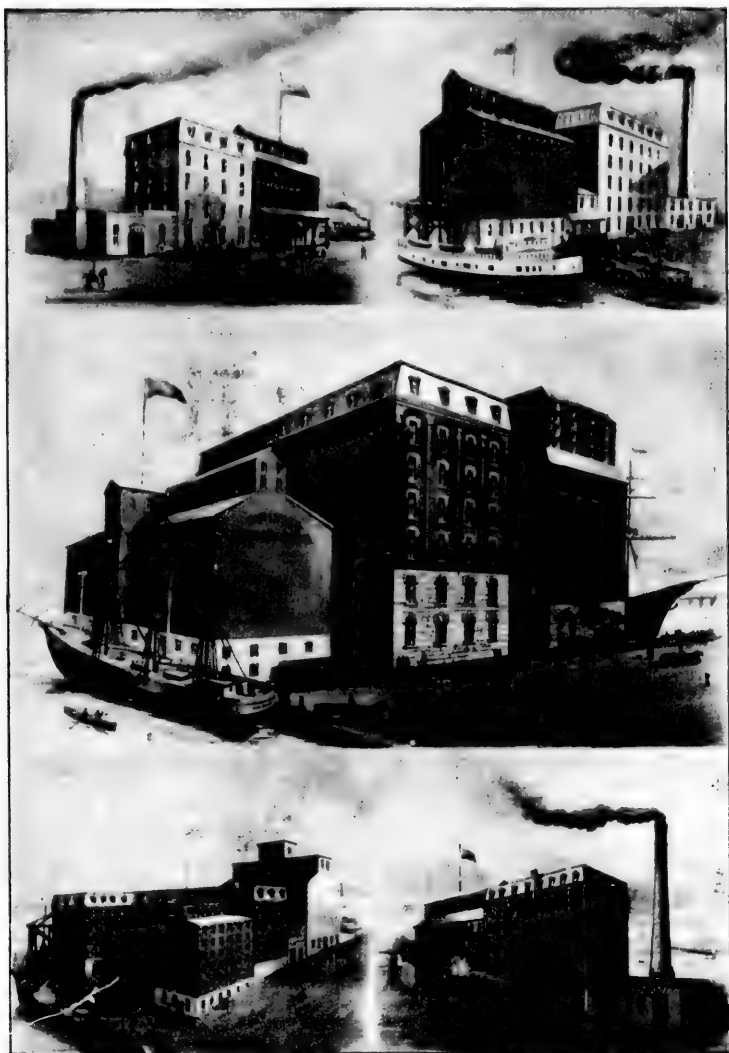
also brass finishing and general brass founding and copper-smithing, as well as the production of the latest improved diving apparatus. All work is done in a skilful and scientific manner, Mr. Date carefully supervising it in person, and, being a practical mechanic, he is enabled to offer inducements difficult to duplicate elsewhere. He has constantly adopted a policy of pleasing his patrons by keeping fine goods at right prices, in every case making a point

not only to keep up with the times but to be equal to the very best in all respects. Forty-six employees are continually busy in the extensive five storey building, about 35x150 feet in size, and every facility is afforded for conducting his large and ever-increasing trade, which extends throughout the city and province. Mr. Date has many friends in Montreal, and is held in high esteem in business and social circles.



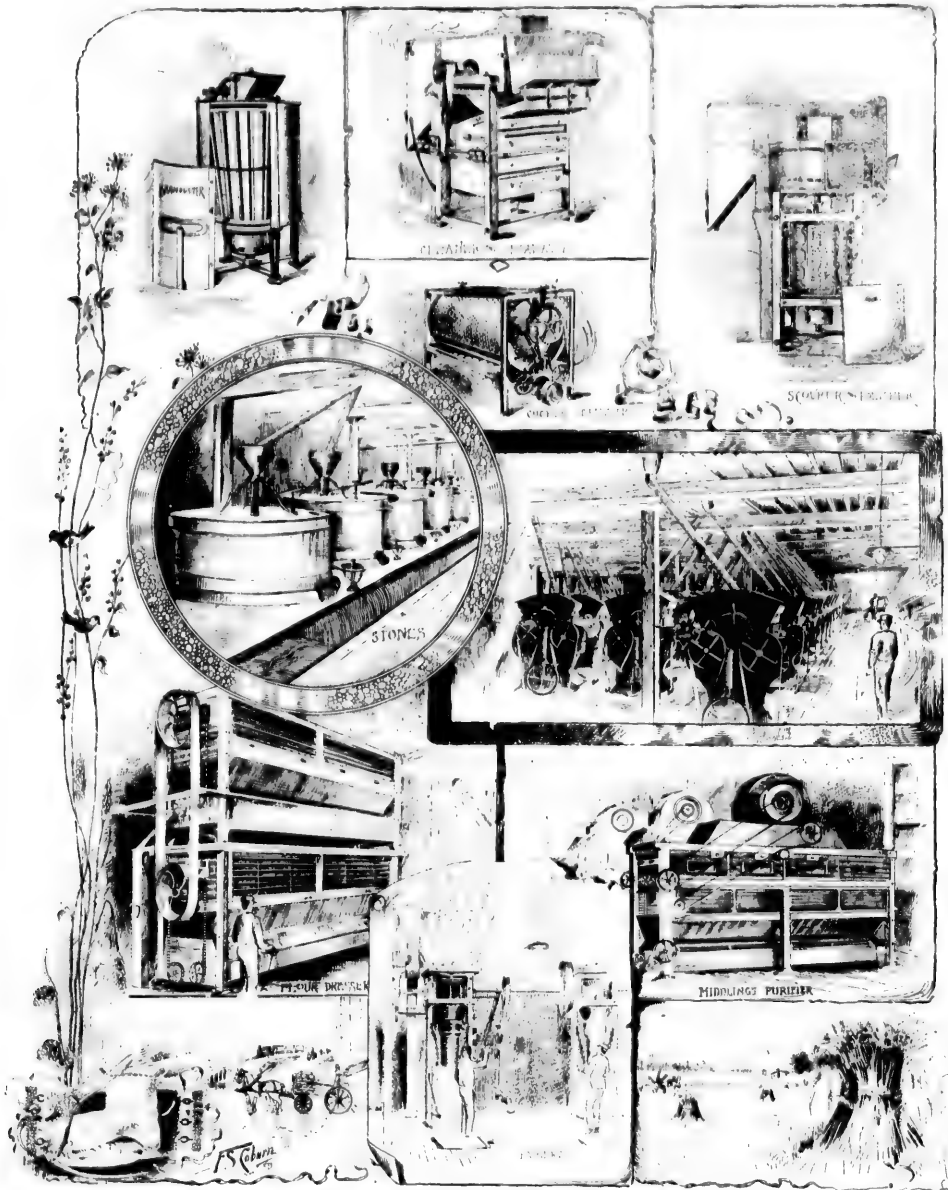
RESIDENCE OF JOHN DATE ESQ., MANOE STREET.

JOHN DATE, Plumbing and Brass Finishing, 654 and 656 Craig street and 153 Fortification Lane.—As a sanitary measure for the promotion of health, to say nothing of the commercial interest it represents, the plumbing trade occupies a position in the front rank of modern improvements and has become an absolute necessity in this progressive age. The house of Mr. John Date occupies a deservedly prominent position, and well merits the substantial trade connection enjoyed. This enterprise was founded away back in 1846, and for the extended period of nearly half a century has been characterized with marked success in every particular. The business comprises plumbing, gas and steam fitting of all descriptions and varieties, the manufacture of Moule's patent dry earth closet commodes,



Ogilvie's Flour Mills.—See page 74

1. Seaforth, Ont. 2. Goderich, Ont. 3. "Royal," Montreal. 4. "Glenora," Montreal. 5. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



SKETCHES IN OGILVIE'S "ROYAL" MILLS, MONTREAL. -See page 74



BARPALOU BLOCK ST. CATHERINE STREET.

HENNING & BARPALOU, Trade Auctioneers, etc., 86, 88 St. Peter street.—Of the many large commercial firms that go to make Montreal the metropolis of the Dominion, one of the leaders is that of Henning & Barpalou, trade auctioneers, real estate agents and commission agents. This house was established in 1838, over half a century ago, and has since that time become the principal firm of trade auctioneers in the city. The business is extensive and varied, everything coming within their field of operations. They hold at different times in the year large trade sales of dry goods, rubber articles, boots and shoes, in fact all lines that can be sold in an auction room are sold here. In addition to the above they carry on a commission business and real estate agency, selling goods of different kinds such as porous fire proof flooring, dry goods, chemicals, etc., as well as looking after real estate in all parts of the city. Besides handling real estate for others, it may be mentioned that they are large real estate owners, being the proprietors of very valuable property on St. Catherine street and elsewhere in the city. The head of the firm, Mr. Joseph Barpalou, (who is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce) is an old resident of Montreal and is well and favourably known in the commercial world in which he moves, as an enterprising and upright businessman. The way in which the business has advanced from year to year is solely owing to untiring energy and perseverance on his part, the present standing of the establishment being ample proof of how he has carried it on in the past. Mr. Arthur Barpalou who has succeeded his father under the same name takes an active interest in all affairs for the benefit of Montreal and its trade. They also have with them the well known auctioneer, Mr. W. H. Arnton.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Office 221 McGill street, Factory at Verdun.—The work of re-dyeing piece goods, garments, feathers, etc., has become of late years a recognized specialty in connection with the dry goods trade. Considering our population, this particular branch of industry in Canada has attained a rank equal to that of any other country. At least this applies to one establishment, viz., the British American Dyeing Company, whose new works are situated at Verdun, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. The old dye works of this company, on Notre Dame street, were in their day the largest and most thoroughly equipped in the Dominion, but the new works entirely dwarf them in extent, in variety of machinery and general equipment. The main building is 138x54, the greater part three storeys high, another building is 44x56, and another 30x40, besides outhouses. The grounds owned by the company are five acres in extent, which will certainly allow ample room for further extensions. In the main building the ground flat is occupied by rows of dyeing vats, dyeing cylinders, appliances

or steaming, for making extracts from dyewoods, and the hydro-extractors for taking the water out of the fabrics by centrifugal force. In another department on the ground floor is various machinery for calendaring and finishing. One of these machines—a "universal finisher" for finishing piece goods—cost \$1,300. In another part of this flat is a chemical laboratory, and a dye-testing room, where, under the skilful manipulation of Mr. Allen, all new dyes and chemicals are tested and their qualities ascertained. Mr. Allen, jr., after a study at technical schools in England, graduated with honours at the Yorkshire College, whose specialty is textile and dyeing, and obtained a medal in chemical dyeing at the city and Guilds of London Institution. In another part is the feather room,

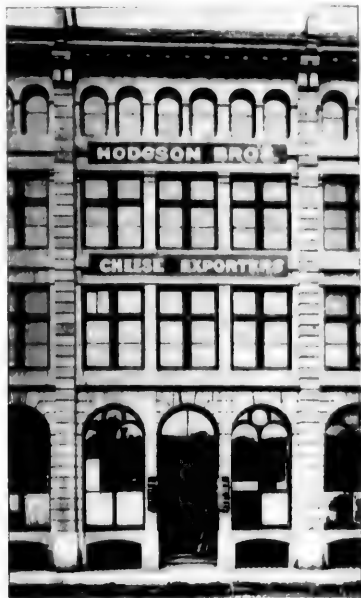
where ostrich and other feathers are dyed, cleaned and curled. It would be useless to attempt in a short article, and without illustrations, to give a clear description of the operations of the various machines. It will be enough to say that there are mechanisms for carrying out everyone of the processes which used to be done in a poor and slow fashion by hand. One of these is expressly for raising up the pile and giving a fresh and new look to plushes, velvets, and other pile cloths. Another is for finishing silk fabrics, and works wonders in reviving and bringing out the lustre of a dull and worn silk. Among other features of the place the curtain finishing machinery is very inter-



DYE WORKS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING COMPANY, VERDUN.



ESTABLISHMENT OF J. L. SMITH & SON.



PROVISION HOUSE OF HODGSON BROS.

esting, specially arranged by Mr. Allen, sr., he having brought the principal parts from England of the famous Nottingham lace curtain finishers. This is an appliance which will take any sized curtains upon the frame at any degree of tension, and which runs on rollers, into the drying room, the whole process being done with ease and exactness. A whole rack-full of these appliances for laces and curtains are at work. Several of the most important machines in these works are supplied by the Pullars, the celebrated job dyers at the head of the business in Great Britain, who supplied them for the exclusive use of this company in Canada. Another feature of the new establishment is the department for dry cleaning, or French cleaning, which is conducted in a building by itself, with a special set of machinery. They also make a specialty of re-dyeing goods in the piece, such as dress goods, cloths, silks, ribbons, laces, etc., changing one color to another—a very great help to our dry goods merchants on account of the ever varying change of fashion and color. This is the only house in the Dominion equipped properly for this class of work. The hot air chamber for drying is situated right over the boiler room, and arranged to acquire the greatest heat with the least expenditure of fuel. One flat of the main building is devoted to offices and to the receiving and shipping department for the wholesale and retail trades, which are kept separate. From the numerous agencies throughout the country the goods are gathered in and sent out, and orders are received from Halifax in the east to Victoria in the west. There is a dining-room for the girls in the establishment, and not only the sanitary arrangements but the provisions against fire are very thorough. There are double doors of exit on each flat, besides the stairway, and hose and force pumps are ready in case of fire. Altogether the present position of the British American Dyeing Co. is a remarkable evidence of the advance attainable by scientific skill in this branch of trade.

J. L. SMITH & SON, Commission Merchants and Millers' Agents, have been associated with the flour trade of this port for nearly 30 and 20 years respectively. Besides being so large receivers of flour from Ontario, Manitoba and the North West Territories, they are agents for many United States millers whose brands of flour are in request for export and local wants here. The care and skill shown by Mr. J. L. Smith when conducting sales in connection with other firms for Ontario and United States millers so secured their confidence that they gladly continued their business connection with him, when in March, 1886, he entered into partnership with his son, Lionel J. Smith, who was already

an established flour merchant with good connections and agencies. Under the present firm their business has expanded so as to necessitate a wide correspondence with the best milling firms on this continent, and they are sole Montreal agents for nearly one hundred mills. But with their accustomed energy and enterprise they are even enlarging their selling capacity and finding new markets. This firm holds the leading position in the flour trade of Montreal. The senior member of the firm was recently elected a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

HODGSON BROS., Produce and Commission Merchants, 12 St. Peter street.—The firm of Hodgson Bros. is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a very enterprising house in produce lines. Some idea of the extent of the trade carried on by them may be gained from their large yearly exports to Great Britain. In New York they are represented by Messrs. Abraham Hodgson & Sons, and have no less than five houses in Canada, located at Montreal, Napanee, Belleville, Brockville and London, Ont., and have also representatives on all the Northern New York markets. The Canadian branches are situated in one of the finest agricultural regions of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal. This firm contributes very largely towards the export trade of Canada, and their shipments in produce lines reach enormous proportions each year. The establishment in Montreal consists of an extensive building located at 12 St. Peter street. It is five storeys in height, and covers an area of 30 x 180 feet. The business carried on comprises all kinds of dairy produce. The extensive premises occupied by this firm are arranged for the most convenient handling of the large quantity of produce received by them weekly. All kinds of goods are handled by this house, such as butter, cheese, apples, eggs, flour, etc. Employment is given to 30 experienced assistants. The consignments of butter and cheese, which represent the specialties of the house, are treated with the greatest care. The stock is gathered from every Province in the Dominion, and, on account of the care taken in the choice of goods, represents selections of superior quality. The firm are large exporters to England, where they are in direct communication with all the merchants throughout Great Britain. The Montreal house is under the management of Mr. Arthur Hodgson, and the western branches under Mr. H. A. Hodgson, of London, Ont., who are members of the Board of Trade, and widely known as men of great business ability and perseverance.

B. J. COORLIN, Hardware Merchant, Manufacturer of all kinds of Railway and Carriage Springs, Axles, etc.

Works: Hochelaga, Office and Warehouse at 164 St. Paul street; also agent for the White Star Line of Steamships.—The great progress which Montreal has made in every trade has been more especially marked during the last 25 years. Many men have done much towards this, but none more than Mr. B. J. Coghlin. Since he established himself in business, 21 years ago, he has shown in a most forcible way that he is possessed of the greatest ability, energy and perseverance. He has become a manufacturer as well as a merchant. Some years ago he built works at Hochelaga for the manufacture of railway and carriage springs and axles. These works are extensive, and fitted up throughout with the most improved modern machinery. They are covered with slate, and at the time of their erection were the only buildings for manufacturing purposes that had been roofed with this material in the County of Hochelaga. Some idea of the size of these works may be gained from the fact that 150 skilled workmen are employed the whole year round. The offices and warehouses are situated at 164 St. Paul street, and here may be seen the large stock of manufactured material that is always kept on hand. This consists of steel, iron, railway supplies, electroplated and B. P. plated ware, cutlery, copper and brass tubing and sheets, wire, and the many classes of goods handled by the hardware merchant. The premises are five storeys in height, and have a frontage on St. Paul street of 25 feet, with a depth of 80 feet. Mr. Coghlin imports solely from Great Britain, and is sole agent for John Round & Son (lim.), and Michael Hunter & Son, Sheffield; the Glasgow Iron Company of Glasgow, and Allan, Everett & Sons and J. W. Peyton & Co. of Birmingham. The trade of this house has grown to enormous proportions, and now covers every portion of the Dominion of Canada. In conjunction with his business as hardware merchant, Mr. Coghlin is also sole agent in Montreal for the White Star Line. He is a member of the Board of Trade, which position he has held for 21 years, and was appointed a justice of the peace some 16 years ago, and Life Governor of both the Montreal General Hospital and Notre Dame Hospital. Mr. Coghlin is a man of whom the whole community has every reason to feel proud. He is in every way a representative business man, gifted with the finest judgment, and everything that makes the successful trader of the present day. Although his years have been spent on the grindstone of trade, he has gathered round him social friends without number, who feel towards him the highest esteem and respect. He is a keen sportsman and one of the oldest members of the Montreal Hunt Club.



OFFICES OF W. W. OGILVIE. See also pages 70 and 71.

W. W. OGILVIE.—Of the two thousand flour mills in Canada, W. W. Ogilvie's are the largest and best known. The business was founded by Mr. Ogilvie's grandfather in the year 1801, by building a mill at Jacques Cartier, near Quebec, followed by another mill at Lachine Rapids. In 1852 the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and his brothers, John and William, erected the Glenora mill on the Lachine canal, and at subsequent dates erected the Goderich, the Seaforth, the Winnipeg and the Royal mills. The daily capacity of these mills is 5,600 barrels of flour, or over 25,000 bushels of wheat, which is supplied from thirty-two elevators owned by Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories. He was the first wheat buyer in Manitoba, and has contributed largely to the development of that province. From a small shipment of 500 bushels in 1876 the shipments to his own mills have steadily increased, and reached about four million bushels last year. He was also the first to introduce the process of grinding by rollers into Canada, having gone to Hungary where it was invented in 1868, immediately after the process was discovered. He is always first to invent or adopt the most improved machinery, and this with the advantages of buying his wheat direct from farmers, has contributed largely to giving his brands of flour the world-wide reputation they have attained. An idea of the magnitude of his business may be had from the fact that notwithstanding that he has the most labor saving machinery, he paid last year \$226,000 in wages alone. His head office at Montreal is one of the attractions of the city. He is well known and respected throughout Canada as one of its most enterprising merchants.

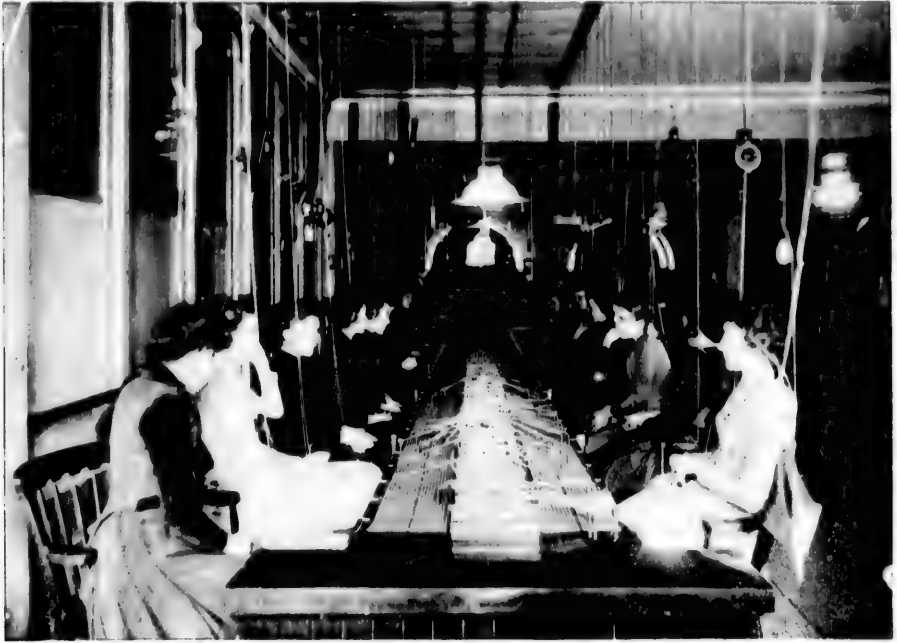
THE BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO., 22 to 28 Nazareth street, Montreal; Henry Baylis, general manager. One of the most reliable and thoroughly first-class houses engaged in the manufacture of varnishes, paints and printing ink in the city of Montreal is that of the Baylis Manufacturing Co., located on Nazareth street, near the Canal. The house was founded a quarter of a century ago, and after its inception soon rose to the distinction in the trade it has ever since maintained. The premises occupied comprise an extensive factory on Nazareth street, extending from Nos. 16 to 28 inclusive, about 140 feet frontage by a depth of about 100 feet. It is fitted up with every requirement for the manufacture of its various branches, and the company enjoys a reputation of producing some of the best goods in the trade, and has a connection extending from Newfoundland and Lower pro-

vinces to Borneo in Western Canada and British Columbia. These points are reached by salaried travellers, who are constantly on the road. For many years past this company have also been shipping varnishes to England, and we believe are the only Canadian manufacturers of varnishes and japans who have done so. In addition to their various lines of manufacture they handle extensively painters and printers' supplies, generally including oils, turpentine, rosin, glues, gold leaf, lacquer, dry colors, &c. In every respect this house may be considered a representative one in the line. Business relations may be entered into with this house with a full assurance of receiving liberal treatment, and customers will find, in addition to the facilities already mentioned, superior advantages in terms and prices. A faithful photo of the factory and offices may be seen above.

WILLIAM WARE & SONS, Exporters of Cheese, 17 St. Peter street.—One of the oldest houses in the dairy export trade, this firm holds a very prominent and enviable position throughout the Dominion and the United States. Their business experience extends over a period of a quarter of a century and during this time they have shared in the rapid growth of the dairy export trade and their connections cover all the markets of England and Ireland. They are represented at all producing points and interior markets as far west as Chicago by competent and reliable agents for the purchase of goods. Their commodious warehouse, located at 17 St. Peter street, consists of five large flats where they give personal attention to the shipping of their own goods, and careful handling of consigned merchandise. The senior member of the concern is one of New York's oldest and most respected merchants, and is an ex-manager of the New York Produce Exchange with which all the members of the firm are connected. The Canadian business of Messrs. Wm. Ware & Sons, is managed by Mr. W. T. Ware, who opened the Montreal branch two years ago, and has since possessed himself of the respect and confidence of the trade generally, among whom he is familiarly known as one of the "American Colony," and his experience while associated in the management of the business at New York and the good judgment and careful attention given the selection and shipping of cheese has operated to make their Canadian business so satisfactory and successful. It is a compliment to the sagacity of this firm that they were quick to realize that Montreal, as a seaboard outlet for the dairy product of both New York and the Dominion, was soon to give this city an export supremacy. A mean minimum of temperature during the summer season lower than that of our southern neighbors and the fact that transport to England is made by ocean steamers passing hundreds of miles north of the gulf stream ensures the delivery of cheese in fine condition. These and other considerations have directed the attention of the foreign buyers to the Canadian article, and to meet the demands of those customers in an increasing trade Messrs. William Ware & Sons have established their Montreal branch at the above address.



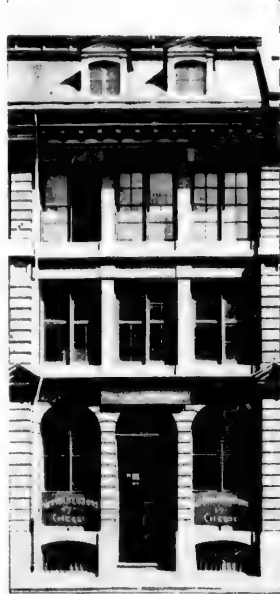
W. W. OGILVIE, Esq., THE GREAT CANADIAN MILLER.—See also pages 70 and 71.



OFFICES OF THE FEDERAL TELEPHONE CO.—See page 74



THE BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.'S WORKS.—See preceding page



ESTABLISHMENT OF WM. WARE & SONS.—See preceding page



VIEW FROM THE CHAMP-DE-MARS LOOKING WEST.



MONTREAL JAIL.



ESTABLISHMENT OF D. A. BEAULIEU.

D. A. BEAULIEU, Painter and Decorator, 1986 St. Catherine street. In the metropolis of the Dominion, where would-be decorators are so plentiful, few can be found that are really first class. As everyone is aware, Mr. D. A. Beaulieu, of No. 1986 St. Catherine street, ranks with the most skilled decorators and painters in the Dominion. Having had over twenty years' experience in Canada and the United States, he is thoroughly qualified to supervise the twenty competent workmen whom he constantly employs, and can guarantee satisfaction to his many customers. In the past he has executed some large and difficult contracts, among which may be mentioned the Speaker's Department, Ottawa; the churches of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Mount St. Marie Chapel, St. Peter's of Montreal, Carmelite church, Hochelaga, and many others, too numerous to mention. Mr. Beaulieu is well known to Montrealers as a skilful and artistic painter and designer. He is also a manufacturer of stained glass windows, suitable for churches, residences and public buildings. Having retained the services of Mr. C. A. Depatie, who has had many years' experience under the best masters in America, he is now in a position to furnish these beautiful works of art to the public and clergy, executed in a way that defies competition. Mr. Beaulieu wishes all parties in Montreal contemplating the renovation and decorating of their establishments to know that he will cheerfully furnish plans and estimates for all sorts of work that comes within the scope of his business. That he is well and favourably known to a large and ever-increasing circle of customers, goes without saying.

C. ASHFORD, Books, Stationery and Circulating Library, 800 Dorchester street. There can be no better evidence of the intellectual and material advancement of a people, or, at least, of a community, than the progress that has marked the book trade during the past few years. Montreal is a centre in which the book trade flourishes, growing rapidly year by year. This is a reassuring fact, and prominent among those engaged in this important business is Mr. C. Ashford, of 800 Dorchester street, who is well and favourably known in this portion of the city as a first class and reliable bookseller and stationer. This business was established in 1876 by the present proprietor, and has, since that time, ever been characterized with marked success, a result due mainly to the zeal, energy, superior business ability and integrity of Mr. Ashford. He occupies commodious and suitable premises, which are among the most attractive on the street, and afford ample accommodation for the storage and display of the large stock carried, as well as for the rapid prosecution of trade. There is always on hand, here, a choice assortment

of works of the most popular authors, also magazines, periodicals and general literature, all of a high order, including classical, biographical, historical, scientific and artistic volumes, as well as works of fiction, romance, poetry and religion, which are offered at prices that put them within the reach of all. Mr. Ashford also carries a complete line of stationery, including plain, fancy, commercial and legal paper, as well as blank books of all descriptions. The leading newspapers and periodicals, both of American, Canadian and English publication, can always be obtained at "Ashford's." Fine goods in every line is a specialty of the house, and a large, growing trade is done. Mr. Ashford is a gentleman who is thoroughly experienced in his business, and his honourable dealings at all times meet with general approval. He also does a large business in medical works.

W. A. DYER & Co., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists, 14 and 16 Phillips Square and 2102 St. Catherine street. Among the many firms who have gained a prominent position in the manufacturing drug trade, Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. now hold one which is second to none. The business carried on is partly retail, wholesale and manufacturing. Twenty-five years ago this business was first established, being then known as Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co., with whom Mr. W. A. Dyer was manager for some years. At the end of that period he became the proprietor, and has since carried on the business under the name of W. A. Dyer & Co. Mr. Dyer's extensive knowledge and devotion to his work have built up a trade which to-day ships goods from one end of Canada to the other. The premises now occupied have been considerably enlarged under the present management, and cover an area 75x120 feet, being the corner of Phillips Square and St. Catherine street. The building rises 3 stories, and is very handsomely furnished. Great taste is displayed in the ornamental manner in which the various preparations, consisting of pure drugs, toilet articles, soaps, perfumes, proprietary medicines, etc., are arranged. Above the store the manufacturing department is situated, where pharmaceutical preparations and the very important specialties used in antiseptic surgery are made. In the manufacture of these last Mr. Dyer is personally occupied, and has gained a deserved reputation in this branch of his business. This firm has also several preparations which are made by them alone, such as Jelly of Curcumer and Roses, Quinine and Iron Wine, English Eucalypt Water, and many others, of which the purity and unfailing remedial effects have placed them in the front rank of standard proprietary medicines. Vaccine points, in packets of 10 each, are received by this house every few days from



BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE OF C. ASHFORD.

the noted firm of Dr. H. A. Martin & Son, of Koxbury, Mass. Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. hold the exclusive right for the manufacture of the preparations of Messrs. Cassell, Massey & Co., prominent among which may be placed the Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil with Peppin and Quinine, in which the flavour of the oil is completely disguised, and the nauseous after taste is obviated by the bitterness of the quinine. For this preparation, testimonials have been received from the most prominent medical practitioners in Canada and the United States, testifying to the great satisfaction they have received in prescribing it. Twelve thoroughly competent assistants are engaged in various duties in this growing concern, all being under the personal supervision of Mr. W. A. Dyer. The proprietor (Mr. Dyer) is a native of England and holds a diploma of the British Pharmaceutical Association.

MISS DUPRE, Berlin Wool and Fancy Goods, 2297 St. Catherine street west. The establishment conducted by Miss Dupré holds a prominent position among the leading houses engaged in this line in the west end of Montreal. About nine years ago the business was started, and since its inception in 1882 its success has known no bounds. By careful management, by studying the wants of her patrons and by supplying only first-class goods at reasonable rates, Miss Dupré has built up a solid, thriving and progressive trade. Few houses dealing exclusively in Berlin wools and fancy goods equal the splendid equipment of this favourably known establishment. The premises occupied, about 20x75 feet in size, are large and handsome, and are admirably adapted to this special trade. Throughout the store is tastefully displayed a choice assortment of fine Berlin wool, em-broideries, laces, frillings, etc., and all kinds of fancy goods, from the best home and foreign markets. Miss Dupré imports fine goods in all the latest styles and newest fashions from England, France and Germany. No expense is spared in bringing the finest quality of goods before her patrons, and the general public at rates difficult to obtain elsewhere. To do this a careful watch must needs be kept on all the markets at home, and the centres of fashions abroad, in order that the most fastidious and critical may be satisfied. In this house a specialty is made of stamping and for quality of work, both in artistic designs and in style and finish, in fact, in general excellence, it is unsurpassed. All work done is personally supervised by Miss Dupré, and patrons are assured of prompt and careful attention whenever they visit her place of business. The trade is continually increasing from year to year, and the success of this estimable lady is a matter of special congratulation.



GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT OF D. STEWART.

FEDERAL TELEPHONE CO., Offices 11 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, J. A. Wright, General Manager.—Extension and improvement of telephone service is a matter of great importance to the business public, and the value of the convenience afforded by this means of communication cannot easily be overestimated. The Federal Telephone Co., which has its offices and factory in Montreal, is one of the most energetic and promising companies in the field. It was only organized three years ago, and its first exchange, that in Montreal, was opened only a year ago, but the business has had a remarkably gratifying development since then. The company manufactures, sell, and operate every description of telephone apparatus. At 30 College street there is a factory giving employment to from 30 to 40 persons. Every particle of telephonic apparatus is there manufactured from the raw material. The factory is fully equipped with the latest improved machinery and tools, which are operated by skilled workmen. This company use the Law Metallic Circuit System, which differs from the older systems inasmuch as the subscribers are all furnished with four wires. Two of these are a common call wire, serving a number of subscribers in each district, and upon which they communicate only with the central offices. This common wire terminates in a telephone secured to the ears of the operator, so that the subscriber speaks directly to the operator without any intermediate switching. The second pair of wires connect the subscribers direct with the central office switchboard, and are in no way connected with the operator, so that when two subscribers are in communication they have practically a private line. They can neither overhear nor be overheard by other subscribers—not even the operator is allowed to cut in on their circuit. The advantages of the system are obvious. The capacity of the company's Montreal exchange is 2,500 subscribers. They have supplied plant for an exchange of 300 subscribers in Peterborough, Ont., and are filling other similar contracts. The company sell instruments outright. They sell throughout Canada and are energetically and successfully pushing their business. The officers of the company are: President, William Casels; Vice President, L. T. Forget; General Manager, James A. Wright; acting Secretary, J. H. Oakes. The company is sound financially as it is enterprising in business, and none has a better reputation for straightforward dealing.

D. STEWART, Family Grocer, 206 St. Antoine street.—In this important industry Mr. D. Stewart of 206 St. Antoine street occupies a position in the front rank. Years of experience, and straightforward dealings in all respects, are sound recommendations to the public confidence. Such are the leading features which surround the establishment of Mr. Stewart, and though he only launched out for himself about three years ago, he has gained the patronage of a large number of residents in this quarter and in different parts of the city, and is succeeding admirably in his enterprise. The place of business is well adapted to the trade, and is 6,024 feet in size, all spring-amp accommodation for attention to patrons and the storage and display of stock. Five employees are continually busy on the premises, and goods are promptly and carefully delivered to any portion of the city. Throughout the store, including the spacious corner door way is tastefully disposed a choice assortment of staple and fancy groceries of all descriptions, including the best imported teas and coffees, direct from the various countries of production, condiments, breakfast

cereals, embracing some of the purest provisions on the market, fine marmalades, also pickles and sauces from England, and in fact the store may be justly termed a first-class family grocery. A specialty is made of keeping a sensible foreign and domestic fruits and a variety in these lines is always on exhibition, and moderate prices characterize the house. Mr. Stewart is a progressive business man and is popular in social as well as business circles. He may be well off from the fact that he is treasurer of Clan MacLennan, No. 46, Order Scottish Clans. Mr. Stewart is one of the strongest advocates of the temperance cause, having for many years been connected with temperance societies in this city. In this respect alone he has gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has at any time had dealings. He is a pronounced advocate of prohibition, and by precept and example has exercised a strong and active influence on behalf of the cause he ardently espoused years ago.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

As this is the principal public institution of the Canadian Jesuits, it will not be amiss to point out with what memories of Canada, and of Montreal in particular it is linked in the past. The Society of Jesus founded, and definitely organized by St. Ignatius of Loyola, in 1540, had, for more than half a century, been sending missionaries into every part of the habitable world. As fast as new lands were discovered in America, they were evangelized by missionaries of the Society. Brazil, Peru, Florida, Mexico, in fact, nearly the entire southern portion of the New World had received its apostles in the Northern portion and Canada in particular, were now to receive theirs. In 1611 Fathers Biard and Masse accompanied to Acadia the first settlers of New France. In 1623 their followers, being requested by the Recollet Fathers of New France to share their hard labour, landed at the foot of the then lonely rock of Champlain; ten years later, in 1635, they laid the foundations of the college of Quebec, destined to be for many years the training school of Canadian youth in science and virtue. In the previous year, (1634) a Residence was established by Father LeJeune in the incipient city of Three Rivers. The birth of Montreal did not come till 1642; nevertheless, as early as 1626, Father de Brebeuf, on his first journey to the land of the Hurons, had, as it were, selected the site of the future city; in his second journey, (1635) he pointed it out as the extreme limit of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and consequently as a spot of great importance. In the same and subsequent years, Father Lejeune concerted with the Company of the Hundred Associates a settlement at this identical place, which may, he says, become one day a large city. In 1637, in company with the governor, he came there on an exploratory expedition. Finally, on the 18th of May, 1642, Father Bartholomew Vimont, in the name of the New Society of Our Lady, recently organized in Paris, by the zealous and venerable Mr. Olier, said the first mass and invoked upon the foundations of the future city of Ville-Marie, or Montreal, the choicest blessings of Heaven. During the fifteen years following, or until the arrival of the Reverend Sulpician Priest in 1657, the Jesuit Fathers were sole pastors of Montreal; but, as soon as the spiritual care of the settlers could be entrusted to devoted hands, they resumed

their favourite occupation, the preaching of the Gospel to the destitute Indians. Towards the end of this period, in the spring of 1657, Father LeMoine blessed the corner stone of the ancient sanctuary of Notre Dame de Bonsecours (Our Lady of Good Help). In 1663, whilst conversing to the distressed settlers a cargo of provisions, Father Chaumonot founded, in company with Rev. Mr. Rouzi, Sulpician Priest, the Confraternity of the Holy Family, which is still in a prosperous condition. In 1662, when the wants of Montreal were on the increase, and the very existence of the colony was threatened by the incursions of the Indians, the Jesuit Fathers returned and built within its walls a house and chapel. In the same year they established in their chapel the Sodality of Men, and the Novena in honour of St. Francis Xavier, two works that have long outlived their founders, and which produce to this day abundant fruits of salvation. Their property, including chapel, convent and garden, covered nearly all the ground now occupied by the Champ de Mars (drilling ground), the Court House and the new City Hall. At a later period a church was added and rebuilt on a larger scale in 1742. The church faced the street which now forms the eastern side of Jacques Cartier square. In that ground, then held sacred, lie the ashes of many dauntless missionaries, who watered with their sweat and blood the seed of the Gospel. After toiling for a century and a half, previous to the year 1773, the members of the suppressed Society of Jesus, then resident in Canada, were gradually gathered to their fathers. Father Well, the last survivor in Montreal, died in 1791, and Father Carot, the last in Quebec, in 1805, at the very time when by a special providence, God was preserving the remnants of the Society of Jesus in the North of Europe, by providing them with a shelter in Russia, where, screened from the revolutionary storm which swept over the continent, they patiently bided the coming of better times. During the lifetime of the Fathers, the English government allowed them the administration of the property belonging to their communities; but after their death, in defiance of rights and protestations, the Crown unceremoniously annexed everything to itself. The most remarkable of the Jesuit Fathers who, during the 17th century, died in Canada, martyrs to their duty, and to the apostolic ideal, were: 1st, Father de Noe, found frozen on the banks of the St. Lawrence, opposite Sorel, February 2nd, 1646. 2nd, Father Joques, killed with a hatchet while preaching to the Iroquois, October 16th, 1646. 3rd, Father Daniel, shot with arrows and musket balls by the Iroquois, July 4th, 1648. 4th, Fathers de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lallemant, who died at the stake among the Iroquois, March 16th and 17th, 1649. 5th, Father Garnier, killed by the Iroquois, December 7th, 1649. 6th, Father Chabanel, drowned by an apostate Huron, December 1649. 7th, Father Buteux, butchered by the Iroquois, May 10th, 1652. 8th, Father Charneau, killed by the Iroquois, September 1656. 9th, Father Pierron, put to death by the Indians, in March, 1675. When the storm clouds that overshadowed Europe at the close of the past and at the beginning of the present century had partially passed away, the Society of Jesus emerged from its temporary eclipse, and resumed with unusual vigour its missionary career. Those countries which most required assistance, were of course, first attended to; Canada was not actually in want of spiritual labourers, but she retained a kind remembrance of her early apostles and was ready to give them a joyous welcome; in the interval succeeding their departure, the resources of the country had greatly developed and its spiritual necessities had consequently increased. Accordingly, in 1839, after an absence of nearly 40 years, the Society appeared once more on the banks of the great St. Lawrence. Father Chazelle, president of St. Mary's College, Kentucky, was requested by Rev. Mr. Quiblier, his former pupil and then Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal, to return to the clergy of this diocese. On that occasion both priests and people expressed an earnest wish that the Fathers should return to Canada. On his first visit to Rome, in 1841, His Lordship Bishop Bourget petitioned the General of the Society to the same effect; his efforts were successful, and the Reverend Father Charles de Misy, of Trier, Louis Hamiaux and du Kamuel arrived in Montreal on the 31st May, 1842. His Lordship the Bishop gave them a warm reception and lodged them in his own Palace. In the following year (1843) the Honourable Charles Scraphin Rodier offered them for a novitiate a portion of his own manor; they remained in Montreal till 1847, typhus fever and cholera having great havoc among the immigrants arriving in Canada; the local clergy, nearly exhausted by the incessant demands of the sick, were aided in their charitable work by six Jesuit Fathers who hastened from New York for that purpose. It had long been felt that the Catholic educational institutions of Montreal were insufficient for the growing importance of the immigrant population; English literature had not received the attention due to it, especially since, in 1840, the city had become the capital of United Canada. Sensible of this deficiency, the citizens of Montreal earnestly entreated the Fathers to open a college where the English language should be taught, and the pupils receive a thorough education in affairs, as well as in French and the classics. On the 1st of November 1845, a public meeting of influential citizens, presided over by Bishop Bourget, was held to secure the immediate establishment of the intended college. Enthusiasm ran high, but the times were unpropitious; great fears at Quebec, and impending political crisis, and postponement of the undertaking. The present building



SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF ST. MARY'S AND PLAYGROUND.

was commenced in 1847 and was sufficiently advanced to allow of occupation in April 1851. A school had, however, been opened, 20th September, 1848, in a frame house still extant at the northeast corner of Dorchester and St. Alexander streets. Its progress is encouraging; during the first year the students numbered 65; in 1850, they were 124; in 1860, they had increased to 249; in 1870 to 336, in 1881 to 487. The plan of the college was designed and partly carried out by the first rector, the Rev. Father Felix Martin, a man of rare administrative ability, who combined an almost stern spirit of discipline with extraordinary versatility of talent and great kindness of heart. The right wing was finished for occupation in 1855, but the front, facing the boys' play ground, is still without its intended portico and colonnade. The entire structure is built of free stone; it is 225 feet long, and on an average 50 feet in width by 60 in height. The building is provided with two ingenious fire escapes, one of which is seen in the view from Bleury street. They are invented and patented by Father Jores, the architect of the College. The Provincial Parliament, after adding to its programme a course of legal studies, incorporated the college by statute, under the title of "St. Mary," in the year 1852.

The Curriculum, in which religious instruction holds the first place, embraces all the branches of a complete classical course, followed by two years of Philosophy, at the end of which Laval University degrees are conferred upon the graduates. Connected with the College are preparatory classes for younger students who are not ready to begin their classical studies, and also an elementary course for little lads who have special regulations and receive special care. The commercial course, which was one of the early inducements to found this college, has lately been dropped, because the need of such a course is now very adequately met by other flourishing schools in this city, and because the classical course is followed by so large and so rapidly increasing a body of students as to make the construction of new buildings an imperative necessity. For the past two years the elementary Latin and Greek classes have been provided with separate teachers for the English-speaking pupils; and the elite of our Catholic English-speaking population have hastened to avail themselves of this opportunity. Curiously enough, while St. Mary's College, manned at the outset by men of superior ability and training from France, was the first college in Canada to successfully insist upon the modern pronunciation of French, as contrasted with the antique seventeenth century accent which still prevails in so many other Canadian colleges, it is also, among all Catholic colleges in America, remarkable for the purity of its English speech. This is no doubt owing to the care which has always been bestowed by its well-bred professors upon the elocutionary efforts of the pupils. As a consequence, the amateur theatricals of this College have enjoyed more than 25 years of a well earned reputation for taste and vigour. The military drill of the St. Mary's College Cadets is another feature of metropolitan renown. To see those sturdy lads manœuvring with the steadiness and precision of veteran regulars one would hardly suspect the mercenary temperament with which most of them are endowed. But the chief merit of St. Mary's is its solid education, thorough in the classics, deep in philosophy

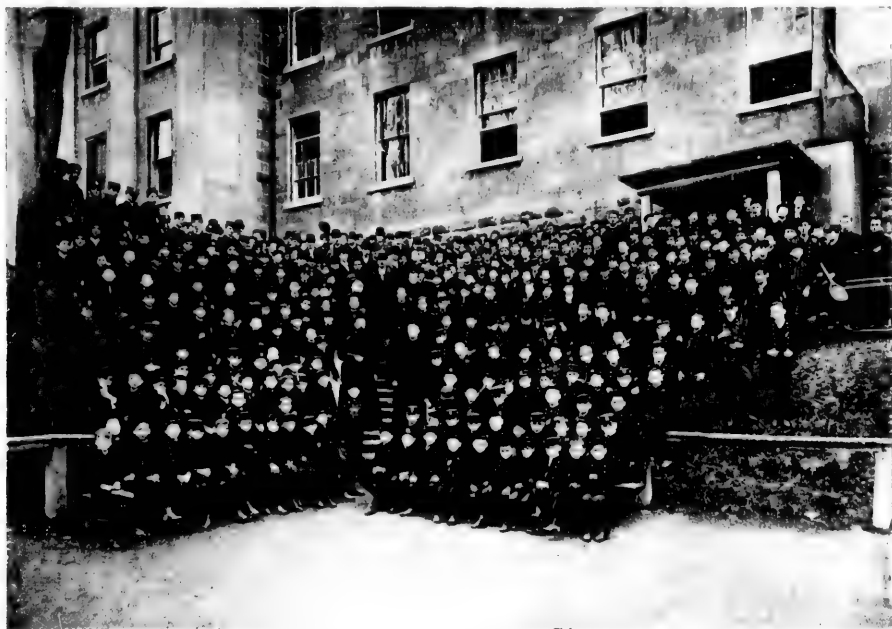
and the higher principles of mathematics and natural science, wide and ripe in the training of that master faculty, the power of seizing the strong point in every branch of study. Thus it is that, in a short forty years, during most of which it had not even the tempting bait of a degree to offer, St. Mary's has produced men of mark in all the higher walks of life, distinguished jurists like Judges de Lorimer and Lorange, Mr. de Bellefeuille and Mr. P. H. Mignault, skilled physicians like Doctors Laramée, Auguste Hamel and Mignault, rulers of men like the present Mayor of Quebec, the Premier of this Province, and the Hon. Joseph Royal, Governor of the North-West Territories, not to speak of the Rev. Father Turgeon, whose seven years of rectorship at St. Mary's did so much for its prosperity, nor of the present Rector, Rev. and Father Drummond, upon whom the mantle of the past Rectors sits with an easy grace.

THE CHURCH, adjoining the College, bears the name of a Jesuit church in Rome, "The Gesù," which means, of course, the Church of Jesus. The late Bishop of Mont-

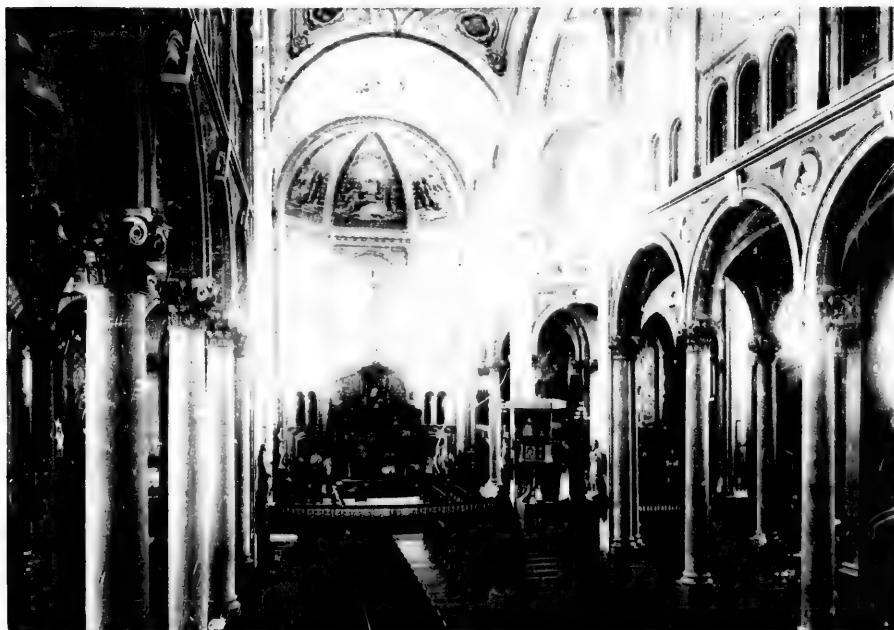
real, Mgr. Bourget, had for many years been desirous of seeing a large and handsome church erected on the grounds of St. Mary's College and dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. At his earnest solicitation, the Fathers, encouraged by public approval and trusting in Divine Providence, resolutely undertook the work; on St. Joseph's day, 1864, (March 19), they began to prepare the site and a few weeks later building operations were commenced. The church was blessed and opened for worship on the 3rd December, 1865 (St. Francis Xavier's day). The services on week days are at the same hours as those of the other Catholic city churches; on Sundays and Holy days there is a French sermon at High Mass and another at the meeting of the Archconfraternity; on these days there are two sermons in English; one at the 8 o'clock Mass, the other at the evening service at 8. This church is justly considered one of the most attractive in Montreal, and one of the most beautiful and soul satisfying monuments in this continent. Its characteristic feature is that it delights the untrained eye as fully as it satisfies the artist's critical glance. The style is Florentine Renaissance. The columns are composite, and somewhat higher than the strict rules of art would approve, but this defect, which architects alone would notice, enhances the light and ethereal appearance of the interior. For, like the "King's daughter," the Gesù is "all glorious within." Without, the unfinished towers cripple the facade. Within, the great transepts, figuring the Cross of Christ, flood the chancel with softly toned waves of light; the delicate monochrome, which adorn the walls and ceiling, reproduce the masterpieces of the modern German school, the Crucifixion of Our Lord, the Most Blessed Trinity, the Queen of Angels, the Holy Name of Jesus at the intersection of the transepts and the nave, the Lamb of God, Jesus in the midst of the Doctors, Jesus with Mary and Joseph at Nazareth, Jesus blessing little children, raising Lazarus from the dead, Jesus as the Good Shepherd, Jesus appearing to St. Thomas after the Resurrection, the scenes drawn from the history of the Jesuits; the splendid oil paintings by Gagliardi Brothers of Rome, are full of colour and life; the variegated altars, sixteen in number, most of which are made of Canadian woods, all lead up to the high or central altar with its large chancel and elegantly inlaid floor, on which, at high festivals, the well-trained sanctuary boys throng around the Holy of Holies. The choir of this church is justly celebrated. Sanley, the great baritone, who sang lately at the Gesù, after praising the acoustic singing properties of the church, complimented Professor Clerk on the extraordinary excellence of his choir. The students' choir is also deserving of praise for the whole-heartedness with which they join in the vocal worship of God. On some great feast, such as Christmas, Easter or Whitsunday, the Church of the Gesù is at its outward best. Then the tasteful decorations, the perfectly trained choir and the full orchestra well befit the anthems of Divine praise which rise from the altar, centre of all Catholic worship, and which are voiced and luminously portrayed in the practical, earnest and thoughtful French and English sermons for which the Gesù is especially famous. But every week day there goes on in that graceful temple a silent, though still more impressive, work of daily adoration in spirit and in truth of conversion from backslidings and error, of strong striving towards all that is true and pure and everlasting.



SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF ST. MARY'S AND THE GESÙ.



FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. See preceding page.



INTERIOR OF CHURCH OF THE GESÙ.—See St. Mary's College, preceding page.



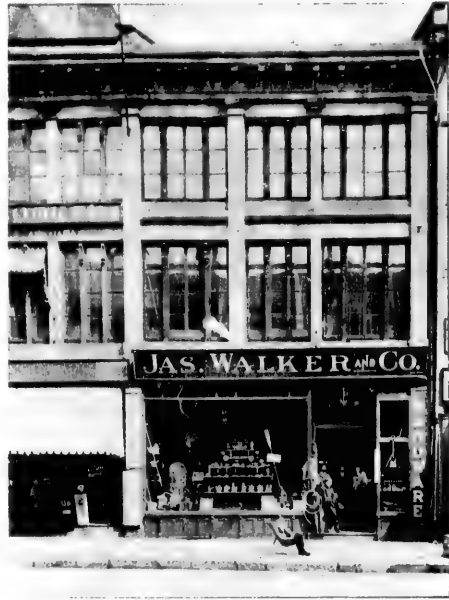
DRUG ESTABLISHMENT OF PICAULT & CONTANT.

PICAULT & CONTANT, Druggists, 1475 Notre Dame street.—Pharmacy in Montreal is a most important branch in the trade and industries of the city. There are many representatives in this connection, and one of the longest established houses in the city, well known for its reliability, enterprise and progress, is that of Messrs. Picault & Contant. Dr. Picault founded the enterprise in 1833, since which time success has been marked as one of its characteristics. Many of the proprietary medicines of the firm date their origin to the genius of Dr. Picault, who died some time ago, leaving Mr. Contant sole survivor of the house. The old constitutional title has been maintained, and business has increased from year to year. The premises of the firm are extensive, being in dimensions about 25x60 feet, and are conveniently situated at No. 1475 Notre Dame street, on a handsome corner site fronting both on Bonsecours and Notre Dame streets. The front of the store is attractive, having three plate glass windows, which make a splendid show case for the display of goods. Eleven employees are required in conducting this large business, and a specialty is made of dispensing, in that department three qualified, skillful pharmacists are always engaged. Mr. Contant detests competition in his dispensary, as only the purest drugs and chemicals are used, and his laboratory is well equipped with every requisite for the trade. The stock of the firm comprises the finest assortment of druggists' sundries, perfumes, oils, popular and efficacious patent medicines, choice toilet articles, mineral waters of home and foreign production, and everything necessary in a first-class business. The proprietary medicines are too numerous to be detailed, but include Father Bruno's Remedy, Iodo Restaurant, Canadian Hair Restorer, Pulmonary Balsam, Pectoral Lozenges, the celebrated wren lozenges first introduced in America by Dr. Picault, Dr. Guerin's Living Powder, for children, guaranteed to cure like magic; Indian Panacea, Turkish Hair Lye and many others. Mr. Contant keeps only the best goods of all kinds, and handles none of the spurious and deleterious compounds often pressed upon the public. He is honoured by the position of president of the Pharmaceutical Association, is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and a desirable and esteemed citizen.

JAS. WALKER & Co., Dealers in Builders' and Cabinet-makers' Hardware, 234 St. James street.—For nearly half a century the name of Mr. Jas. Walker has been familiar to the business world of Montreal, and during this extended period he has not only built up a business of magnitude, but has exerted a considerable influence in the advancement of the commerce as well as the building interests of the city. These facts briefly stated, speak volumes for the business, as it is now conducted under the firm name of Messrs. James Walker & Co. As dealers in builders' and upholstery hardware, few houses in the Dominion equal

the desirable business career of this reliable firm. The headquarters are centrally and eligibly located at 234 St. James street, and are suitable and commodious, and owing to the rapid growth of business a large branch has for many years been in successful operation at 543 Craig street, and orders left at either house receive the most careful attention. In order that some idea may be formed of the standing of Messrs. Walker & Co., as dealers in their lines, and as representative business men, it must be mentioned that they supplied builders' hardware and furnishings for the cream of Montreal's largest and most beautiful public buildings. Some of these are the C.P.R. Windsor street depot, and also the G.T.R. depot, the Royal, the Sun Life, the New York Life and the Imperial Insurance Companies' buildings and others, all of which goes to show that the hardware handled by this firm is always the very best obtainable. The stock carried in the spacious store on St. James street embraces builders' hardware and house furnishings of all descriptions, and in the long list of goods, which it is impossible to detail, are found choice productions from celebrated American and English factories, which for quality and durability are unsurpassed. At the branch on Craig street, a full and complete assortment of cabinet maker's and upholsterer's supplies is on hand, the goods being used exclusively for these lines. Here may be obtained casters, chair backs and Lottons, brasses, for desks, tables, drawers, etc., as well as all hardware that comes under upholsterer's supplies. Suitable warehouses are provided at both places of business and immense supplies are kept on hand continually. The fact that at the headquarters on St. James street 23 competent hands are employed will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of the business. Messrs. Walker & Co. are favoured with the patronage of the leading contractors of the city, and have a standard reputation among the builders throughout the province. From the foregoing it will be easily seen that industry and ability coupled with the highest integrity will win their way, for indeed the history of this solid and progressive business house is a pleasant proof of this fact. The individual members of this firm are possessed in a marked degree of those sterling qualities indispensable to success, are popular in business and social circles and retain the good will and respect of all who at any time have had dealings with them.

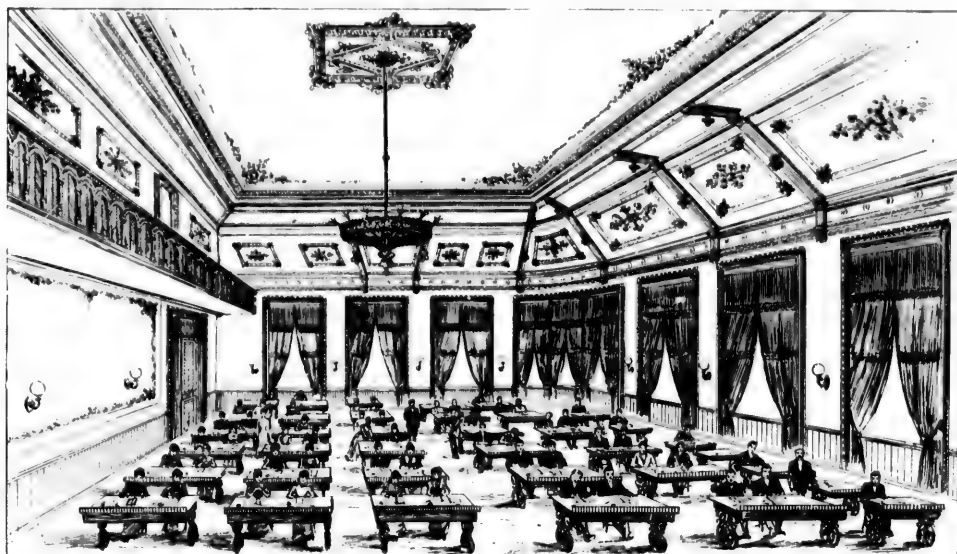
A. LEFEBVRE, Dealer in Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Poultry, etc., 47½ Bleury street.—The trade that is perhaps the most necessary to the welfare of the general public is that of the dealer in meats and poultry. It is from him that meat, vegetables, etc., are to be obtained in all their variety, from the cheapest to the most expensive. Among those who contribute in a large degree to the comfort of the citizens, Mr. A. Lefebvre occupies a prominent place. His



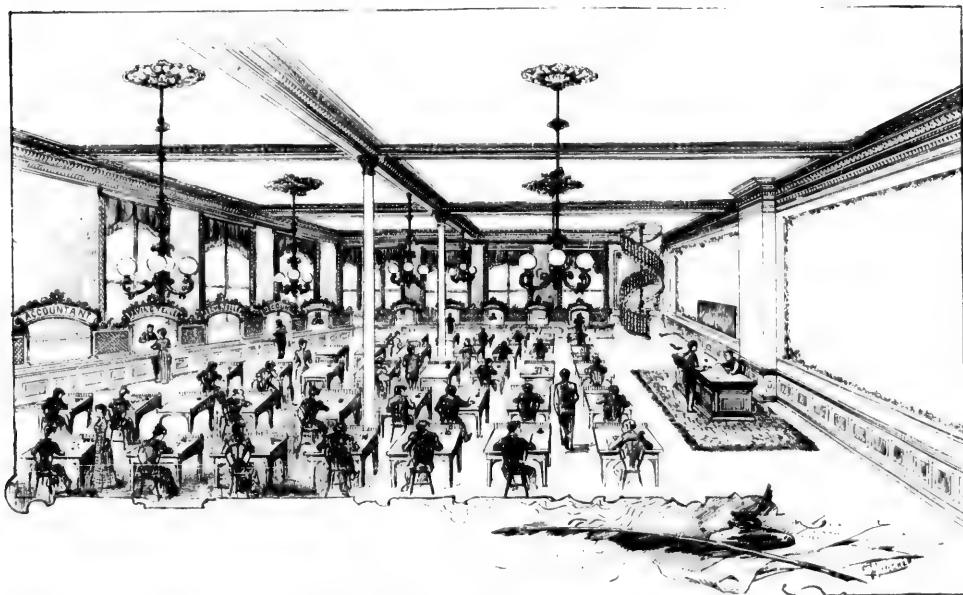
ST. JAMES STREET ESTABLISHMENT OF JAS. WALKER & CO.

business is carried on at No. 47½ Bleury street, a position suited to his purpose in every way, being midway between the upper and lower parts of the town. The windows of his store are generally filled with a variety of the articles to be found within, inviting a visit from many passers by. The stock is varied, comprising the best quality of meat of all kinds, game, poultry, oysters, fish, canned goods, fruits and vegetables. These goods are all of the finest and as fresh as it is possible to get them. In the summer the meat, etc., is kept in large refrigerators, thus preserving it and ensuring satisfaction on the part of his many customers. Since the foundation of his business in the year 1872 he has been steadily advancing until at present he furnishes employment to seven experienced men, with whose assistance he endeavours to attend to the wants of his many patrons. Owing to his extensive practical experience Mr. Lefebvre is enabled to purchase goods of the best quality, suited to his customers' tastes, and supply them at rates as low as asked elsewhere for inferior goods. That he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large and ever increasing circle of friends is proved by the trade which is done by him. The most scrupulous cleanliness prevails.

JOHN MURPHY, Painter and Decorator, and Dealer in Rare Paintings, etc., 2301 St. Catherine street.—Among the many business houses situated in the west end of Montreal, that of Mr. John Murphy must be considered as one of the oldest. This business was established in 1862 and since that time Mr. Murphy has been actively engaged in painting and decorating the interiors of many of Montreal's largest houses, situated in the western part of the city. He also enjoys a deserved reputation which extends beyond the city limits, and embraces a large area of the surrounding country. The store and workshops occupied by this house are very large, having a frontage on St. Catherine street of 28 feet, and running back 110 feet, and consisting of two flats. During the spring and summer seasons Mr. Murphy employs a very large number of workmen, all of whom are thoroughly skilled in their different branches of painting, decorating, paper hanging, etc. Mr. Murphy personally superintends the work of his men engaged in house-decorating, of which he makes a specialty. The store situated at 2301 St. Catherine street, is artistically arranged inside, and here may be seen artistic wall papers, of which Mr. Murphy has always a large stock on hand. Besides these he deals in artists' materials of every kind, pictures, both in oil and water colours, also etchings and steel engravings. The variety of paintings and pictures is very choice, and shows that Mr. Murphy is a true connoisseur, and can appreciate the painter's art in the highest degree. This branch of his business has brought him a large patronage. The walls of many homes in the city are more beautiful because of adornment by handsome pictures from Mr. Murphy's well selected stock.

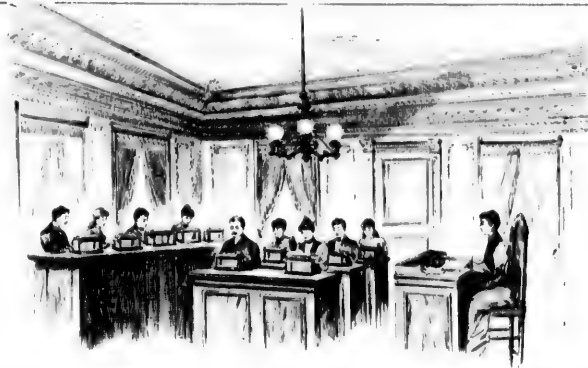


Main Study Hall



Practical Department.

VIEWS OF THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.—See page 80.

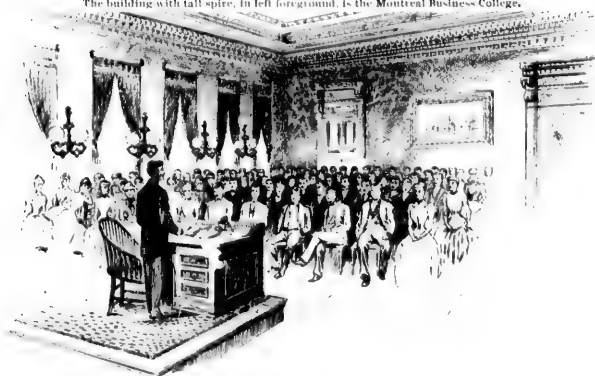


Type-writing Department



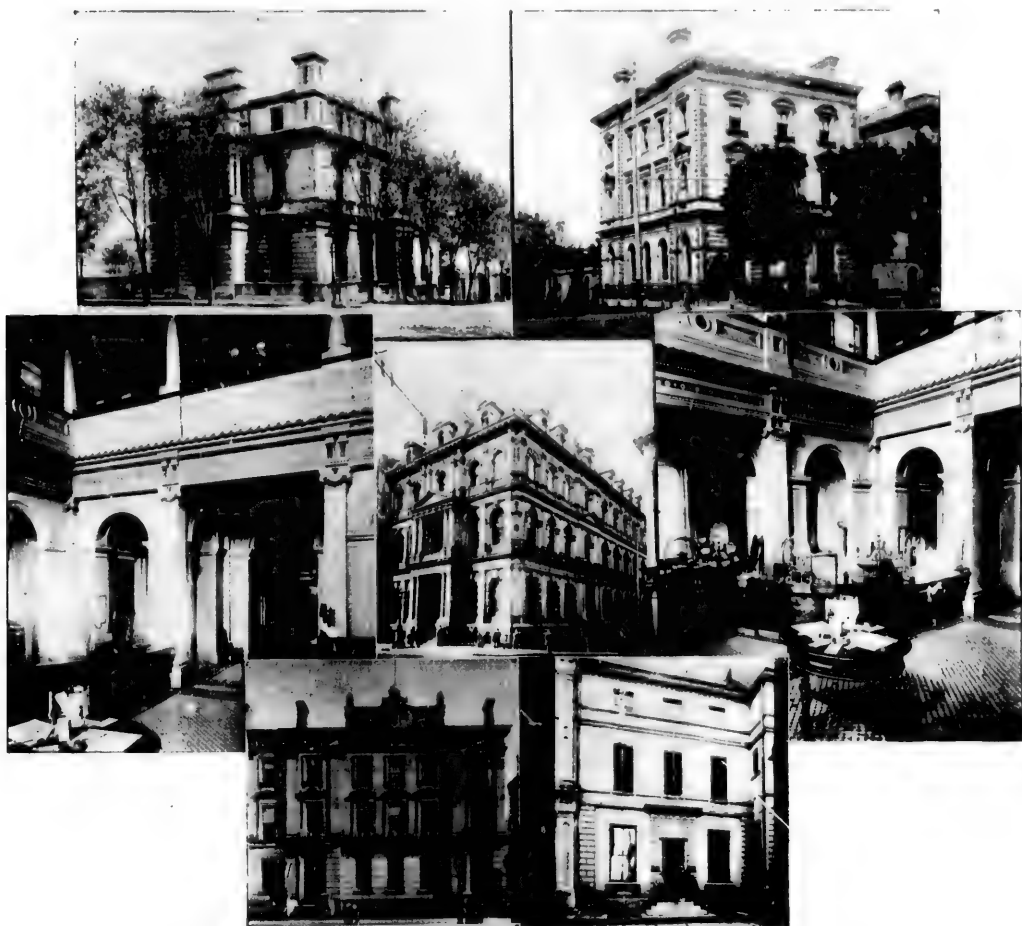
Victoria Square.

The building with tall spire, in left foreground, is the Montreal Business College.



One of the Class Rooms.

VIEWS OF THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE. —See page 57



Kingston, Ont., Branch
Interior Head Office.

Toronto Branch.

Head Office, Montreal.

London, Ont., Branch.

Interior Head Office.

Quebec Branch.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.—HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.—See next page.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA was organized simply under the name of "Merchants Bank," under a charter obtained in 1863. The provisional directors comprised a number of well-known Montreal names, not one of whom survives to the present day. The list was as follows: Hugh Allan, Damase Masson, Edwin Atwater, Hon. Louis Renaud, Hon. John Young, H. H. Whitney and Harrison Stephens. A meeting was held in April, 1864, for the purpose of completing the organization of the bank, and the following steps for carrying on business, the first general meeting of stockholders being called for the 28th day of that month. At this meeting the following gentlemen were elected directors: Hugh Allan, Damase Masson, Adolphe Roy, Hon. Louis Renaud, Edwin Atwater, Andrew A. W. F. Kay, Messrs. Hugh Allan and Edwin Atwater were elected president and vice-president respectively, Mr. Jackson Rae being appointed cashier. For some years after this, the bank's business was entirely confined to the city of Montreal, but it took an active and increasing part in carrying on the business of this great commercial centre, and particularly the export trade. Its capital at that time was on a small scale. It commenced business with only \$100,000 paid-up, and during the first year its average paid-up capital was only \$105,000. At the first annual meeting the directors resolved that \$50,000 should be of all the losses that had been made out of the business transacted during the year. The directors at that time reported the purchase of the property in Place d'Armes, in which the handsome building was afterwards erected which for many years continued to be the headquarters of the bank. During the next year more capital was called up, and the average amount for the whole year ending July, 1866, was \$167,000. More capital continued to be called up and at the time of the general meeting in 1867 it amounted to \$341,000. It was then decided to increase the capital to \$2,000,000. The bank went on with its increasing business steadily during the year 1867, and early in 1868 an event occurred which entirely changed the whole course of its future history. The Commercial Bank of Canada failed in that year and its business being offered for sale, was purchased by the Merchants Bank on terms which were supposed to be of a very favourable character. The bank assumed all the assets and property of the Commercial Bank, agreeing to pay the creditors of the bank in full, and giving the stockholders of the Commercial Bank stock in the Merchants Bank to the extent of one-third of their holding. This arrangement being carried out, the Merchants Bank at once came into possession of an immensely enlarged business, a considerable number of branches, and from being a local institution confined to Montreal, became a corporation with ramifications in various parts of all parts of the country. In taking over the business of the Commercial Bank, the latter part of its liabilities and the officers who conducted them were retained. Some offices, however, were closed as being deemed unprofitable. Its name was then changed to the Merchants Bank of Canada. Under the vastly augmented business and responsibilities of the new position the bank acquired a prominence in the country it never before attained, and an immense volume of new business flowed in upon it from all quarters. To enable the institution to meet such demands it was deemed desirable to open new branches in various parts of the country, which process went on year by year until the total number of its offices was no less than forty-two. Large amounts of additional capital were called up to meet these requirements. The stock was paid up with facility, and at its highest point it reached \$8,143,000. A general air of hopefulness and courage was manifested in the operations of the bank, and it was decided to open offices in New York and London to enable its rapidly developing business to be carried on properly. No things went on until the years 1874 and 1875, when the cloud of depression which had been hanging over the country for some time burst with disastrous effect upon the extended operations of the Merchants Bank. In the year 1876 losses of an unexpected character developed themselves in many quarters, and the operation of floating a loan for the Province of Quebec brought the bank into a position of great difficulty and entanglement. During the whole of that year the trade depression was getting worse, and all banks suffered accordingly. In the beginning of 1877 a considerable amount of uneasiness as to the position of the bank was developed, a continuous drain on its deposits set in, and its stock fell steadily to low figures; all which, combined with the general uneasiness prevailing the country as to the course of the war, generally led to the conclusion of stockholders being held, which ultimately resulted in the resignation of Sir Hugh Allan, the president, and Mr. Jackson Rae, the general manager. This was in February, 1877. The Hon. John Hamilton was immediately elected president, and Mr. John McLean vice-president, and the general management was placed in the hands of Mr. George Hagar, who had for many years been cashier of the bank of Toronto. Under the new administration a thorough investigation and re-valuation of the bank's assets took place, and when the stockholders met in July, 1877, it was announced that a considerable reduction of capital must necessarily take place. The stockholders authorized an application to parliament for a reduction to the extent of 25%. The uneasiness as to the position of the bank gradually calmed down, confidence in the new administration acquired strength, no business importance left the institution, and on the assembling of parliament in 1878 an act was readily obtained for the reduction of capital. The reduction, however, was fixed at one-third instead of one-fourth. This reduction enabled dividends to be at once declared, and they have gone on uninterruptedly ever since. The business of the country continued in an increasingly depressed condition for nearly three years after the new administration took charge, and their

course was rendered exceptionally difficult in consequence.

The reduction of capital left but a very small amount as the nucleus of a future "Rest," and during these years of depression it was with great difficulty that even this small amount was maintained. During 1878, 1879 and 1880 the amount was under \$300,000. A change for the better in the affairs of the country took place in the beginning of 1881. This bank felt the effects of it immediately, and from that time its course has been steadily upward. Dividends of 7 have been maintained, while the "Rest" has increased from \$175,000 to \$2,335,000, at which it stands to-day. After the advent of the new administration in 1877 a considerable number of unprofitable branches were closed, as well as the office in London, Eng., the business of the bank being thereby brought into a much more compact condition. A cautious, prudent, and conservative style of management was introduced, which has been maintained ever since, and which characterizes the administration of the bank at present. A change took place in the presidency and vice-presidency in the year 1881, when the Hon. John Hamilton and Mr. John McLean were replaced by the return of Sir Hugh Allan to the presidency and the election of Mr. Robert Anderson to the vice-presidency. On the sudden and lamented death of Sir Hugh Allan two years afterwards, his brother, Mr. Andrew Allan, succeeded him and still remains in office.

A. G. THOMSON, Grain and Freight Broker, 1 Corn Exchange. Montreal being the centre of commerce of Canada, it naturally follows that the products of the country intended for exportation or redistribution should, to a large extent, come to this city. The immense yield of grain in the Northwest and other portions of the country being one of the staples of Canada's commercial importance, here are many energetic gentlemen engaged in the handling of the large crop. Prominent amongst the grain brokers of Montreal is Mr. A. G. Thomson, whose office is at No. 1 Corn Exchange. He has been in this business for many years and is therefore competent to transact all commissions entrusted to him. He is well and favourably known in the commercial world, holding high positions on the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange. His extensive knowledge of the grain business is proven by the fact that he is one of the board of grain examiners for the Corn Exchange. Mr. Thomson takes an active and influential interest in all plans for the furtherance of the trade and commerce of the city. Needless to say he retains the confidence and respect of all who know him.

HERBERT S. HUNTER, B.C.L., Notary Public and Commissioner, Room 48, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street.—The services of the accomplished notary public are indispensable in any community, but more especially in this case in large cities of any commercial greatness. Hence it must naturally follow that in a centre of commerce like Montreal there must needs be many first-class lawyers, notaries, etc. Among those deserving of special notice is Mr. Herbert S. Hunter, B.C.L., whose law chambers and place of business are located at room 48 in the Imperial Building. This popular notary is a prominent member of the notarial profession, and began practice here in 1881, having during the intervening period drawn about him an extensive and influential clientele as a result due to his well established professional reputation as well as his keen forensic talent and legal acumen. Mr. Hunter stands high in the profession, being a Bachelor of Civil Law, besides notary public and commissioner. He is legal custodian of the minutes, reports, and indexes of Isaac Jones Gihby, W.P., and James Hunter, N.P., and executes all negotiations, loans, marriage contracts, wills, etc., and in short, everything done by a first-class notary. Mr. Hunter is thoroughly conversant with every phase of his profession and does a leading practice in this city. He is a gentleman popular socially and otherwise, and it is needless to say he retains the good-will and respect of a large number of clients.

W. A. WEST, Tobacconist, 182 St. Antoine street. Among the many enterprising men in the tobacconist's business in Montreal, Mr. W. A. West occupies a prominent place. He has lately established himself in business at No. 182 St. Antoine street, with a full assortment of tobaccos, cigars, &c. He has fitted his shop up in the most complete and pleasing manner, in which the trade and smokers' requisites of every description. This assortment is neatly arranged on the shelves and in the window and show-cases, the fine display attracting general notice. From his long practical experience Mr. West is enabled to select the best Havanna and home-manufactured cigars and place them before his customers at reasonable prices. He imports tobacco and cigars from the West Indies, pipes, &c., from Germany. Mr. West, although started so lately, has, by his courteous manner, coupled with a thorough knowledge of his trade, already made for himself an enviable reputation and built up a substantial connection.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Real Estate and General Auctioneer, 1747 Notre Dame street.—In a large commercial centre like Montreal, the leading field of financial investment is unquestionably that of real estate, and in no way can large or small sums of money be better applied to secure sure and productive returns than in this line. There are many first class reliable dealers in this connection in this city, and the energy and industry added to the bank and among those who more recently embarked in this important business is Mr. Walter M. Kearns, of 1747 Notre



ESTABLISHMENT OF WALTER M. KEARNS.

Dame street. This gentleman began business in 1880, and during the short time that has elapsed has done much to promote the interests of the city. This has made him very popular and has gained for him a permanent connection among prominent property owners here. Mr. Kearns occupies large and commodious premises which are centrally and eligibly situated at 1747 Notre Dame street; they include five storeys, each 100x25 feet in dimensions, an affording every facility for the rapid and convenient prosecution of a general auction business. Mr. Kearns is one of the most accomplished and ready auctioneers, and his frequent sales are largely attended by solid buyers. He conducts public and private sales of real estate and all kinds of merchandise, ably serving the best interests of both buyer and seller. As a broker in real estate, Mr. Kearns brings to bear a wide practical experience, and possesses an intimate knowledge of the present and prospective value of property; he has established connections of a first class character, and enjoys the best of facilities for buying or selling real estate. His keen and reliable judgment in all business matters in his line enables him to offer inducements to patrons difficult to duplicate elsewhere. Mr. Kearns is a thorough Canadian, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the commercial public in a very marked degree, his honourable methods meeting with general approval.



JEWELLERY STORE OF ALFRED EAVES.



HARDWARE STORE OF FRs. MARTINEAU—See next page

MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Davis & Huie, Proprietors, corner Craig Street and Victoria Square.—Education, like everything else in the world, is subject to the law of practical necessity that regulates all modes of human activity for economic ends. Its primary aim is general culture, the "all round" development that promotes the highest type of character. But while for a time the academic methods of study are the same for all pupils, general courses at length give place to special courses in which acquired knowledge is adapted and applied to special channels or modes of doing. To walk forever along the flowery paths which invite the student to pursue knowledge for the sake of culture is the privilege of the favoured few; the multitude are obliged to take a more rugged way, and turn their intellectual wares to profit. The strong bias of opinion in favour of specific, practical methods in education as pursued in institutes of technology, in schools of art and manual training, agricultural, medical, military, and commercial colleges and the like, shows the tendency of thought in this country to-day, the spirit of the times, which demands for all kinds of workers the skillful adaptation of means to ends. In a progressive country like ours, where all must work, ability to do must keep pace with the rapid development of resources and growth of business. Old methods of doing must be abandoned, and new and better ones learned, because of the phenomenal expansion in every department of human endeavour. And despite the objections urged against such a course, there is much to be said in favour of making training for special vocations the special work of the school. In this connection it is exceptionally gratifying to make mention of an institution, the duty of which is to impart an education specially adapted to the requirements of business life, namely, the Montreal Business College, conducted by Messrs. Davis & Huie. This college was established in connection with the Lybrand & Stratton international chain of business colleges, located in the principal cities of Canada and the United States. It commenced its career of usefulness in Nordheimer's building away back in 1864, and in the following year was moved to Place d'Armes, where it has remained for the extended period of over a quarter of a century. The accommodation in these quarters had long proven inadequate and on July 1st, of the present year, the college removed to the Victoria Block, corner of Craig street and Victoria Square (late the Y. M. C. A. building). This building is from a point of completeness and suitability for the purpose of a business college, unsurpassed in Canada. The location, it will be seen, is most eligible, and is all that could be desired; it is the most central, the most accessible, and has the best possible surroundings. A description of the institution throughout is well embodied in the word "complete," and the subdivision of the space into class-rooms, lecture-rooms, offices, etc., is eminently well adapted to the requirements. The lighting, heating and ventilation of the building are

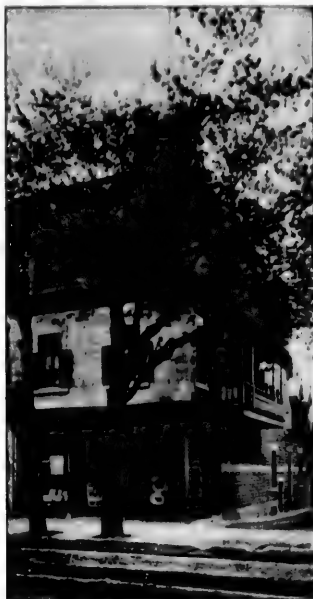
perfect. The rooms are finished with great care, the decorations are harmonious and pleasing, and the furniture and appointments of the most approved style. The arrangement of space has been made with a view to establishing the course of study upon broader lines, and with reference to larger and better results. The curriculum of the Montreal Business College is of a thoroughly practical character—theory holds but a secondary position—and it is the aim of the proprietors, in each department, to make it an actual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet when he enters a business house. The principal subjects taught are bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, commercial law and business forms, practical grammar, composition, spelling and punctuation, shorthand, typewriting and French; but this enumeration affords a very inadequate idea of what is done to build up a young man in the requisites of a business life. The study of bookkeeping has always been and remains one of the most important subjects of the course. The work in this subject is very thorough and extends from the simplest to the most complete and complicated forms, and embraces the whole subject of the "science of accounts." Although bookkeeping holds such an important position it is not allowed to overshadow other subjects equally important. The problems and methods in arithmetic are carefully adjusted to business demands and embrace all that is newest and best in counting-house practice. Exercises are given in rapid calculation that all may learn not only to work accurately but rapidly. The instruction in penmanship is designed to produce neat, plain and rapid work, without disfiguring and mystifying flourishes. In fact there is no one thing for which the college is more famous than for the large number of thoroughly trained penmen it has turned out. Extended and varied exercises in writing all kinds of letters are given, and throughout the whole course the subject of business correspondence is given the prominence its importance demands. In commercial law those parts of the subject that every business man should understand for his protection and guidance are taught. To those who require it, instruction is given in practical grammar, composition and spelling. Many fail to make a practical use of their knowledge of shorthand because of their lack of ability to express their thoughts in writing with ease and accuracy. A knowledge of the practical features of English grammar is an absolute essential to the success of a reporter or amanuensis in transcribing his notes. In addition to these courses is the practical department, a characteristic feature of this college, where the students have opportunities of putting into practice what has been acquired in the other departments of the school. What the parade ground is to the military college, the field to the agricultural college, the dissecting room and hospital to the medical college and the moot court to the law school, the practical department is to the thoroughly equipped business college. Occupying the

portion which this school does in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, and knowing that it is and must be accepted as a representative institution of its kind, Messrs. Davis & Huie have spared nothing to meet these demands. In short it has been the work of this institution from its foundation to meet the requirements of business in a city which is in itself the embodiment of all that is best and most progressive. Nothing better and nothing truer can be said of its course of study than that it has been shaped by the exactions of the leading Montreal business houses. Messrs. Davis & Huie have proved themselves to be the right men in the right place, and are both gentlemen of pleasing address, of education, erudition and ability. Mr. Davis has been engaged in the advancement of this college ever since its inception so many years ago. In fact there has been no complete change of proprietorship since its foundation, and it now enjoys that sort of respect and confidence an institution of such established permanency deserves. It has an influence and standing in the business community without parallel, and is acknowledged to be the best medium in this country for giving a practical business education. In the view of Victoria Square, on page 83, the fine building with tall spire, in the left foreground, is the Montreal Business College.

ALFRED EAVES, Jewellery Store, 1679 Notre Dame Street. The jewellery and watchmaking industry indubitably, in no small degree, the prosperity of the city at large. Mr. Alfred Eaves occupies a position in the front rank of the prominent and first class dealers in this line in Montreal. His place of business, located at 1679 Notre Dame Street, one of the business centres, is conveniently situated and equipped for his large trade. Business was commenced about eighteen years ago and a first class trade has always been conducted. The premises (about 80x24 feet in dimensions) occupy two flats, and are large and commodious, being handsomely fitted up with plate glass windows, show cases and cabinets, wherein are displayed an elegant stock of English, Swiss and American watches in gold and silver; rings, chain sets, pins, a full assortment of jet jewellery, field and opera glasses, sterling silver forks, knives, spoons and tableware, on hand or to order. A choice stock of fine plated ware is carried, comprising all the newest designs for wedding presents and home use. Ten employees are continually engaged, and reliable repairing is always done. For the wholesale trade two travellers are always on the road and a thriving trade is done all over the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A specialty is made of jewellers' tools and a fine line is kept for the many patrons of the house. Mr. Eaves does an immense jobbing trade and has now the honour of being president of the Canadian Association of Jobbers in American watches. He has had many years' experience in the trade and understands fully the details of the business as well as the many exacting requirements of the public.



HAIR DRESSING PARLORS OF S. TARRANT.



ESTABLISHMENT OF P. N. BRETON.

MRS. MARTINEAU, Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer, Nos. 1381, 1383 St. Catherine street. One of the largest, and at the same time best equipped retail hardware stores in Montreal is that of Mr. Frs. Martineau at Nos. 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385 St. Catherine street. Mr. Martineau established himself in business in the year 1870, and has since that date, largely owing to his energy and ability together with an intimate knowledge of his trade, succeeded in building up a substantial and growing connection. His premises consist of a handsome three-story stone building with two entrances and four large plate glass show windows. These windows are dressed with a choice assortment of the articles that may be purchased within. The interior of the store is fitted in a most modern way with all appliances for the rapid handling of a large and complete stock of hardware. Among the lines carried may be mentioned paints, tinware, hardware, shelf and heavy hardware, coal oil, window glass, wall paper and many other things too numerous to mention. In addition to the above mentioned goods they make a specialty of tools and materials for plumbers, carrying a full stock of solder, nails, sheet and black lead and tin, sheet iron and other metals. Employment is furnished to seven skilled assistants who are constantly busy attending to the many orders always on hand. Mr. Martineau is well and favourably known in Montreal as an upright and intelligent business man, who is thoroughly conversant with all the details of his trade. That he is trusted and respected is proved by the fact that he has been alderman for his ward for six years. Needless to say he retains the good will and confidence of a large and ever increasing circle of patrons.

S. TARRANT, Hair Dresser, 2305 St. Catherine street. In a city of large commercial interests as Montreal truly is, there must needs be various industries to supply the demands of residents in different parts of the city. In this fashionable and aristocratic quarter the business conducted by Mr. Sam. Tarrant is of the utmost importance as it consists of fine hairdressing in all its branches, including the sale of exquisite perfumes, hair dressing preparations, etc. The enterprise was founded in 1872 and since that time has been steadily progressing, developing very rapidly to the proud distinction in the trade which it now holds. Few houses engaged in this business have reached such an enviable degree of general excellence as that of Mr. Tarrant. The premises are attractively and commodiously fitted up and comprise a neat store about 28x60 feet in size, admirably adapted to this peculiar and progressive trade. The stock carried is select in every line and is tastefully disposed throughout, and is far too large to be enumerated in detail. It comprises the very choicest of articles of all descriptions required for the toilet and more especially hair dressing. Importations are made direct from London and various other fashionable centres. All the latest styles and newest fashions in hair-

dressing are carefully supplied in this reliable institution, and Mr. Sam. Tarrant is favourably known throughout the city for his untiring efforts to please his patrons. His parlors are popular resorts of the cream of Montreal customers and the trade is constantly widening. Mr. Tarrant is a progressive citizen and a thoroughly reliable business man. Mr. N. Tarrant is an Englishman and a native of the city of Exeter, late of C. Bond's Court, Hair Dresser, London, England, and executor of the head dresses which gained first prize at the provincial exhibition here in 1873, also a publisher of a book on the treatment of the hair and scalp, which should be read by everyone. Post free, 25 cents.

LIBRAIRIE DE LOURDES, P. N. Breton, proprietor, 1064 St. Catherine street. One of the neatest and most attractive stores on St. Catherine street, east of St. Denis street, is that of Mr. P. N. Breton whose store is situated at Nos. 1064 St. Catherine street. This shop being in close proximity to the churches of Notre Dame de Lourdes and St. James and also of St. James school, receives a large transient patronage. Mr. Breton, although only in business some two years, has made himself popular in the community by which he is surrounded, and has built up quite a thriving trade. His show windows are very prettily dressed, forming a first class advertisement of his wares. The interior of the store is even more pleasing than the windows, the fine stock of religious books, fancy articles, etc., being tastefully displayed, in order to show their quality and beauty. Mr. Breton imports largely from the markets of Paris and New York, fancy goods, images, wall paper, etc. In addition to the above mentioned articles he also carries a complete stock of office and school furniture and stationery, inks and many other things too numerous to mention. He makes a specialty of French flowers and *arrangements mortuaires* which he imports direct. Mr. Breton has had an extended experience in the line of business which he follows, and is therefore able to select the finest goods suitable for this market, and can retail them at as reasonable prices as asked elsewhere for an inferior grade of goods. Judging from his past success it is only fair to suppose that his success in the future will be even greater. Mr. Breton is also a coin dealer. Having been a collector of old coins and medals for years past he started a regular trade in them. He is the only one in Montreal making a specialty of this line and he carries a good stock of them, being mostly Canadian pieces, for which he has a constant demand from all parts of the United States and Canada. He published lately the Breton's Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector containing 313 illustrations which is really the finest work ever published on this matter.

DR. L. O. THAYER, Oculist and Aurist. Apothecary, 3445 St. Catherine street, corner of Drummond.—As

an oculist and aurist of the highest ability, Dr. Thayer, has been long known to the people, not only of Montreal, but also of the whole Dominion and United States. He has been in practice since 1859, and has gained a very extensive reputation by his successful treatment and many cures. Formerly he was located at 49 Beaver Hall Terrace, but now his surgery and consulting-rooms are situated at the corner of Drummond and St. Catherine streets. Dr. Thayer has had considerably over twenty years experience in the special branch of surgery as an oculist and aurist during which time he has performed a very large number of successful operations both upon the eye and ear. Besides being an oculist and aurist, Dr. Thayer carries on the business of chemist and druggist. His store is situated at 2445 St. Catherine street, and is lighted by a splendid plate glass window. It has a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 80 feet. The interior is most tastefully arranged, the show cases, cabinets, etc., are filled with drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines of standard reputation, perfumes, soaps and other fancy and toilet articles. Every thing here is of the finest quality, and perfectly fresh and pure. Dr. Thayer has gained a high reputation in this city for the accuracy with which his prescriptions are dispensed, and his extremely reasonable charges. The proprietor is also the inventor and sole manufacturer of two very important remedies, known as the "Anti-Cholera" and "Cough Elixir." These have now become a favourite medicine, for those who stand in need of such, and are used by people in every portion of the Dominion. One experienced and courteous assistant is constantly engaged in the work of the above. This house was established in 1852, and is held in favour by the people, not only of the West end, but also of the whole city of Montreal and United States. Dr. Thayer is a Doctor of Medicine, and Doctor of Surgery, of McGill College, Montreal, a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, England. In addition to these qualifications he is surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Montreal, and also held the position of surgeon to the South London Eye Infirmary, of London, England, having also practiced in New York, Ogdensburg, Sackett's Harbor, Watertown, Chicago and Jacksonville, and for many years in London, England, with the greatest success, where he patented a new breech loading rifle, which was approved of by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and which is now in use in several foreign countries, and is known as one of the simplest and best rifles in use. It may be added that Dr. Thayer's ride is now under the consideration of the Minister of Militia and military authorities here.



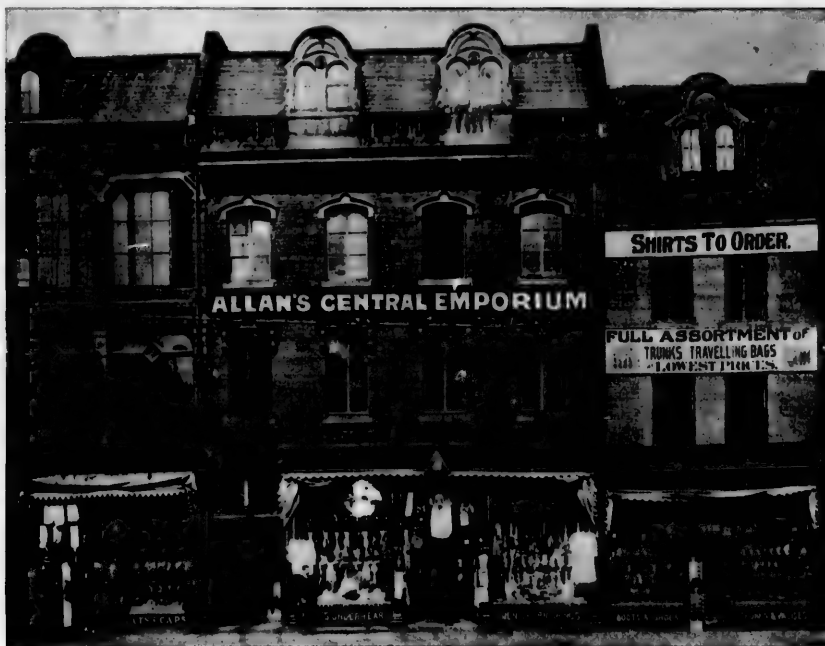
WILLIS & CO. VIEW ON SECOND FLAT.



WILLIS & CO. EXTERIOR.



WILLIS & CO. VIEW ON FIRST FLAT.



ALLAN'S GENT'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

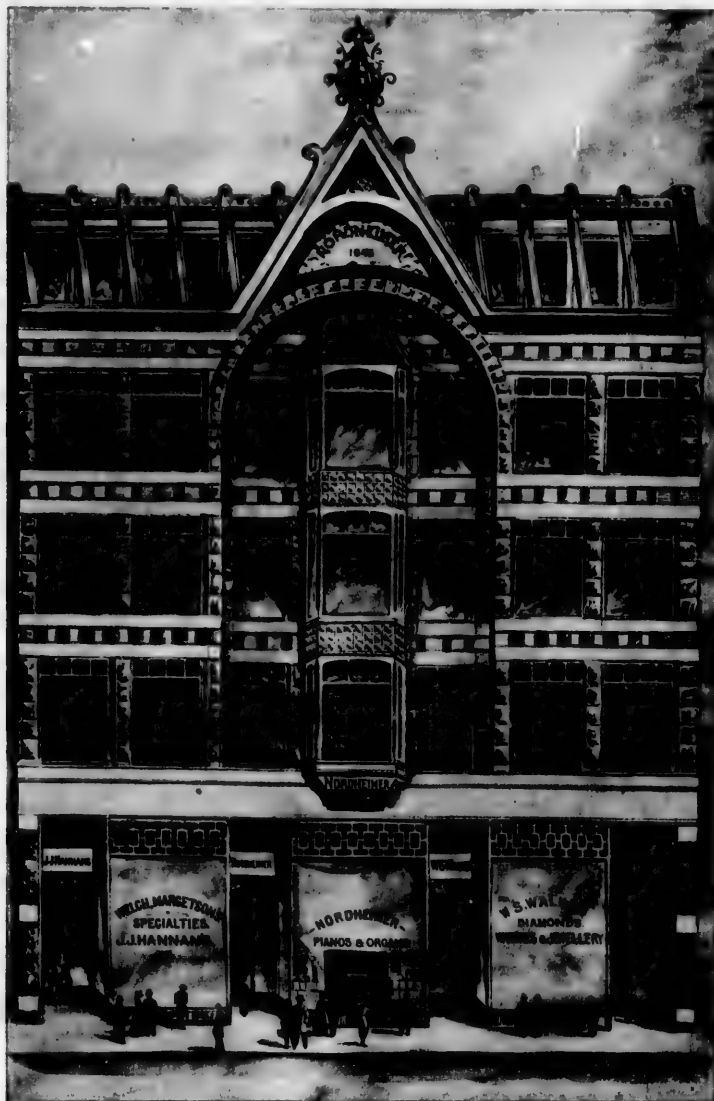
WILLIS & Co., Pianos and Organs, 1824 Notre Dame street.—Prominent among the leading firms of Montreal is the house of Willis & Co., No. 1824 Notre Dame street. Established 15 years ago, it has kept steadily on from year to year until at present they find themselves in the front ranks of the trade in Canada, and with a capital of \$300,000 to work upon. The head offices and warehouses are situated on Notre Dame street, (near McGill street) comprising two spacious and well lighted apartments, with a repair shop and tuning rooms. Although these premises are large and suited to their business the trade of the firm has increased to such an extent that they have under consideration the erection of a building that will be a credit to the city and to the trade. They employ the services of some forty assistants in Montreal, and an equal number outside, in the various branch offices, in Eastern Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Mr. A. F. Willis is head of the firm and although a resident of Montreal for many years, he is a native of Nova Scotia, never missing an opportunity of saying so. Messrs. J. F. and J. H. Willis, of Stellarton and Halifax, N.S., are managers of the branches in the Lower Provinces attending to the large business in that section in a most able manner. Willis & Co. are sole wholesale and retail agents for the Canadian piano manufacturing concerns of R. S. Williams & Son, of Toronto, the Bell Organ and Piano Co. Ltd. of Guelph, the Uxbridge Organ and Piano Co. of Canada and the United States. In addition to the above they are the sole representatives in the Province of Quebec of the Knabe Piano Co. of Baltimore and New York. Believing that the Canadian people are as well able to appreciate a good article (when they can get it) as European or American buyers, Messrs. Willis & Co. have selected the highest grade of instruments made and are pushing them rapidly to the front. The firm is highly rated as an old mercantile house in Montreal, being noted for its large hearted business views, punctuality of its payments, its paper being recognized as gilt edged in all the banks and manufacturing establishments. The bulk of their business is Canadian, their purchases of Bell pianos and organs and Williams pianos amounting to over \$300,000. At the same time they are pronounced to be (as may be easily verified at the Custom House) the most extensive importers of American high class pianos. These importations are solely of that grade piano not made in Canada, the Knabe piano being an instrument that costs as much as three ordinary Canadian or American pianos. These instruments are sold usually to the rich and cultured, or the best trained students of the piano-forte. Willis & Co. have aided materially in furthering the interests of high class music and musical entertainments in Montreal, their piano being used by such artists as Dr. Hans Von Bulow

and Eugene d'Albert, and in fact the Knabe piano and those who use it possess a reputation and a pre-eminence unpurchased and unobtainable. That Messrs Willis & Co. are recognised as the most active and influential firm of piano dealers in the Dominion is evidenced by the fact of firms such as the Bell syndicate with a capital of 1½ millions of dollars, and the wealthy firm of Williams & Co. of Toronto and Ottawa, selecting them to be their sole Canadian agents. The firm is well and favourably known in the United States and England, being acknowledged by the leading musical journals to be the most enterprising piano dealers on this continent.

JOHN ALLAN, Men's Hatter and Outfitter, 659 to 665 Craig street, near Bleury street.—The name of "Allan" has become almost as familiar as a household word among the general public of Montreal, as that representing one of the largest and the best men's furnishing establishments in the city. Mr. Allan is a young man, full of energy and enterprise, he is well known for his integrity and straightforward dealing, and his wonderful success and the rapid extension of his stores during the short period he has been in business, makes him well worthy of special notice in this historical review. Mr. Allan began business in 1887 and has met with wonderful, yet eminently well deserved success. He was credited with considerable nerve by his Montreal competitors when he opened a men's furnishing store on Craig street, this not having been considered a business locality. But with his shrewd conception of what business methods ought to be, he felt confident that success could only be attained by offering special inducements to the public to buy. He has therefore offered his goods at the lowest possible prices, and he also adopted the rule of accepting the return of any article that had caused to please the purchaser, providing the same had not been injured by use. He has also endeavoured to make things pleasant for his employees, thereby securing their active co-operation in his business. He is a liberal advertiser and spares no expense to make his place of business attractive. The premises occupied are centrally located and are in every way adapted to the requirements of the enormous trade carried on by Mr. Allan. They are equal in extent to four ordinary stores, with large plate glass windows, and three imposing entrances, and are certainly the most attractive on Craig street. The novel style in which the windows are always dressed is proved by the fact that crowds of pedestrians are constantly admiring the great variety of articles displayed therein. The interior is even more pleasing and attractive, being fitted up regardless of cost; the whole place is lighted by electricity, and the cash railway system is in use, large plate glass show cases are on the counters and set up in the stores for the display of rich

goods, giving facility in serving customers and affording ease to those engaged in the stores. Although it would be impossible in this brief sketch to detail the immense stock carried, the separate departments may thus be briefly described. At 659 the stock of boots and shoes are kept on the first flat, and on the second flat, travelling trunks and valises, the third flat being used for shirt manufacturing and other purposes. No. 661 is devoted to men's neckwear, shirts, collars, cuffs, gloves, men's jewellery and small furnishings. No. 663 is devoted to men's underwear, hosiery, umbrellas, rubber coats and sporting goods, such as tennis jackets, boating and outing shirts, etc.—and at 665 can be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of men's hats and caps to be found in Canada. Every department is under the management of experienced salesmen, who are always prepared to give prompt and courteous attention to customers. Mr. Allan is a native of Scotland and a keen business man who buys only for cash, not allowing any bills to run over thirty days. He employs 14 assistants, and enjoys a large share of patronage from the residents of Montreal. His unique methods of advertising have made his name familiar everywhere. He is popular in social and business circles, and a favourite among "The Boys" of Montreal.

GEO. R. HEASLEY, Fancy Goods, 2087 St. Catherine street, near Bleury, whose window attracts the attention of every passer-by on either of these streets. This window belongs to the establishment known as "Heasley's" picture-frame house. The business was founded by Mr. Geo. R. Heasley in the year 1887, who, thinking that a store of this description was needed in the neighbourhood, has laid in a large and varied stock of fancy goods, plated ware, engravings, plush articles, mirrors, music racks, caskets, &c., for the benefit of his many patrons. The window is very prettily arranged with samples of the above lines, and is the centre of attraction to many admirers. Besides the above the stock comprises brush and comb sets, collar and cuff boxes, shaving sets, manicure sets, as well as an assortment of silverware, such as knives, forks, spoons, castors, butter coolers and many other articles too numerous to mention. The above goods are artistically arranged about the interior of the store, affording a most pleasing effect. Mr. Heasley's specialty is picture-framing, of which he does an immense quantity; as he gives his personal attention to this branch of his business, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all his customers. He furnishes employment to no less than nine employees, with whose aid he endeavours to attend to the wants of his many customers. Mr. Heasley is well and favourably known among a wide and ever increasing circle of patrons, whose respect and good-will he retains. Judging from the marked success of the business in the past it is but fair to suppose that it will make just as rapid progress in the future.



NORDHEIMER BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET.—See next page.



ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKES, REEKIE & CO.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, 213 St. James street.—This old established and reliable firm has been in operation since 1845, a period of nearly half a century. They occupy an extensive establishment, which is generally known as "Nordheimer's Building" and located at 213 St. James street. This handsome structure is comparatively a new one, only having been completed during 1892. It is very strongly built and on designs and materials which tend to make it as near fire-proof as possible. Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer use the first two flats for their own business besides the top flat for repairs, the remainder of the building being devoted to offices. It is faced with red sandstone and granite and is of fine architectural design, being one of the few prominent buildings on St. James street. The interior is fitted up in an elegant manner in hard woods, with every convenience of light and ventilation. The store lighted by a very large plate glass window is an extremely commodious one, and is used for the large stock of music always kept on hand to meet the demands of the customers. The piano show-rooms are on the second flat, and here are seen many beautiful specimens of various makers both in pianos and organs. The expensive show window at all times contains numerous samples of vocal and instrumental music of all the best known composers. Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer are also manufacturers of pianos, and in this line they have been engaged for many years. Besides their own make they are agents for the "Steinway," "Chickering" and "Haines" pianos, and the "Laney" and "Kimball" organs. Their specialties are the "Steinway" and "Chickering," which they are actively engaged in pushing, for they know full well that these two instruments are unequalled by any others in the market. The main office of this firm is in Toronto, and besides Montreal, branches are located in Ottawa, London and Hamilton. A prominent feature of "Nordheimer's" is the location of a box office in the store for the Academy of Music and Queen's Hall. The Montreal branch is under the

management of Mr. Fred W. Saffrey, a gentleman of fine business talents, and of a courteous and obliging disposition. In his duties as head of this office he has been very successful, and has built up a large and increasing connection.

J. J. HANNAH, Outfitter and Gentlemen's Furnishings, 215 St. James street.—A description of the business houses of Montreal would not be complete without some mention being made of one of the best gentlemen's furnishing houses in the city, namely, that of J. J. Hannah. Established in the year 1872, he has since that progressed to a marked degree, until now he finds himself in the front rank of the retail business in his line in Montreal. His premises at 215 St. James street are without doubt among the finest in the city, of Scotch granite and with an exceptionally large show window of plate glass. This window is the centre of attraction to a group of admirers, who may usually be seen gazing at the varied and many coloured goods of all descriptions exhibited therein. The visitor on entering would scarcely believe that he has entered a store, for the interior is arrayed with such splendour as to make it look more like a bazaar than a salesroom. The fittings are of the most modern kind, everything being done to accommodate his customers' lighted in the day time by plate glass windows in front and rear, in the evening by the incandescent system of electricity. There are no less than one dozen plate glass show cases, placed six on each side of the room; these are filled with a choice assortment of haberdashery, &c., of all kinds. The stock is of the choicest possible grade of goods, purchased from leading makers in all parts of England and the continent. It includes gloves, shirts, hosiery, underwear, collars, cuffs, ties, &c., in fact, any attempt to give a full description of it would be useless. Suffice it to say that anything to be procured in the largest retail shop of this kind in London, Paris, or New York can be purchased here. Mr. Hannah keeps a particularly choice assortment of umbrellas, from those of the low expensive

makes to the gold mounted one set with precious stones and costing something like \$125. In addition to the above, he makes a specialty of manufacturing fine shirts, &c., for evening wear. The secret of his marked success in the past is largely due to the fact of his laying for cash in the principal markets of the world. Mr. Hannah's extensive knowledge of the trade enabling him to purchase the best articles at his customers' use and place these before them at prices as low as consistent with good quality. His business being conducted on this basis is sure to prove as successful in the future as it has done in the past. Mr. Hannah is well and favourably known in commercial and social circles of Montreal as a man of keen foresight and great business ability, taking an active and influential interest in all that goes on around him. That he retains the confidence and respect of a large and ever-increasing number of patrons goes without saying.

D. McALL & Co., Importers of Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods, 12 and 14 Wellington street East, Toronto, W. J. O'Malley, Manager of Branch, Montreal, 207 St. James street.—Many extensive Canadian houses of business that have made their headquarters in other cities have found it greatly to their advantage to establish a branch in Montreal owing to the many facilities offered in this city for all lines of commerce. Among the noteworthy examples leaving out this statement is the firm of Messrs. D. McAll & Company, importers of and dealers in millinery, fancy goods, flowers, feathers, &c., of 12 and 14 Wellington street, East, Toronto. Their headquarters in Montreal are centrally and elegantly located at room 10, the Northwinds Building, 207 St. James street, and are under the able management of Mr. W. J. O'Malley. The trade is very large and growing, extending to all parts of the Province of Quebec, one traveller being continually on the road. Orders by mail, telegraph, or telephone receive immediate response sent to Mr. O'Malley, as he carefully supervises all operations in person, and as a consequence has secured a business here that is conducted in a manner which reflects upon him the highest credit for energy, enterprise and superior executive ability. A full and complete stock is always carried of millinery and fancy goods of all descriptions, specialties being made of flowers, feathers, fine straw, ribbons, laces and trimmings, all of which are offered to the trade at prices the very lowest compatible with a living trade. This house is well and favourably known throughout Canada, and goods are found to be just as represented. Mr. O'Malley has ever identified himself with the best interests of Montreal, and it is needless to say retains the good-will and patronage of a host of friends.

PARKES, REEKIE & Co., Hardware Merchants, 602 Craig street.—A unique and important business is conducted by Messrs. Parkes, Reekie & Co. in this city, and is one that aids to no inconsiderable extent in advancing Montreal's commercial interest at large. Their place of business is admirably located at 602 Craig street, in the heart of the city, and is thoroughly fitted up in every department for carrying on a very extensive trade. This firm has only been in business in these lines since 1860, yet by the characteristic energy and ability of its members it has already built up a trade second to none, in this connection, in Montreal. Their stock is large, varied and select, although for the most part, for the most part, comprises in part, hardwood mantels, hearth places, tile hearths, pavements, dados, etc., as well as mill and engineers' supplies of every description, imported hardware, of all kinds, including choice cutlery from England and Germany, locks, bolts, door and window metal, house furnishing, and, in fact, everything that can be classed in the hardware lines. Their travellers cover the ground from London, Ont., to Halifax, N.S. Orders pour into their office from all quarters and receive prompt attention. The business is increasing daily, and whatever Messrs. Parkes, Reekie & Co. declare their goods to be the customer always finds them as represented. Moderate prices are charged, prompt delivery made and first-class work is done in every department. This firm are enterprising and progressive, and all transactions with them are known to be pleasant, profitable and permanent.

A. KUTNER & Co., Manufacturers of Imitation and Cloth Caps, 470 St. Paul street.—In reviewing the various trades of a city like Montreal, establishments are met with that are comparatively small in size, but carry on a very thriving business in their own lines. Many of these have been operated for a long period of years, and have acquired a wide reputation by the excellence of their goods. One of these is the Canada Hat and Cap factory. This establishment has been actively engaged in manufacturing for ten years, being operated by Messrs. A. Kutner & Co. They occupy extensive premises at 470 St. Paul street, where the business has been carried on since their commencement. The establishment is fitted up with every convenience and is fully equipped with the necessary appliances for their business. Their business is mostly conducted during the summer months when constant employment is given to ten men and women. The finished goods of this house are sold to the wholesalers, with whom they have direct business connections in every part of the Dominion. Their business consists of the manufacture of imitation and cloth caps, and in this work Messrs. Kutner & Co. have established a high reputation. They have always been most particular to use only the best material, and to make their goods in the latest styles. Besides this they have put forward every effort to fill their orders with promptness. Their prices have always been moderate, and coupled with the superior make of their goods and the punctuality in filling orders, a large trade connection has been established. The business is conducted with great energy and most enterprising in their business transactions.



ESTABLISHMENT OF BACON BROTHERS.

BACON BROTHERS, Manufacturers' Agents for Carriage and Heavy Hardware, Railway, Mill and Miners' Supplies, etc., 377 St. Paul street.—The manufacturers' agent is a very important factor in the transaction of the general business of the country. As the representative of various manufacturers, he is able in very many cases to supply a customer with goods to better advantage than the latter could get them by applying direct to a maker, and of course it goes without saying that he will sell as cheaply as the manufacturer will. On the other hand, the manufacturer is benefited by dealing through an agent, as the number of lines he represents gives him a large connection and enables him to do the business more cheaply than the maker could who has only one line to offer. On the whole, therefore, the advantage lies in dealing with the agent. A Montreal firm of manufacturers' agents who have a very extensive business is that of Bacon Brothers, who deal in lines of carriage and heavy hardware of all kinds. The list of their agencies will at once establish this fact. They represent the Gananogue (Ont.) Spring and Axle Company; Geo. Gillies, Gananogue, manufacturer of carriage hardware and drop forgings of all kinds, steel tubular bow socket, bolts, nuts, etc.; McKinnon Dash and Hardware Company, St. Catharines, manufacturers of leather dashes and fenders, whip sockets, curtain lights, knobs, toe rails, etc., etc.; Kingston Oil and Engine-fitted Cloth Company, Kingston; Marlatt and Armstrong, Oakville, carriage and saddle leather; the D. F. Jones Manufacturing Company, Gananogue, shovels, spades, scoops, draining tools, etc.; Warrington Wire Rope Works (Ltd.), England, steel and iron wire ropes and ship's rigging, hawsers, etc.; O. D. Cowan, Gananogue, manufacturers of wringers, etc.; the Automatic Knife Company of Canada, Gananogue, manufacturers of patent automatic pocket knives, and in addition to these they deal in carriage wheels and bent staff. It will thus be seen that the volume of business done is very extensive, for the members of the firm are energetic men and push their trade in every direction. They have well established business connections in all parts of Canada, and are constantly filling orders for goods which in most cases are shipped direct from the makers to the purchasers. Messrs. Bacon are well and favourably known to the business community of Montreal. They are members of the Board of Trade and are actively interested in all matters pertaining to the promotion of the city's trade. Their reputation for straightforward dealing extends wherever business relations have been established by them.

E. HEUSER & CO., Importers of German, English and French Manufactures, 22 and 24 Lenoire street.—Since 1865 the house of E. Heuser & Co. has been operated with increasing success. During that year they commenced business, and have since occupied the extensive premises where they are at present located. The building consists of five commodious flats, which have an area of 40,000 feet. The

second floor is nicely fitted up as a show room and cannot be excelled. The arrangement of the large quantity of samples, which are on view, is very fine, and presents a most interesting display of the various lines of hardware, cutlery and articles in connection with the hardware business. Samples are so placed that they may be examined with the greatest ease. This house is probably one of the most extensive importers in hardware specialties in Canada and has a high reputation. The bulk of their business is in direct importations for the wholesale hardware and jobbing trade, to whom their sales are exclusively confined, consequently very little help is required. Five assistants are employed during the whole year and are kept constantly busy. E. Heuser & Co. are the sole agents for the Dominion of Canada for Henry Boker, of Remscheid (hardware specialists); H. Boker & Co., Lollingen (razors, pocket cutlery and scissors); G. L. Noelle,

of Luderscheid, Germany (all kinds of argonid spoons, etc.); John Wilson, Sheffield, England (butcher and shoe knives, etc.); Charles Vermont, of Paris and Chateaufort, France (carriage axles and springs of special high quality), etc., etc. This season the agency of Francis Newton & Sons, Sheffield, comprising all kinds of English cutlery, etc., has been added. They import immense quantities of hardware, cutlery, etc., from Germany, England and France, and each year shows a gradual increase in these importations. In business ability these gentlemen have no superiors, and the manner in which their trade has constantly grown stamps them as men of energy. Their reputation extends from one end of Canada to the other. The proprietors find great pleasure in looking back over their 26 years of gradually increasing prosperity, and are now able to obtain some relief from the constant anxieties with which every business is beset.



ESTABLISHMENT OF E. HEUSER & CO.



HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF E. WARRINGTON.—See next page.



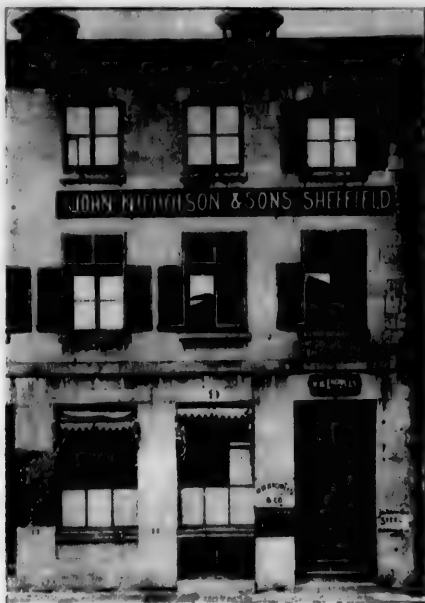
WHOLESALE HOUSE OF J. G. MACKENZIE & CO

WARMINTON'S, Hardware, Sporting Goods, etc., 2208 St. Catherine street, J. S. Cowan, manager. Prominently situated on St. Catherine street opposite the English Cathedral, is the establishment commonly known as "Warminton's." This house was founded in April, 1887, as a branch of the old established firm of R. & W. Warminton, who were for nearly fifteen years in business on McGill street. This firm has now dissolved partnership and the St. Catherine street store is carried on solely by Mr. R. Warminton. The premises occupied comprise a four-story building, with a frontage on St. Catherine street of 30 feet and being 70 feet deep. Mr. J. S. Cowan is the manager, and superintends all the work of this establishment. The stock carried consists of house-furnishing hardware and sporting goods for winter and summer use. The stock is most extensive and embraces all the various lines in house-furnishing hardware, such as cutlery, electro-plated ware, and wooden ware, and a very large assortment of all the requisites for fancy cookery. This house makes a specialty of sporting goods and has a large and splendid assortment of fishing-tackle, tents, hammocks, folding camp furniture, etc. The interior of this store presents a fine appearance and is fitted up with every convenience. It may be entered from St. Catherine or University streets, at the corner of which it is situated. The trade is principally confined to the west-end, though the surrounding country contributes a large number of customers to "Warminton's." As this house makes a specialty of supplying tourist parties with camp outfits, they receive orders even from the North-West and British Columbia. In this line "Warminton's" has gained a high reputation from the substantial class of goods supplied by them. The employees number five. There is a plumbing and tinmith shop on the premises, and all work in these lines receives prompt attention. Mr. R. Warminton is a man who is well-known in business circles, and until lately was engaged in the manufacture of stamped tinware, etc. Mr. Cowan has had the management of the St. Catherine street store since it was opened and under his care the business of "Warminton's" is steadily increasing. As the stock carried is all of the finest quality, "Warminton's" find no difficulty in satisfying their many customers.

J. G. MACKENZIE & Co., Wholesale Staple and Fancy Goods, 314 and 316 St. Paul street.—While Montreal owes her commercial pre-eminence in a great measure to her natural advantages, still her present proud position is largely due to the foresight of her pioneer merchants and the energy of her great business firms, who, with confidence and enlightened views, have laboured long and earnestly for the advancement of the interests of the city as well as the development of business in their own special line. Established in 1830 by the late J. G. Mackenzie, this house has always held a foremost rank among the business centres of the city. Being direct importers of British and foreign dry goods, as well as Canadian manufactures, the various departments occupy a substantial warehouse, comprising five bays of 100 x 50 feet, and fur-

nishing employment to 40 persons, with representatives in all parts of the Dominion. Their establishment of a branch house in London, Eng., is indicative of the enterprise which has characterized this old house from the outset, as through its medium they are enabled to secure at all times the latest and best that the European market can produce, and also place their goods on the market at rates advantageous to the trade, and without a doubt no finer class of goods are to be found in Montreal than are displayed in their spacious and handsome sale and sample rooms. The present members of the firm are Hector Mackenzie and J. P. Cleghorn, public spirited men and worthy successors of the original founder of the business. The high personal esteem in which they are held in the community is marked by the many positions of trust which they are called upon to fill. Mr. Mackenzie, the senior member of the firm, is a director of the Merchants Bank, the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., the Montreal Telegraph and the Federal Telephone Companies. He is also president of the Philharmonic Society and a warm friend of whatever tends to the social as well as the commercial welfare of the city. Mr. Cleghorn, the managing partner, is a gentleman whose ability and public spirit are continually being recognized. Last year he filled the position of president of the Montreal Board of Trade, is a director of the Merchants' Manufacturing, the Intercolonial Coal and the Sun Life Assurance Companies, while in all benevolent enterprises he takes an active part, having been for many years a governor and member of the management committee of the Montreal General Hospital, one of the trustees of the Mount Royal Cemetery, and likewise an active promoter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and other philanthropic projects.

W. M. KNOWLES & Co., Iron and Steel Importers, 9 Custom House Square.—Representing the old established house of John Nicholson & Sons, Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield. One of the chief branches of Montreal trade is that of the importation of iron and steel. There is an immense quantity required in this country, and the greater proportion comes to this city. One of the principal firms instrumental in building up this business is that of W. M. Knowles & Co., whose office is located at 9 Custom House Square. Established in 1873, they have since that time become one of the most prominent firms in the trade here. They make a specialty of the importation of steel for agricultural purposes made by John Nicholson & Sons, Sheffield, also the supplying of our local rolling mills with mill stock, such as scrap iron, scrap steel, &c. Their business spreads all over the Dominion, and they have competent travellers on the road looking after their interests. Messrs. W. M. Knowles & Co. have two warehouses, one in this city and another in Toronto. Mr. W. M. Knowles is a member of the Board of Trade and takes an active interest in all that concerns the well being of the trade and commerce of Montreal.



ESTABLISHMENT OF W. M. KNOWLES & CO.

LEATHER & CO., Dealers in Hides, Skins and Leather, 26 Lemoine street.—This firm, now so well and widely known, was established in 1887. The premises at 26 Lemoine street comprise an extensive building, three stories in height. It is 100 feet deep, and has a frontage of 50 feet. They also occupy a large warehouse, which is located at the corner of Duke and William streets. The business in which they are engaged is that of wholesale dealers in hides, skins and leather. The premises on Lemoine street are used for the storage of sole leather, and here four men are constantly employed. At the warehouse the hides are stored, and here three men are engaged. Their specialties are sole and moccasin leather, and green hides. The stock of sole and moccasin leather is very fine, and is invariably selected with the greatest care. Large quantities of green hides are handled by this firm, who have established business connections with some of the principal tanneries of Quebec and other provinces, to which the hides are shipped. The trade of this house covers all the Dominion, and in addition a large and increasing export business is carried on with some of the principal English firms engaged in the leather trade. The members of the firm are Mr. L. G. Leclerc and Mr. A. H. Merrill. These gentlemen are thoroughly experienced in every branch of the business, and men of great enterprise. The large business which they have built up is increasing year by year, and has already become one of the most important in its line in the city of Montreal. They are cash buyers and dealers in goods of standard quality, and in the development of their business they have also established a reputation for straightforward dealing that gives them rank among the most reliable houses in the trade.

KEIFFER & QUENNEL, Die Makers, 27 College street.—Montreal, with its numerous shoe and other factories that require cutting dies of different descriptions, affords a good opening for the pattern and die maker, in fact, the establishment of good die-makers is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the boot and shoe manufacturer. Among those who are engaged in this line of business in this city the firm of Messrs. Keiffer & Quennel, of 27 College street, take a prominent place. This firm was established in the year 1884, and has since that date kept steadily on until at present they find them themselves in the lead in the die-making trade of Montreal. Their premises are admirably suited to their purposes and are fitted with all the latest and most improved machinery for drilling, welding, etc., in fact, are thoroughly equipped for turning out first-class work that can compare with any done elsewhere. They make all sizes and styles of dies for machine and hand work; they also alter and repair dies on the shortest notice and in the best manner. The prices charged by them are moderate and the article furnished is of first-class quality, the material and the workmanship being the best procurable. The members of the firm are well and favourably known in commercial circles in Montreal as men of keen foresight and business ability, who are thoroughly cognizant of all details connected with their trade, and needless to say retain the confidence and esteem of their large and growing circle of patrons.



BANQUET VILLE MARIE.

BANQUET VILLE MARIE, 153 St. James' street.—The steady and substantial growth of Montreal in late years has been a matter for the admiration and surprise of many people, the fine buildings erected and other enterprises that have been set in motion, showing a wonderful degree of energy and ability on the part of those who have managed them. On the surface, this is seemingly due to the capabilities of the promoters, but in reality it is due not for the financial aid, and the powerful backing of the banking corporations of the city, the commerce of Montreal, and indeed of the Dominion, would in many cases suffer severely. One of the most prominent and solid banks in Montreal is the "Bank Ville Marie," whose head office under the conduct of Mr. U. Garand, is located at No. 153 St. James' street. This institution was founded in the year 1872, and has since that date, by the careful and at the same time enterprising management of the directors, progressed steadily and now stands in the front rank of financial corporations in Canada. The report for the year ending May 31, 1890, shows that a very satisfactory business has been done, the capital of the bank being now \$500,000.00, with a reserve fund of \$80,000.00. The profits for last year reached the sum of \$43,452.11, and of this amount dividends were paid to the extent of \$33,547.70. Considering the state of general depression throughout the country due to the depreciation of crops, etc., this balance reflects great credit in the management, which, notwithstanding the many difficulties in their way, have succeeded in making this handsome profit for the benefit of the shareholders. The branches of the bank throughout Canada, have, according to custom, been inspected and all matters connected with them found in a satisfactory state. Mr. W. Weir is president of the bank, and supervises the general operations. The actual management is looked after by Mr. U. Garand, the cashier, assisted by twelve competent clerks. Mr. Garand is a gentleman well known in the commercial world as a man of integrity, keen foresight, and financial ability, and is, needless to say, thoroughly conversant with all banking matters.

NORMAN W. McLAREN, Montreal Sign Works, 375 St. James' street.—At no period since the introduction of signs as a means of advertising have they been used to such an extent or so popular as at present. The many stores and manufacturing establishments in a city like Montreal naturally create a great demand for these articles. Of the many enterprising men engaged in this line of business, there are few that can compete with Mr. Norman W. McLaren, proprietor of the Montreal Sign Works, 375 St. James' street. His establishment was commenced in the year 1889, and since that date

has prospered to a marked degree, the energy and ability (coupled with a thorough knowledge of his trade) of Mr. McLaren having had its due effect. His premises are centrally located in the midst of the commercial portion of the town and within easy reach of all parts of the city. The workshop is fitted up with all the most approved appliances for making signs of every description, skilled sign writers and workmen being constantly engaged attending to the many orders on hand. In addition to the above Mr. McLaren makes a specialty of enamelled iron signs, for which he is sole representative in Canada. These signs are made of material that will withstand the effects of the weather in all climates, thus making them the only durable signs in use. They are made in any colors that can be fired up to 4,000 degrees of heat, the base is iron, which is coated with the requisite colors, each of which is amalgamated with the iron in furnaces until it attains a white heat. Only a great heat will destroy them. These signs are suitable for all purposes such as "advertising signs," "railway station names," and business signs of every description. Blue ground and white letters are mostly used, the contrast being so striking. If they become soiled they are, owing to their glazed enamel surface, easily cleaned with a damp cloth which makes them as bright as new. The cost is small even as compared with other signs that would only last a year or two, whereas these signs will last a lifetime. Particular attention is also paid to framed glass signs for advertising purposes. These articles are acknowledged to be the best interior advertising mediums known, making the walls and windows of stores very neat and attractive. As may be judged from the foregoing the business done by Mr. McLaren is of the better class and extensive. Judging from past success it is only fair to conclude that he will conduct his business in as successful a manner in the future.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Gerald E. Hart, General Manager, 114 St. James' street.—In a large commercial centre such as Montreal there are naturally many fire insurance companies carrying on business. Prominent among the foreign ones that have found it profitable to establish branches in this city is the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., confining its business exclusively to fire. It is one of the strongest fire indemnity companies on this side of the Atlantic, having assets of \$293,831.17. The sum set aside for reserve, its cash capital being \$2,000,000, with a reserve for surplus is \$1,813,903.88, and a net surplus of \$1,517,079.68 thus making the total assets \$5,624,814.73. Few companies can give a better account of their doings than this, in fact to reach the standpoint of the Phoenix is an impossibility for many. Since the establishment of the concern in 1854, its record for square dealing and prompt at-



MONTREAL SIGN WORKS.

tlement of losses has been unbroken. The success of this corporation is due to the careful and at the same time energetic way in which the management have conducted the affairs of the company. As an evidence of the way they meet their losses, the following item is clipped from a Chicago paper of 1871 relative to the great fire that took place there in that year. "Immediately after the fire, Governor Jewell, one of the leading directors met the company's general agent Mr. Magill in Chicago, and proceeded to investigate the state of affairs. The community was found deeply impressed with the idea that the companies were all irretrievably bankrupted and that nothing but rain was before them. A crowd had gathered and it seemed important to satisfy the people that the companies had not all been paralyzed, or shorn of their strength: Gov. Jewell mounted a box, and announced to the crowd that the Phoenix was sound, and would pay dollar for dollar. This sounded well enough, but proof was wanted. Mr. Brown, the local agent, succeeded in finding among those present a sufferer under Phoenix policy, Mr. Isaac C. Day, who held a \$10,000 policy on his building. His loss was shown without doubt to have been in excess of that sum, and waiting further proofs, a draft for the required amount was prepared and signed on the spot." Boston followed Chicago, and \$386,000 more was paid in the following year for the company's losses in that city. But the "Phoenix" was able to promptly meet the demand, heavy as it was, without a call upon the stockholders, nor was there a moment's stoppage in the machinery during these trying years, or so another writer eloquently adds:—"Though the remarks of Governor Jewell contained no suggestion of oratorical display, no other speech ever delivered in the Lake City compressed into a few words so much cheer and helpfulness, or changed so quickly and effectively the temper of the people." As the news spread from one to another, the multitude cheered, and cried and laughed by turns. From overburdened hearts the vapors began to roll away, as even then the clouds of smoke were drifting from the scene, and as if by his paternal name had been selected in anticipation of the event, both company and city rose from the ashes stronger than before." The reputation earned at that time has been kept up ever since, the company spreading its branches throughout the country. The head office for Canada is at No. 114 St. James' street, under the management of Mr. Gerald E. Hart, long known as one of the prominent fire underwriters of Canada. The deposit with the Canadian Government for the security of its policy holders is \$100,000. Many more facts with regard to this company might be brought forward, but the above are sufficient to show that it is one of the best and perhaps the strongest fire insurance corporations on the continent, and therefore worthy of the support of all those who wish to secure themselves against loss by fire.



RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF J. & R. McLEAN.

J. & R. McLean, General Commission Merchants, 8 Common street, Montreal.—There is no district in the Dominion more fertile for the operation of a general commission merchant than Montreal and its immediate neighbourhood. One of the thoroughly reliable houses engaged in this branch of commerce is that of Messrs. J. & R. McLean, of 8 Common street. This enterprise was founded as far back as 1867, and the energy and straightforward dealings of the firm during the last quarter of a century have secured to them an extensive and permanent connection. The premises on Common street consist of three spacious and well-lighted offices, which, by virtue of their central position, are admirably adapted to the requirements of any business of this kind. The stock handled by them comprises steam coal, fish from the Maritime Provinces, molasses and sugars. They are also sole agents for the Dominion for Louis Roederer, champagne; Duff, Gordon & Co. sherries; Alex. Andrew Kraa & Co. clarets and sauternes; Bass's ale bottled by Foster, Guinness's Stout, bottled by Kola. Porter & Co., and Cockburn's very old Highland whisky. The firm are agents for various shipping companies, as well as the extensive Calabrian Coal & R. Co. Co. Their trade extends all over the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver. Messrs. J. & R. McLean are both prominent members of the Board of Trade, and Mr. John McLean also belongs to the Corn Exchange. These gentlemen are both well-known in commercial circles, and their long experience enables them at all times to do business to the mutual satisfaction of themselves and their numerous patrons.

BANK OF TORONTO, corner of St. James and St. John streets.—Among the many banking houses in Montreal the Bank of Toronto is not only one of the most popular but also one of the largest. As far back as 1855 Messrs. Geo. Gooderham and Worts founded the business in Toronto, opening a branch in Montreal in the year 1866. The marked success of this institution is due to the careful and, at the same time, enterprising management of the directors. Thirteen accomplished clerks are employed in the business of the Montreal branch. In June, 1890, on the 18th day of the month, the thirty-fourth annual general meeting took place under the chairmanship of Geo. Gooderham, Esq. The statement then placed before the stockholders showed the \$2,000,000 of the capital to be paid up, with a rest account of \$1,000,000. The net profits of the year were (after deducting interest due depositors) \$281,845.08, which, together with a balance of \$41,962.99 from 1889, made a total of \$323,808.07. Nearly two-thirds of this amount was paid in dividends, giving the stockholders a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. From this it will be seen that the affairs of the Bank of Toronto are in a very flourishing condition, in spite of the depression to which the country was subject for the previous 12 months. More especially is this noticeable in Toronto and Montreal. In the former city a branch has been opened on King street west; in the latter place the directors have purchased, about a year ago, a building, corner McGill and St. James streets. The directors for the year 1890-91 are: Mr. George Gooderham, president; Mr. Wm. H. Beatty, vice-president; and Messrs. Alex. T. Fulton, Henry Canham, Henry Covert, John Lora, and Mr. George Gooderham; Mr. Duncan Coulson holds the position of cashier, with Mr. Hugh Leach as his assistant. In addition to the offices in Montreal and Toronto, the bank has branches

in London, Ont., Barrie, Colborne, Collingwood, Brockville, Gananoque, Peterboro', Petrolia, Port Hope and St. Catharines. Mr. J. Murray Smith holds the position of manager in Montreal, and has shown himself to be a manager of great ability. He has managed the affairs of the shareholders in the Province of Quebec in a highly satisfactory manner, and is universally recognized as a very able business man. He has long been a member of the Board of Trade of this city, and is widely respected in social and commercial spheres. The City Bank (limited) of London, England, and the National Bank of Commerce, New York, are their bankers in England and the United States.

MORISON & EARLE, Dry Goods Dealers and Commission Merchants, the Glenora building. The commission business is well represented in Montreal, and occupies the attention of many of her most prominent business men. Among the leading houses in the front rank, none are more worthy of special mention than that of Messrs. Morison & Earle. This enterprise was started in 1868, and after its inception soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade it has ever since maintained. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, comprising an office and warehouses about

70,000 feet in size, slightly located in the Glenora building, at 1886 Notre Dame street, and fitted up throughout so as to afford ample accommodation for the storage of an immense stock of goods of a variety of kinds, as well as the display of samples. Jobbing in staple and fancy dry goods is extensively done, while a general commission business is also conducted, consignments of all kinds of goods being handled in a highly satisfactory manner, both to the producer and consumer. Profitable sales are at all times effected, liberal advances made on orders if desired, and prompt returns made; moderate prices prevailing in all departments of the house. Five employees are constantly engaged, while waiters are continually on the road throughout the Province. Consigners can rely on the faithful and able transaction of all business entrusted to Messrs. Morison & Earle, as they are well posted in western and ocean traffic, and are considered authorities on transportation interests. A specialty is made of dealing in small wares and general dry goods, and a large and growing trade is done in all departments of the establishment. Messrs. Morison & Earle are succeeding admirably in Montreal and while their past history was enviable and desirable, their future prospects are the very brightest.

MR. A. VINCENT, Sculptor, 5300 LaGauchetière street. The sculptor's art is the exponent of nature, and is at the same time the unerring indicator of the point of attainment in civilization and culture of the people where art finds ready expression. In England, and especially on the continent of Europe, art has long since attained a noble and lofty ideal. In the New World where the march of progress is steady and vigorous, art constitutes an important feature in the industries and acquisitions of the people. In Canada, Montreal boasts of possessing one of the strictly first class sculptors of the American continent, in the person of Mr. A. Vincent, whose skilled productions are to be seen in different parts of this as well as in many other cities throughout the Dominion. This gentleman does work in marble, bronze and wood, which in the highest sense of the term is artistically and beautifully finished. He was first known here twenty-five years ago in the employ of Mr. F. Chanteloup, with whom he worked faithfully for twelve years. Realizing from the popularity of his work, the wide range his superior abilities would have if he were alone, he resolved in the year 1879 to establish a business of his own. His well established reputation soon drew around him a wide and steadily increasing circle of high class patrons, and his studio quickly became the popular resort of all who desired really accomplished and fine sculpture. As an evidence of the above it is only necessary to name some of Mr. Vincent's choice productions, of which are the bronze statue of Sir George Etienne Cartier, which is 9½ feet high and weighs 3,000 lbs., being located in the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, and Grand Vicar Bressier, another statue 7½ feet in height, which is situated in front of the church at St. Marc de Mavoris. Lately he has made bronze statues of Major Short and Sergeant Wallace, which are six feet in height, being erected upon a granite monument 30 feet high, all work showing the highest standard of professional accomplishment. In his studio is a handsome statue of St. Jean Baptiste, made of wood, while a number of other historical figures are on exhibition. It must also be mentioned that Mr. Vincent was the sculptor of the Ice Lion erected on Place d'Armes during the carnival of 1887, and which attracted the attention and the admiration of all at that time. He is a gentleman of superior attainments, and is a professor in the school of fine arts in Montreal, also professor at government art school for the modelling and carving class for the last five years.



BANK OF TORONTO, HOME OFFICE.



Windsor Market—Exterior.



Windsor Market—Interior.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BROWN BROS.

BROWN BROS., Windsor Market, Corner of St. Catherine Street and McGill College Avenue.—In September, 1859, was established this business which to-day is the finest in America, if not in the world. Since 1877 the firm has been known as Brown Bros., the two proprietors, Geo. S. and Alfred S. Brown, having spared no trouble or expense in improving their premises. Their crest is a stag's head, and their motto, "Good meat, good blood, good health." Upon the lines of their motto they have always worked, making a specialty of procuring the best market produces. The premises occupied by this firm are of considerable extent, being situated directly at the corner of St. Catherine street and McGill College Avenue. The front of the store is on St. Catherine street, and is lighted by two large plate glass windows. The interior of the store is 120 feet long, and here is seen everything for which Brown Bros. have become as well known. The interior is finished in china glass in an elegant manner in cherry, and at the rear end is a large refrigerator. This stretches across the entire rear wall, being twenty-two feet deep and 300 feet high inside.

On the outside it is finished in cherry, ornamented with large plate glass mirrors. There is another of similar size, built entirely of Portland cement in the cellar for ripening meats. They sent supplies by their superior refrigerator process to Vancouver, by special order of Mr. W. C. Van Horne, for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, which occupied twenty-four days going and returning, the meats arriving fresh here after that long stay, in very warm weather, in sweet and good condition. The business is divided into several departments, each under the charge of a competent manager. Their beef and mutton is chosen with great care, and is only procured from the best feeders. Their pork is always dairy fed, being of the finest quality. The poultry and game departments alone are well worth a visit. Here are seen importations from England in the pheasant and partridge; from the United States in the prairie fowl of the Western States. The manner in which birds are dressed for delivery is a fact worthy of mention, saving the cook this tedious and unpleasant duty. The fish department is one which cannot be passed by. Here are sold the different varieties of fish as

they come in season. Oysters, always imported in the shell, are delivered in any way that may be required. The Florida turtle, red snapper, shrimp and prawns, from the Mississippi, are imported directly from the far South to satisfy the tastes of Messrs. Brown's customers. In the fruit department, every variety of fruits and vegetables is always on hand, and during the winter months is imported from warmer southern states. The preserved fruits and vegetables are specially put up for Brown Bros., in glass, by which means the true flavour is retained in the fruit. Forming another portion of this business are four large freezers and packing houses on Guy street, where are kept the larger amount of their perishable supplies during the hot weather. The number of employees in store is twenty-two, who are all well skilled in the various duties assigned to them. Besides being large importers, Messrs. Brown Bros. are manufacturers of fine table delicacies, among which may be mentioned their celebrated English sausage, which they ship to all parts. Their business covers the whole Dominion. They supply the dining cars and hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Windsor Hotel, and the best families in Montreal and surrounding country. As a mark of the high favour in which the meats of Brown Bros. are held, it must be noted that they supply the principal hotels in New York. Mr. George S. Brown is a member of the Board of Trade, and with his brother, Mr. Alfred S. Brown, holds a high position in Montreal as a business man of great ability.

Geo. Eadie, Central China Hall, 2045 Notre Dame street.—Among the many attractive stone fronts on Notre Dame street west there are none more worthy of notice than that of Mr. Geo. Eadie, better known as the Central China Hall at No. 2045. This business was established in the year 1875 by Mr. L. Denon but eventually passed into the hands of Mr. Eadie. Since obtaining control of the business he has by his energy and perseverance succeeded in increasing the trade to a considerable extent, and is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. As his main stock this store is centrally located in close proximity to the two railway stations, and within convenient distance of all portions of the town. The show windows contain a selection of the goods that can be purchased within and form the centre of attraction to all passers by. The interior is spacious and well lighted, the large and heavy stocks of china, crockery, glass ware, &c., being displayed in a manner calculated to show their beauties and quality to the best advantage. Here may be purchased all styles and grades of dinner, tea or breakfast sets, chamber sets, earthenware, Queen's ware, glass pitchers, and tumblers both moulded and cut. In addition to the above a fine line of lamps, chandeliers, plated ware, cutlery, &c., is always on hand, and can be purchased at prices as low as consistent with first class goods. In order that customers may communicate quickly and conveniently with him, Mr. Eadie leased Bell Telephone No. 273. Employment is furnished to four skilled employees who are always busily engaged attending to the wants of his many patrons. Mr. Eadie is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but is an old resident of Montreal, and has introduced into his business all the far-sightedness that is attributed to the canny Scot.

W. McNALLY & Co., Importers and Dealers in Drain Pipes, Cement, &c., 50 and 52 McGill street; yards on McGill, Grey Nun and St. Henry streets.—The establishment of this house dates from 1875, and the business has since grown to immense proportions, until it now extends to the utmost limits of the Dominion. The offices are situated at 50 and 52 McGill street, at the corner of Wellington street. Here also is a year-round storage of drain pipes, &c., which covers an area of 100x120 feet. There are two other yards subject to the demands of this extensive business. They are situated at the corner of Wellington and Grey Nun streets and on Normand street, and have an area respectively of 20x110 feet and 160x140 feet. This house gives employment to thirty-four men, amongst whom are three commercial travellers, who are constantly travelling over their respective districts, between Halifax and Vancouver. The business of this house consists of builders', contractors', and railway and gas works supplies of every description. The stock which is constantly on hand to meet the continual demand is enormous, as may be inferred from the size of the premises occupied. W. McNally & Co. is an exceptionally enterprising firm, and is very favourably known. Mr. W. McNally has been—if such may be said—the heart and soul of the business, and his experienced supervision has raised it to the prominent position it now commands in the commercial world of Canada. He is a highly esteemed member of the Board of Trade, with which he has been connected for several years. The success which has attended his every effort has been most gratifying. He is a native of Canada, of great experience in his line of business, and is highly energetic. The builders', contractors', railway and gas works supplies, dealt in by W. McNally & Co., are represented by drain pipes of Scotch manufacture, cesspools, bends, junctions, reducers, and traps. The cements handled by them are English, German and Belgian. Portland, best brands; Scott's; coarse, superfine, and Parian, Roman, and Canada. In bricks the following may be mentioned: Fire, end and arch, wedge and joint, soap and split bricks, cupola bricks, furnace blocks, tiles, blue covers and stable bricks. Fire clays of the best quality, gas retorts, sewer pipes, asbestos, asbestos plate and floor and wall tiles, must also be included. Road and railway scrapers, and wheelbarrows (navy, cast steel body, coal and garden), complete the long and varied list of supplies handled by this firm. Pipes and fireclay are imported from Great Britain; cements from Belgium, Germany and France. The United States also contribute a large share towards the importations of this house. The business is both wholesale and retail, and is steadily growing in volume.



ESTABLISHMENT OF GEO. RADIE.—See preceding page.



ESTABLISHMENT OF L. J. A. SURVEYER.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, Housefurnishings, Builders' Hardware, Tools, Refrigerators, Water Filters, High Pressure Filters, etc., No. 6 St. Lawrence Main street. — Recognizing the fact that upon the rebuilding and widening of St. Lawrence Main street, it must become the principal street in town for the transaction of business, Mr. Surveyer with commendable foresight, removed his hardware store from the former premises on Notre Dame street, to his present eligible location at No. 6 St. Lawrence Main street. This business was established in 1866, and its growth has been identical with that of the city. At the present day the house of L. J. A. Surveyer stands at the head of the retail hardware and housefurnishing firms of the city. This position has only been attained by the constant attention and untiring energy displayed by Mr. Surveyer in the prosecution of his trade. The present house is one that is admirably suited to the business of a large retail store, it has a large show window with plate glass front, and a fine entrance. A fine show of goods, such as electro-plated ware, table cutlery, tools, builders' hardware, kitchen utensils, and many other articles is exhibited in the window, drawing the attention of passers by. The interior of the store is handsomely arranged, neat shelves, show cases, etc., adding greatly to the general appearance. The large stock of housefurnishing goods includes general hardware, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, in fact everything that goes to the equipment of a first-class establishment of this kind. The premises comprise four flats. From his extensive knowledge of foreign markets, and the wants of the Canadian trade, he is able to import all the latest novelties in household articles of all descriptions, and sell them to his customers at reasonable prices. Mr. Surveyer makes a specialty of stocking the novelties in his line of business, and controls several patent articles, among which are the patent high pressure water filters, the most perfect and cheapest known, the patent curtain stretchers, etc., and several others which he sells wholesale and retail. We recommend to all our readers, No. 6 St. Lawrence Main street.

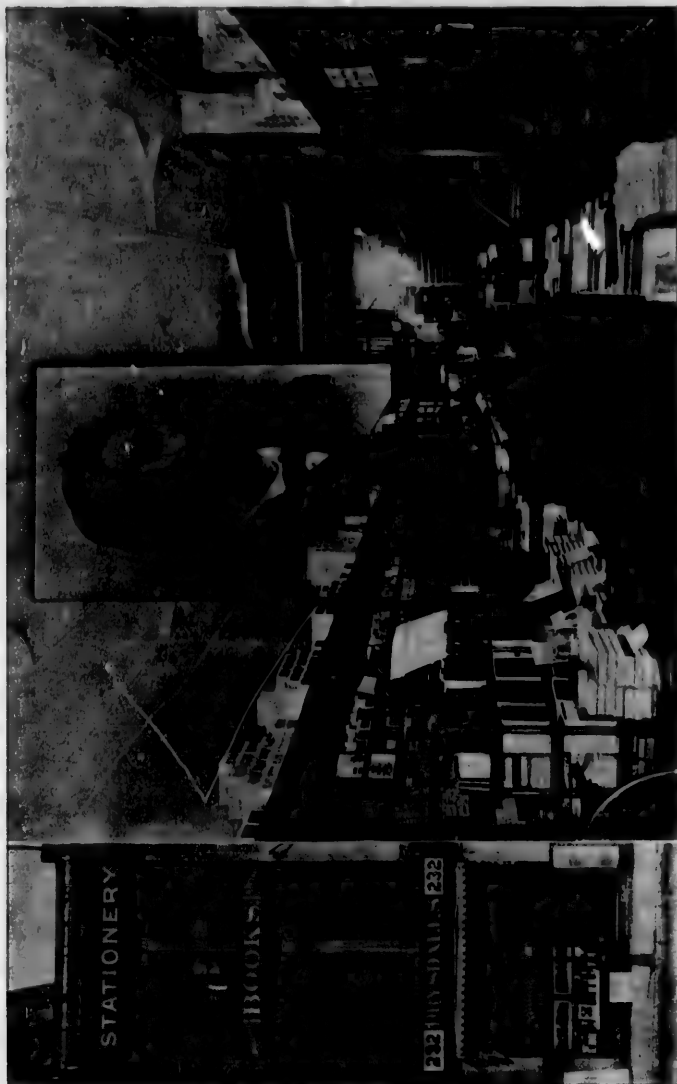
McINDOE & VAUGHAN, Leather Dealers and Commission Merchants, 7 and 9 Lemoine street. — Lemoine street is the location which has been chosen by several leather firms, amongst whom none can be said to be held in greater esteem than Messrs. McIndoe & Vaughan. Founded in 1881, this house completed its tenth year in the month of May last. It occupies premises at 7 and 9 Lemoine street, the latter building having been leased within the last few years for the better accommodation of the growing business. Each building consists of several flats, and they have a combined frontage of 50 feet, with a full depth of 80 feet. In the various parts of these premises large quantities of domestic

leathers are stored. They are of every kind and are selected with the greatest care. A large quantity of cod oil is handled every year by this firm. Five assistants are constantly engaged in various duties in different parts of the establishment. Besides domestic leathers, foreign goods of this class make up a large proportion of the stock. The firm also carry on a constantly increasing business as commission merchants, and have established connections with many houses in other countries. Particular attention is given to domestic leathers of all kinds and to cod oil. The trade of Messrs. McIndoe & Vaughan covers every part of the Dominion, and in the outside work travellers are continually engaged. The proprietors have also established an export

trade of no small size with several large English leather houses. This connection bids fair to become greatly increased during the present year, and the firm have every reason to feel gratified with the future outlook. F. C. A. McIndoe, who is the only surviving member of this firm, and whose experience in the leather business dates back for a long period of years, is very energetic and pushing and thoroughly straightforward in all his business undertakings. Mr. F. C. A. McIndoe has been connected with the Board of Trade for several years, and was one of the examiners of leather and raw hides during 1889-90, and is highly respected. He is a gentleman held in high esteem in social and commercial circles.



OFFICE AND YARD OF W. McNALLY & CO.—See preceding page.



Mr. W. Drysdale
 Inside of Drysdale's Book Store
 ESTABLISHMENT OF W. DRYSDALE & CO. (See next page.)

Interior.

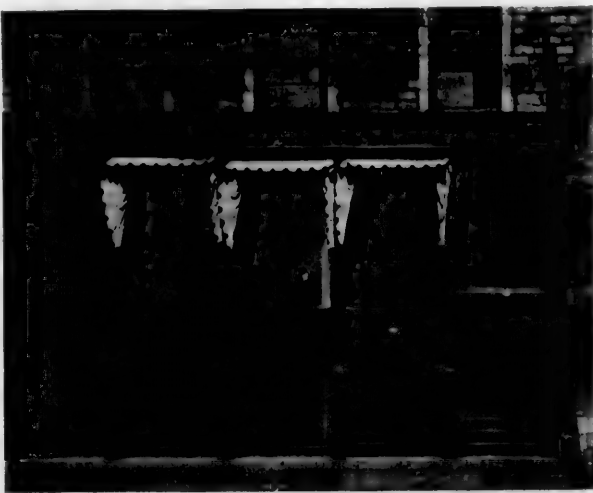
W. Drysdale & Co., Publishers and Bookellers. "I cannot quite tell how it came about," says a writer in the *Publisher's Weekly*. "But I was thinking the other night of some of the old-time bookshops of the days when the selling of books was generally looked upon in a somewhat different light from what it is now. Then the head of the house might often be seen behind the counter, seemingly as much interested in selling as he had previously been in publishing a book." The early bookshops of Canada were men of this type. If we look for the first traces of them, we must go to our oldest British city on the Atlantic coast. The publishing trade in Halifax is, indeed, almost as old as the colony of its noble founder. Three years after the arrival of the pilgrims, whose quality, character and aims are fully described in the *Archives of Nova Scotia*, printing entered the province, but succeeded in establishing a newspaper. We may be sure that the sales of books had preceded this venture, so that the bookseller's business in the Dominion will, before very long, be celebrating its century and a half of existence. In this province the course of events was not much dissimilar. Five years after the Battle of the Plains, Quebec had its *Gazette*, a facsimile of the first number of which is before us as we write. The earliest books published in Canada are not unknown, some of our religious antiquaries—one of the most enthusiastic of whom is a collector of the *Archives of Nova Scotia*—having shed light on the subject. Some of our actual firms can also be traced back, by inheritance or transfer, to those who sold the "Dictionnaire par l'Académie," "Eloze," "Télémeque," Johnson's "Dictionary," Cook's "Voyages," and Rollin's "History of Ancient Rome." In the latter part of the 18th century bookselling was in a fairly thriving condition before the end of the century. Those who consult the interesting and valuable works of Dr. Scadding, who has the *Le-Moine* of Ontario, will find some welcome particulars. We must not darken counsel by reviving the controversy as to the first Upper Canadian book. One thing is certain, that in due time it appeared, and that ever since, our central province, like its neighbours of the east, has done its share of publication. It would be not only entertaining, but instructive, as revealing some stages in our intellectual progress, to give a historical sketch of the appearance of the first book, with English, French and English. As might be expected, the first books printed in French Canada were French; in British Canada, English. Journalism seems, in both instances, to have kept pace with book-printing, and the circulating library with bookselling. In the *Quebec Gazette*, for December 4, 1783, is the first notice of a circulating library, and an advertisement of books for sale at Mr. Jacques Pernaui's, from whose somewhat meagre list we have already quoted. Some of the books there mentioned are still standard works, but they may now be obtained for a trifle, whereas then they were too expensive for any but wealthy buyers. Cheap books are, indeed, among the joys of our age. The big-hearted Edinburgh publisher, Constable, nearly seventy years ago, expressed to Sir Walter Scott his desire to endow every decent house in Great Britain with a good library. He would make the thoughts of the great and wise as familiar in every class, as the salt peck in the shepherd's ingle nook. That fervent aspiration has been realized—even the most important firms in both Europe and America having to make provision for the demand. We may illustrate the Montreal and Canadian bookselling and publishing trade by the account of the success and thriving firm W. Drysdale & Co., of this city. This well and favourably known firm occupy a spacious four-story building, 112x20 feet in dimensions, which from basement to attic is fitted up with every requirement of the trade. The first two floors are used for main show and salesrooms, and the third and fourth for reserved stock. Like the Lovells, Macleir, Dawson, Williams, Macmillan, and other noteworthy Canadian houses, Mr. Drysdale is "to the manner born." A native of Montreal, he has had the advantage of watching the progress of the trade in the bilingual commercial centre of the Dominion. Though a young man, he has witnessed a virtual revolution in his chosen branch of business. After an experience of several years in the employment of others, during which he became known for his intelligence and urbanity, he founded the firm of which he is the head and which, by his knowledge of the needs of the public and his unceasing assiduity in supplying them, he has had the satisfaction of raising to one of the most important establishments of its kind in the Dominion. Of educational works, Messrs. Drysdale & Co. have from the first made a specialty. In one sense, indeed, their business is almost entirely educational. But the firm devotes peculiar attention (which the public concerned has not failed to appreciate) to school and college text books, maps, globes, charts and school requisites of every description. For cheap, but really good, editions of standard works the firm is noted. Some critics have, and without reason, satirized the prevailing tendency to consult books that treat of the great masterpieces of genius, instead of seeking delight and profit in those rich treasures of original literature. Whoever examines Messrs. Drysdale's lists will acknowledge that if any readers prefer mere gossip about great works of poetry or prose to the works themselves, it is not because the latter are not easily accessible. For these cheap editions no apology is necessary. Even those whose pockets are well lined and whose shelves are laden with costly editions of the great masters of thought and style, have welcomed those inexpensive yet not unbecomingly voluminous, which may be used with freedom and carried in the valise or pocket without inconvenience. Thus armed, they are proof against the demon of ennui. A point must be mentioned here, that

now the copyright question is settled, there will be some encouragement for Canadian authors, and that no one has a greater desire to do all that is in their power for the advancement of the literature of Canada, than Messrs. Drysdale & Co. As publishers, Messrs. Drysdale & Co. have enriched our libraries with such works as the late Sir Francis Hincks' "Life and Reminiscences," Hiram B. Stephens' "Jacques Cartier and His Four Voyages," "Business Tips," by Alex. Thompson and others, the Rev. Dr. Campbell's "History of Old St. Gabriel Church," Mr. W. Kingsford's "Canadian Archeology," Mr. G. E. Hart's "Fall of New France," Wilfred Chateaufort's "Young Seignior," and other valuable works. Their business relations extend from Canada to Victoria, B. C., and they have always on hand a full supply of the best and latest English, American, French and other books and periodicals. Business has developed of late that a branch store has been opened at 2105 M. Catherine street, and a correspondingly large stock in arrival, and orders left there receive the same careful attention. A visit to either place of business will satisfy inquiring ones and all the other points to which reference has been made. Employment is given to as many as twenty hands, which fact will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of this business. Mr. Drysdale is a member of the Board of Trade, and there are less charitable institutions of Montreal that have not received his kindest attention. He is a gentleman, popular, socially and otherwise, who retains the good will and patronage of a host of friends.

STANLEY DRY PLATE CO., GEO. KNOWLTON, Manager, 611 LaGauchetière street. The progress of photography of late years would be vainly attested some of the men who were concerned in the invention of the process, notably Daguerre, Fox, Talbot and others, could they but see the many uses to which photography is now put. One of the most prominent factors in the growth and improvement of this art-science was the discovery of the gelatine dry plate, which is now so extensively used. These, aided by suitable instruments, have now been brought to such perfection that instantaneous pictures can be made of children or other subjects, in fact the rapidity with which photographing by the aid of the dry plate can be done, is simply amazing. Among the most prominent firms engaged in the making of dry plates on this continent, the name of the Stanley Dry Plate Co., of Newton, Mass., stands pre-eminent. In the year 1887, they established a factory in Montreal, which has since been under the able management of Mr. Geo. Knowlton, to whose ability and energy, coupled with an intimate knowledge of all the details connected with the business, its success is largely due. The premises at No. 611 LaGauchetière street, are centrally located, and are fitted with all the most modern appliances for the manufacture of a high grade of dry plate. The "Stanley Dry Plate" has for its trade mark, the figure of a knight in mail on horseback, with the motto "On, Stanley, on." This is especially suited to this place as ever since the establishment of the company their aim has been to lead, and they have not spared trouble or expense to send out plates that are perfect, and equal to, if not better than any in the market. As to the qualities of the product of the Canadian factory, it may be said, that they are extremely rapid, are evenly coated, and possess all the desirable qualities of the wet process, combining strength and softness. They develop easily, fix

quickly and have no superior for portrait, or landscape photography. Ten employees are constantly busy under Mr. Knowlton's personal supervision, in making up stock to fill the many orders from customers all over the Dominion. Mr. Knowlton, the manager, is a man of keen perception and great business ability, and has, since coming to Montreal, become well-known and popular, and needless to say, retains the esteem and respect of a large and ever increasing circle of patrons.

FABRE & GRAVEL, Stationers and Dealers in French Patent Medicines, 1610 Notre Dame street.—Of the many firms engaged in the retail stationery and book selling line in Montreal, there are few that hold a higher or more honourable position in the trade, than that of Messrs. Fabre & Gravel, No. 1610 Notre Dame street. This house was founded many years ago, and has gone steadily on, advancing each year as the city progressed, until at present they find themselves in the forefront of the large retail houses of the city. The premises occupied by them at No. 1610 Notre Dame street, are admirably suited to their purposes, being centrally located, commodious and well lighted, comprising five stories 70x23 feet. The show windows are well adorned with a selection of books, wall paper, patent medicines, and other goods that may be purchased within. On entering, the visitor would find himself in a spacious apartment, fitted in a most modern way with all conveniences for the accommodation of a large and varied stock, as well as for the comfort of the public. This floor is occupied by the stationery and books kept on hand, the assortment of the former being very complete, consisting of all the goods required in the office or home. The books are chiefly French editions of standard European authors, the selection being varied and comprising all the latest works that are sought after by the reading public. The second and third floors are devoted to the immense stock of wall papers of every description, of both domestic and foreign manufacture. All grades of this article, from the cheapest and more common patterns to the most expensive and elaborate designs, can be purchased here. The long experience of the members of this firm, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the markets at home and abroad, and the want of Canadian customers enables them to select the choicest and most durable brands, and retail them at prices as low as is asked elsewhere for inferior articles. In addition to the above they also do a large business in patent medicines manufactured by firms in France, and of known worth; in fact they handle only proper lines that have been thoroughly tested and can be relied upon to afford relief in the diseases for which they are recommended. Messrs. Fabre & Gravel give constant employment to a staff of six competent assistants, who are always busy attending to the wants of their many customers and keeping the stock up to the high standard necessary in a first-class establishment such as this. The partners take an active and influential interest in all that concerns the progress of Montreal and its commerce, Mr. Gravel being a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Needless to say they retain the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have at any time had dealings.

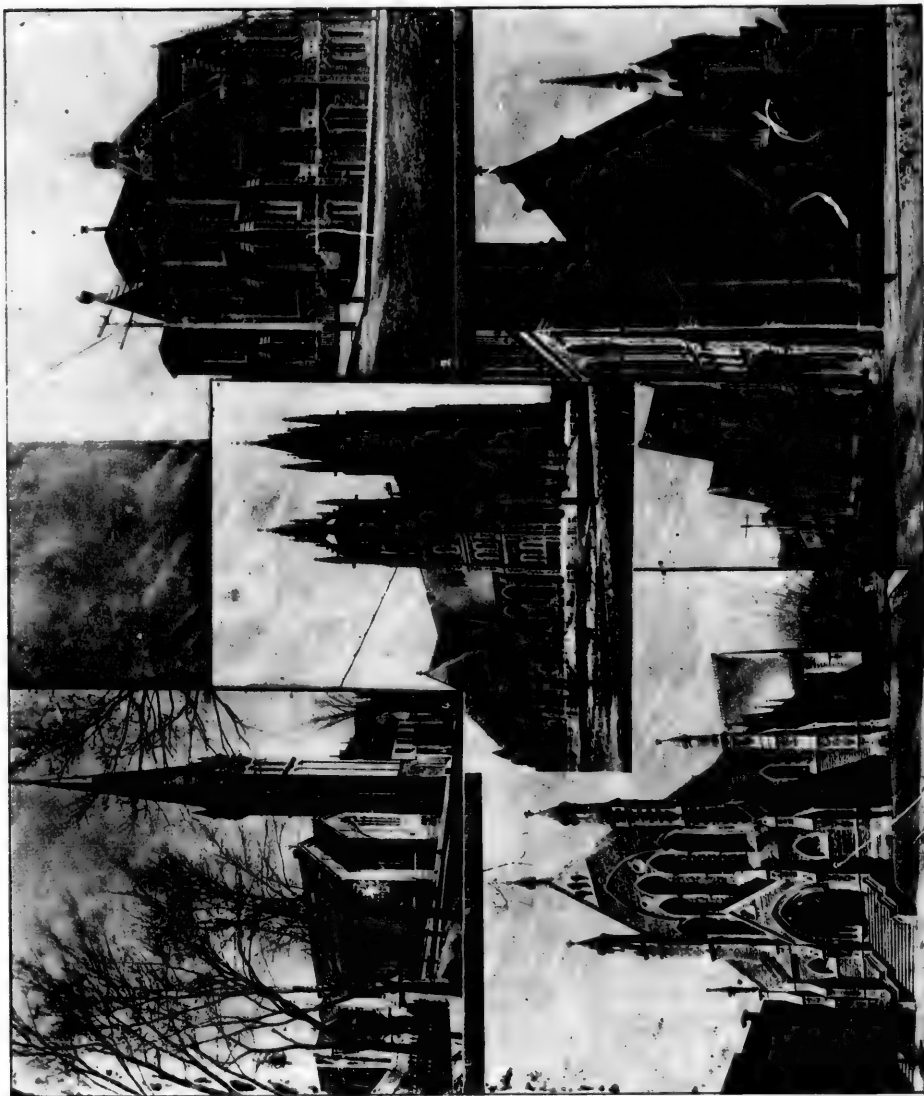


MONTRÉAL ESTABLISHMENT OF STANLEY DRY PLATE CO.

* Our Scotch readers need no interpreter to inform them that "peck" is the old-fashioned English "poke," meaning "a bag." In fact, it is another form of the French "poche," and we have its diminutive "pocket."



HOTEL DIEU.



Victoria
Emmanuel (Congregational).

St. James Methodist.

Oliver (Baptist),
Crescent Street (Presbyterian).

REPRESENTATIVE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.



of advertising novelties to the merchants of Montreal and the Dominion. In fact, it is largely due to their efforts that commercial men in this city have found that the judicious use of printers' ink in the form of show cards, &c., has a material influence on their trade. Messrs. Cameron, Currie & Co. founded their business in the year 1887 and have since that date met with a marked degree of success, the energy and perseverance, coupled with the intimate knowledge of their specialty, displayed by the partners having had their due effect. The new premises occupied at No. 442 St. Paul street, are centrally located in the midst of the wholesale houses, with the most of whom they have connections. Their showrooms present an exhibition of "Art in Advertising" well worthy of a visit, collected in Europe and the United States, to which countries a member of the firm makes a periodical visit in search of the latest specialties. The firm carry a complete assortment of advertising novelties, from the cheapest coloured card to the most artistic calendar or hanger manufactured abroad. Here may be purchased attractive show or business cards suited to the requirements of any trade, as well as patented novelties, for which Messrs. Cameron, Currie & Co. are the sole agents for the Dominion. The long and varied experience of the members of this firm, with their knowledge of the markets of Europe and the United States and the wants of their customers, enable them to place before their patrons the latest and most taking specialties that can be procured. They furnish employment to a staff of eight competent assistants, who are always busily engaged filling the many orders constantly coming in from all parts of the country. The trade of the firm extends throughout Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, their four travellers visiting merchants in all portions of the Dominion. Messrs. Cameron and Currie are well and favourably known in the commercial world by which they are surrounded as men of keen foresight and business ability. They take an active and influential part in all that concerns Montreal and its commerce, and needless to say retain the confidence and good will of all who have at any time dealt with them.



ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMERON, CURRIE & CO.

CANADIAN CORK CUTTING COMPANY, John Auld proprietor, 642 LaSaguetiere street.—It would be extremely difficult to name a more important branch of industry than that of manufacturing corks. About a quarter of a century ago not only Montreal, but the whole of Canada was but poorly represented in this important line of manufacture, but during that period several large factories have been built, and at the present day Montreal can cope with any other city of similar size in the world in this respect. One of the leading houses of the Dominion, engaged in this connection in this city, is that of the Canadian Cork Cutting Company, of which Mr. John Auld is the proprietor. The business was founded twenty-five years ago by Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Son, who, in turn, were succeeded by W. J. Mathews, S. H. & A. S. Ewing, and then in 1872 by the present proprietor, Mr. John Auld. The enterprise has made wonderful progress during the last 15 years, which, at the same time, was well deserved.

The premises occupied are spacious, commodious and suitable, comprising a handsome four storey brick building 100 x 55 feet in dimensions, thoroughly equipped from basement to attic with all the latest improved appliances and machinery for the manufacture of cork for uses of all descriptions. All kinds of corks are kept on hand and cut to order; also cork wood and cork life preservers. This company also carries a full and select line of all sizes of hard and soft wood taps, bungs, spiles, bottling wire and was, caps, cork driving and capping machines, tin foil, capsules, cane bottle baskets, and many other things which it would be impossible to mention in this brief sketch. As many as 35 skilled hands are continually employed, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all patrons. Mr. Auld is a gentleman of ripe experience in this business, and much of the success of the company is due to his untiring efforts, energy and superior ability. He gives the closest personal attention to the calls of his customers, and as a consequence has secured a business which is desirable and enviable in every respect, while it is conducted in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon him for enterprise, perseverance and integrity.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CANADIAN CORK CUTTING CO.

C. J. COVERTON & Co., Dispensing Chemists, corner Bleury and Dorchester streets.—Next to the skillful and all important physician in any community, the druggist takes the prominence, and very rightly so, for his responsibility is so great in this age, as to exceed that of any other profession. Among the many leading pharmacies in Montreal the house of Messrs. C. J. Covertton & Co. stands in the front rank. Away back in 1868 the business was started, and through all this time marked success has attended the firm. Not many houses in this city, and especially in this section, have reached such a degree of general excellence as that of Covertton & Co. The premises, admirably located on the corner of Dorchester & Bleury streets, are well fitted up in every respect and are 23x45 feet in dimensions. The store is handsomely decorated with plate glass windows, show cases, &c., and a splendid stock is always displayed, comprising pure, fresh drugs and chemicals, patent and proprietary medicines, surgical apparatus of various kinds, and a lot of other fine druggists' sundries, including handsome plush toilet articles, imported London sponges and exquisite perfumes. As proprietary medicines the following comprise a partial list: Fragrant Carbolic Tooth Wash, a delightful preparation for the teeth, warranted to cleanse and preserve the teeth and harden the gums; a Syrup of Wild Cherry, for coughs, colds, croup and other diseases, also an Alpine cream for the complexion, rendering the hands and face a velvety softness. As a dispensing druggist, Mr. Covertton is unsurpassed, and for this department three skillful pharmacists are employed, while for conducting the whole trade six hands are required. Family recipes and physicians' prescriptions receive prompt and careful attention. This house possesses a most desirable reputation in Montreal, and patrons can rely on the quality, both in purity and strength, of all preparations found in this establishment. Personally the members of the firm are highly respected and esteemed both in social and business circles.



G.W. CLARKE'S STORE (INTERIOR), EAST SIDE.

"THE UNIVERSAL," G. W. Clarke, proprietor, 238 and 240 St. James street.—Of the many retail stores on St. James street there are probably none that attract such general attention as the "Universal," at Nos. 238 and 240. Mr. Clarke, the proprietor of this justly celebrated fancy goods store, is a gentleman well known in commercial circles in Montreal as one of the most enterprising and successful retail merchants in the city. He has had many years' experience in his particular line and is thoroughly competent to carry on the large and ever-increasing trade which the public accord to him. His business has been carried on since 1871, with the exception of a rather disastrous break which occurred in December last. This was caused by a fire, which completely ruined the most of his stock. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Clarke, with his usual pluck and enterprise, started again the next day, moving across the street to the old Queen's Building. The building at 238 and 240 has during the interval been repaired, and the "Universal" has again been installed in its old place, more beautiful and replete than at first. The fittings and interior arrangements of the "Universal" are perfect, and undoubtedly surpass those of any other store of its kind in Montreal, or, indeed, in Canada. The number and size of the show cases may be imagined when it is said that there is something like 500 feet of plate glass show cases, all filled with choice goods. All other fittings are in accordance with this, affording a most pleasing spectacle to the eye of the observer. To describe the beauties of the stock in all its completeness would be impossible; however, some faint idea may be gathered from the following: Among the many objects of art may be mentioned framed engravings, etchings, pastels, photographs that are really artistic, and others of this class, besides piano, table and banquet lamps, with plain and hand-painted shades, china bric-a-brac, bronze figures, pictures and easels. The above-mentioned goods are found on the second floor; on the first floor the scene presented to the beholder is positively entrancing. Here is arranged the finest stock in the Dominion of fancy goods of every description, from the smallest and cheapest to the most elaborate and costly. A specialty is made of fine leather goods, such as ladies' and gentlemen's purses, hand bags, pocket books, card and letter cases, at prices to suit all customers. A fine line of the field cutlery is also handled, particular attention being given to pocket cutlery and servers, sets of which can be obtained from \$7 to \$25 each. The assortment of toilet articles is one to make an exquisite envious; the oxidized silver toilet cases in wood, ladies' glove and handkerchief boxes and work cases fitted with good cutlery, brushes, mirrors, button-holes, and a thousand and one other articles in silver, both oxidized and plain. A select assortment of jewelry in all the latest styles is always on hand and can be relied on to give satisfaction. But the stationary department must not be forgotten. This is splendidly equipped with all the best stationery from Marcus Ward & Co., Belfast; John Walker & Co., London; the Whiting Paper Company, New York, and other leading makers. The prices of all stationery are low; it being the rule of this establishment to give the best goods at lowest rates. However, the best and most pleasing way to know all about the "Universal" is to go and see for yourself. You can always be sure of a welcome from the genial proprietor and his numerous assistants.

DAVID REA & CO., General Importers of English French and German Goods, 30 Hospital street.—The importing business is far more extensively carried on than one would be inclined to suppose, and though many think that Canada is still a slaughtering house for the surplus goods of Europe, the real fact lies in capital and superior quality in work and material. There are certain lines, however, that cannot be had in Canada, consequently the one who is enterprising enough to import these useful articles must do a large and profitable business. Messrs. David Rea & Co. not only import largely from the English and French markets but from Germany as well. Their consignments of leather and cloth for book binders' work, and morocco of all colours for carriage makers' and upholsterers' supplies are large and varied. These findings are numerous and extensively used in Canada, and the demand is growing to such dimensions that it is no wonder the firm of David Rea & Co. are so extensively known. They are also agents for Verlingten Schuhstoff Fabriken, of Falds, Germany, slipper stuff manufacturers, and also agents for Jacquet's celebrated French blacking and Bouvais & Flou, of Nantes, canned vegetables. Many people wonder why

canned vegetables are imported to this country, seeing that extensive factories of this description are numerous scattered all over the country. The fact, however, does not lie in cheapness, for these goods are retailed at a much higher price than our own people sell them at. These goods are superior to our Canadian canned goods, both as regards quality, growth and preservation. No doubt this is due to the better facility and expensive method of putting up these goods. French peas excel anything of the kind, and are all hand picked. Here again we come to the fact that a superior article will find itself in every country, no matter the cost of manufacture, export duties or price. The celebrated Jacquet's blacking needs but a passing notice. Everyone has tried it, and all are satisfied as to its innocent and lasting polish. Whatever ingredients are used in this article, it is evidently free from acids, as instead of doing injury to the leather it seems to protect and coat it against the ravages of the weather. The firm of David Rea & Co. has been in existence since 1876, and is widely known all over Canada for its sound business principles and integrity. Their business, first confined to this province, is now extended from Halifax to Victoria, B. C. There is no man doing business in Montreal but has had some connection one way or other with this most enterprising and reliable house.

SAMUEL ROMAN, Cigar Manufacturer, 237 Commissioners street.—Among the many reliable and thoroughly first-class houses engaged in the manufacture of cigars, the large and well equipped establishment of Mr. Samuel Roman is in the front rank. The concern dates its inception to 18 years ago, and from its very commencement it has ever occupied a prominent position amongst the commercial enterprises of the city, and has met with a corresponding degree of success. Few houses in Montreal have enjoyed as long a period of prosperous life. The premises occupied are very large, comprising three flats, about 30 x 40 feet in dimensions, and the whole building is commodiously fitted up with every requirement of the trade. Besides the well equipped manufactory, a neatly arranged store is kept and a choice assortment of some of the finest cigars to be found in the city, including choice Havanas and the most popular brands known to the trade; all grades of smoking and chewing tobacco, both cut and plug, cigarettes, meerschaum and briar pipes, and smokers' sundries of all kinds always kept in stock. Leaf tobacco is imported from Cuba, Sumatra and United States as well as the other choice tobacco and fancy smokers' requisites countries. The large number of 40 employees are kept busy in and about the premises, while three travellers are constantly on the road throughout the Dominion. Mr. Roman advances in no small degree the commercial interests of Montreal as well as of Canada in his progressive business. The quotations of the home and foreign markets are audited as well as the wants of his patrons, so that no exorbitant rates are charged by this well known house. Trade has grown very much of late and steadily increases from year to year. Mr. Roman personally supervises the whole manufactory and manages his own business entirely, thus guaranteeing his customers first class material in all his fine articles of tobacco manufacture. As a promoter of industry, Mr. Roman is a valuable citizen in Montreal, and his success is admired by his numerous patrons.



G. W. CLARKE'S STORE (INTERIOR), WEST SIDE.



ESTABLISHMENT OF W. DANGERFIELD.



MR. W. DANGERFIELD.

W. DANGERFIELD, Fashionable Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 1673 Notre Dame street, Branch 2357 St. Catherine street.—The fact that the fashionable boot and shoe store of Mr. W. Dangerfield was patronised by their R.H. Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and both sisters, is a standing evidence of its reliability and sterling worth, for none is more capable of judging the qualities of a fine shoe than the refined royalty of England. As a further testimony may be added the following:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1
OTTAWA, Dec. 5th 1888.

Lady Lansdowne has received her shoes and is very pleased with them. Strange to say she never had shoes to fit her so well or as comfortably, though she has tried no end of different shoemakers in London.

Yours truly,

C. Lindsay

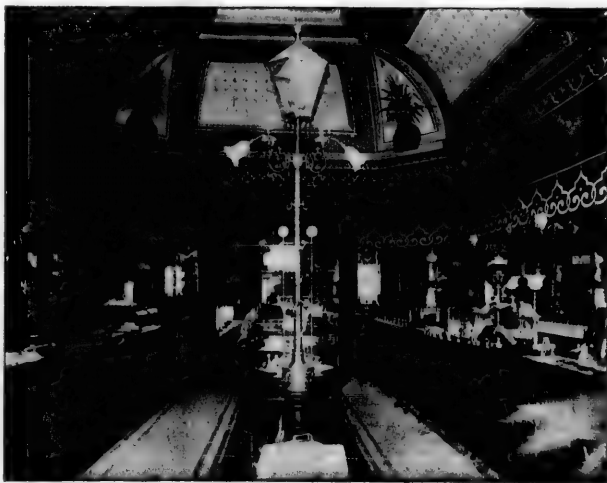
Lady in Waiting

W. Dangerfield.

This well known house is among the most prosperous engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Montreal, a large manufactory being carried on as well as the retail store, whose extensive operations and well established reputation have made it prominent and conspicuous throughout Canada. The enterprise was founded away back in 1837, and it is well known that half a century engaged in one business means a life long experience and wide practical knowledge that nothing else can give, and such an experience is that of Mr. Dangerfield. Unbounded success has attended this business ever since its inception, and it has been a popular resort of the fashionable classes of Montreal. The premises located at 1673 Notre Dame street are extensive and commodious, four spacious flats, 100x30 feet in dimensions, being utilized in the prosecution of this important business. All the most modern appliances and machinery are provided for the convenient and rapid manufacture of boots and shoes of all kinds. The retail business is very large and growing and extends throughout the city and province and has increased so rapidly that for many years a branch store has been in active, successful operation at 2357 St. Catherine street. Patrons of this or the headquarters on Notre Dame street receive the same courteous attention and fine quality of footwear. The place of business on the ground floor of the manufactory is certainly one of the most attractive on the street, there being always tastefully disposed throughout a full and complete assortment of boots and shoes, slippers, sandals, rubber goods and sporting shoes, of all sizes and weights, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, youths and children, embracing products of the factory as well as the leading foreign make, which are unsurpassed in the city for neatness, elegance of finish, comfort and durability. Only thoroughly experienced workmen are employed and only the best of materials are used, as many as 50 hands being constantly engaged in the trade. Mr. Dangerfield is a gentleman, thoroughly experienced in his business, to which he devotes his close personal attention; he is distinguished for his enterprise and perseverance for studying the interests of the trade and for providing for the wants of his customers in the most satisfactory manner.

D. WALKER, Confectioner, 231 St. James street.—It is said that success is always the result of well directed enterprise, and so may appreciation be said to be the foster parent of the success attained by the effort to secure patronage by honest endeavour to please the public. This assertion is ably borne out in the case of Mr. Walker in the manufacture of confectionery. To him is justly due the credit of introducing into Canada the manufacture of the class of goods that has given Walker's Pure Candy the reputation it possesses. For excellence and purity his goods are unsurpassed on this continent, and a high standard of these qualities is maintained, no matter what may be the cost. It is true an appreciative public has done much to enable him to follow out this line, the support given him has been liberal, and he has always felt himself bound, if possible, to extend and improve his operations. His latest move in that direction was made this season, when he leased what was formerly known as the Queen's restaurant, 231 St. James street, and opened the most magnificent confectionery store in Canada, with

dining parlours, public and private, in connection, a photograph of which appears below. It has always been his business policy to simply put his goods before the public and to solicit a trial order, relying on their excellence to recommend them. He does the same now, feeling certain that in his new venture he will secure as liberal a share of the public patronage as has hitherto been his to enjoy. The various departments are under the direction and control of experienced and competent management, and everything will be done to make visitors welcome and happy. A prominent feature of the business is the cooling drinks of creamy soda, of which Montrealers are so fond, and which ameliorates so materially the woes of hot weather victims. New additions are always being made to the list, which now includes every fruit flavour known to the craft. Too much cannot be said of the excellent arrangements of the dining-room, which is one of the finest in the country. The patronage already bestowed on it is the best evidence of its success.



INTERIOR OF D. WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT.



REPRESENTATION OF ALBERT GAUTHIER

ALBERT GAUTHIER, Church Ornaments, etc., 1677 Notre Dame street.—Visitors to Montreal have for years been delighted with the beautiful interiors of many of the churches in this city, particularly in those belonging to the Roman Catholic portion of the community. These beautiful effects are due in a large measure to the artistic efforts of the gentlemen engaged in the business of furnishing churches, etc. One of the most prominent men in this line in Canada is Mr. Albert Gauthier of No. 1677 Notre Dame street. The premises occupied by him are centrally located and are fitted in every way for the carrying on of a large and constantly increasing business. The building is five stories high, of cut stone, and is one of the attractions of that portion of the street, the fine plate glass show windows with their display of many colored statues and other goods compelling the attention of all. Anyone entering the establishment would find himself in a spacious and well lighted apartment, in which are exhibited some of the articles that can be purchased in this store. On this floor can be found figures of saints, angels, etc., in plaster, wood and marble. The plate glass show cases and shelves are filled with such articles as vestments, regalia, banners, chalices, and many other things too numerous to mention. It may be mentioned that not only does Mr. Gauthier handle the less expensive articles of church furniture, but he also carries such elaborate and costly goods as sanctuary lamps, and candle holders worth \$300 and over. These last are imported from the leading makers in Europe. The upper floors are devoted to manufacturing various lines of goods which are handled by him. Mr. Gauthier takes the first place in Canada, in fact so successful is he in the manufacturing of vestments, images, oil paintings, etc., that he competes favourably with the foremost establishments of France and Italy. He employs twenty skilled assistants who with the aid of the most modern and improved machines are constantly busy on the many orders that come in from all portions of the country. All the modelling in clay, wood and other material is done on the premises, the results being equal to any of foreign make. The oil paintings shown in Mr. Gauthier's establishment representing the crucifixion and other kindred subjects are very fine, and are without doubt excellent works of art. Mr. Gauthier is the recipient of a gold medal from the authorities of the Paris exposition, for a new and improved banner carrier, suitable for the use of religious and other societies. This banner carrier serves a double purpose, as it can also be used as a stand. The quality of the goods made and handled in this store may be judged when it is said that a large trade is done in the United States as well as in the Dominion, the paintings, statues, etc., being acknowledged to equal in every respect those purchased in the European capitals. Mr. Gauthier, the proprietor, is a gentleman of pleasing and courteous address, who at once commands respect, and is well

known in commercial circles in Montreal, and from his many years experience is thoroughly competent to carry on the immense business owned by him.

MCDUFF LAMB, Provisions, Lamb's Market, 2160, 2168 St. Catherine street, Montreal.—Established in 1874, has kept pace with the times, he has been one of the most successful business men in his line, and known to keep only a first-class article. Quality has always been the first consideration, cleanliness and tidiness are attraction about the store, as well as civility and attention. Acknowledged to be one of the best judges of live stock in this country which gives him an advantage over others in selecting for his market. Moved into these premises about the first of March,

1891, and enjoys one of the finest and most convenient stores on this continent for carrying on extensive trade. With large refrigerators and freezers he can carry stock in large quantities from one season to another, and serve the public with delicacies at any time of the year. Makes a specialty in serving parties out of town and has for that purpose refrigerator boxes or meat carriers which will carry goods as cold as Greenland for forty-eight hours (without attention) during the hottest months in summer. Poultry, fish and game, also vegetables and fruits, foreign and domestic, form a prominent portion of this store, which is planned for this purpose regardless of expense with marble tables from end to end, every of the latest design and planned from frequent visits to large cities, ideas from his own experience.



LAMB'S MEAT MARKET.



OFFICE OF CANADIAN EXPRESS CO.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY: headquarters for Canada, 84, 86 St. François Xavier street. — Those who cast their eye on the general revolutions of society and commerce in this progressive age would imagine that almost all the improvements of the human mind had reached nearly to the state of perfection. A perusal of a history of the growth of the mercantile ventures of Montreal, as described in this work, would be gravely wanting an uninteresting without due reference being made to the institution known as the Canadian Express Company; while with a short history of this concern included it must assure all that the inhabitants of Canada are enabled to compete with those of any other country in the world. What "Adams" originated for the United States in the way of express transportation, away back before the "forty-niners" wended their way to the gold mines in California, by the old overland route, is the self-same system, with the characteristic improvement that was founded in the metropolis of Canada—Montreal—nearly half a century ago, by the British American Express Company. At that early period, in the history of express companies and of Canada, there was no network of railways belting the continent from ocean to ocean, but the noble elk threaded its way through mazes of forest, and the heavier gumbel in solitary streams, the old "stage coach" transport being the only means of penetrating the wilderness of forest gloom, where the white man had not yet claimed for himself a "local habitation and a name." These facts emphasize the energy and enterprise of a man like Mr. Gilman Cheney, who was general manager of the first Canadian express company in this city, and who has successfully conducted and promoted the interest of that company away down to 1865, he being honoured with the position of president. The advancement of this express company since that date has been unparalleled, while it is even now difficult to say where this movement will end. The Canadian Express Company, whose headquarters in this city are elegantly and centrally located at 84, 86 St. François Xavier street, have express messengers on most of the leading railways of this continent. It would be impossible in this brief sketch, to enumerate in detail the long list of transportation lines with which they have connection. However, the following is a partial list:—The G. T. R. and all its branches, the Canada Atlantic, Central Vermont, Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec, Lake Erie, Essex & Detroit river R.R., Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, Tenoscouita, Kamford & Buckford, the Intercolonial and branches through to Sydney, Cape Breton, the New Brunswick Central, Beauceville and Moncton R.R., and the Cumberland & Drummond Co. R.R. Besides the above railroads they have also connection with the following steamship lines:—Allan and Dominion, Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Empress line, the Toronto lakes, the Northwestern, Samia and Duluth, while they have the best of connections with all points in United States. The business of the company is

very wide, embracing the forwarding of money packages at low rates, paying money by telegraph, collecting drafts, bills, notes, coupons, dividends and any other paper. Special rates are furnished for currency and gold coins, also for merchandise of all kinds and large consignments. This company at all times give special attention to handling butter, eggs and dairy produce, also meats, vegetables, fruits, fish, game and oysters, facilities being provided for protecting all perishable goods in summer, and they guarantee against frost in winter. Some idea of the extent of the business of the Canadian Express Company may be formed from the facts that they issue money orders at all points in Canada on their lines and to over 10,000 places in the United States, and that in their wide range of business, as many as 1,200 persons are given employment. It is exceptionally gratifying that such an enterprise as this should have Montreal for its headquarters, and indeed it is a most advantageous location, and this of course is mutual, for the advancement of the company materially promotes the commerce of the city. Mr. C. Cheney is now the president of the company, and the superintendent is Mr. J. Bryce, both gentlemen of superior business abilities, and who are the "right men in the right place." It must be mentioned that Mr. D. T. Irish is the general agent here, a position which he has held for 30 years with the highest credit to himself and the satisfaction of the company. From the foregoing it will be easily seen, in fact, it is proven, that the Canadian Express Company is not only a great institution, but that it is held in the highest confidence by the business world. Judging from the desirable and enviable past, its present facilities for carrying on the business, and its superior management throughout, it is only fair to assume that it will continue in the future to hold its present distinguished position in the world of commerce, and to be an honour to Montreal and to Canada.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers of Mirrors, Mouldings, Frames and Looking Glasses, Importers of Plate, German and Sheet Glass, Bevels, etc., 148 McGill street. This house, since its establishment, has been successively known as C. G. Cobban & Co. and Cobban Manufacturing Co. This latter title has been assumed since 1860, when Mr. Frank J. Phillips became sole proprietor. In this case Montreal is only able to boast of having the branch of this house, its headquarters and factory being situated in Toronto. This house presents an instance of the reputation and business of a firm having grown with extreme rapidity. The premises occupied by this company in Montreal are centrally located, at 148 McGill street, and comprise a building six stories in height, and 125.35 feet in dimensions. The store is lighted by a fine plate glass window, and inside a beautiful selection of fine-art specialties, mantels, ornate mirrors, mouldings, frames, etc., are displayed to great advantage. The Montreal branch is used as the headquarters for the trade of Eastern Canada, and is under the able management of Mr. C. R. Phillips. This gentleman has



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO.

had the control of this portion of the business since 1860. He has shown during this period perseverance, energy and ability, which has gained for him the respect of the community at large as a business man of exceptional skill. This branch has now become a most important adjunct to the factory in Toronto, and handles a very large amount of work during every twelve months. About 312 men are employed during the whole year, of whom twelve make up the staff in Montreal. The business carried on by this company is the manufacture of mirrors, mouldings, frames, looking glasses, mantels, over-mantels, and internal decorations of all descriptions. Besides this they are large importers of British, French and German plate and sheet glass, also bevels and silverware. The work which is turned out by this company shows every mark of the highest artistic talent and constructive skill. In every one of their manufactures only material of the very choicest kind is used, resulting in a class of goods which give every satisfaction by their superior excellence. If this company can be said to have any specialties in work, which is uniformly of the highest grade, it is in plate glass, mirrors and mouldings. The whole extent of the Dominion of Canada is included in the area of the business of this house, and wherever their goods have been placed the name of the company has become famous. The business has shown a marvelous increase in the past ten years, and in all probability ranks as the largest manufacturing house in this class of goods throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

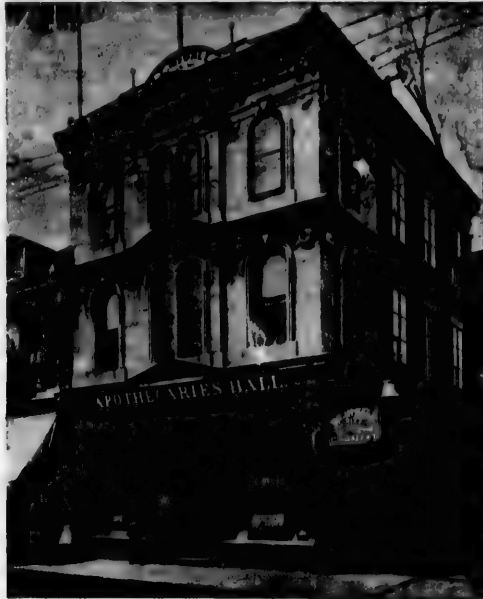
HENDERY & WILLIAMSON, Tea Importers and Dealers in East and West Indian Goods, 1 Custom House Square.—Among the many wholesale houses of Montreal, that import goods of various kinds, that of Hendery & Williamson, wholesale tea importers, etc., occupies a prominent place. Although established so lately as the year 1860, they have by their energy and perseverance succeeded in pushing their business to such an extent that they now enjoy a growing and substantial run of trade. Their premises, situated at No. 1 Custom House Square, are admirably adapted to their purposes, being surrounded by business houses of all kinds and within easy distance of the different shipping points. Their stock is large and varied, comprising the finest grades of teas and coffees, East and West Indian goods, etc., of all kinds their assortment of the latter being acknowledged to be one of the best in the city. Their trade is extensive, spreading all over the country from Halifax to Winnipeg. They have permanent agencies in Winnipeg and the Lower Provinces. The partners in this house are known throughout the commercial world of Montreal as men of keen perception and business ability. Mr. Hendery is a member of the Board of Trade and takes an active and influential part in all the plans for the advancement of the city and its traffic.



ESTABLISHMENT OF F. & J. LECLAIRE & CO.

F. & J. LECLAIRE & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Dry Goods, 200 St. Paul and 121 Commissioners streets, Montreal.—This is one of the oldest and best known of Montreal dry goods houses, having been established more than sixty years ago. During all the years since that date it has held its place as a popular house with a liberal share of public patronage. The premises comprise six flats, each 108.20 feet in dimensions and the business, which is purely wholesale, gives employment to fourteen persons. The firm are direct importers of French, English, German and American dry goods and carry a very large stock. Their sales and sample rooms are arranged in the most convenient manner and the display of goods is choice and exceedingly varied, including everything that goes to the furnishing of a first class dry goods store. With exceptional facilities, because of long experience, for securing the best goods from the best markets, the firm are also able, for the same reason, to quote prices that defy competition. Both in quality of goods and in prices this house holds a leading place in the struggle for the patronage of the public. The trade of this firm extends throughout Quebec Province and parts of Ontario and New Brunswick. The long established reputation of the house for honest dealing is worthily sustained by Mr. Alphonse Leclaire, the present head of the establishment. Mr. Leclaire is a member of the Board of Trade, a director of the Banque du Peuple, and a gentleman who takes a lively interest in whatever makes for the welfare of the city. He is widely known and respected by all with whom he has had business or social relations. Messrs. F. & J. Leclaire have also a branch in Quebec, situated at No. 90 Rue Latourville.

B. E. MCGALE, Pharmaceutist and Dispensing Chemist, 2123 Notre Dame street.—The alleviation of bodily ills depends entirely upon the accuracy and skill of the pharmaceutical and dispensing chemist, and while the diagnosing of disease is left to the doctor, the compounding of the medicine is left to the druggist. Among the pharmacists of Montreal who rank high in the profession, Mr. B. E. McGale is worthy of special mention. He began the study of pharmacy at Gray's drug store on St. Lawrence Main street, and afterwards graduated with high honours from the Montreal College of Pharmacy. In 1875 Mr. B. E. McGale began business for himself, and rapidly grew in public favour, owing to the high standard of his professional accomplishment coupled with his energy, perseverance and superior ability. The premises occupied by him at 2123 Notre Dame street are handsomely fitted up in natural woods, beautified by carved, plate glass show cases and cabinets for the advantageous display of the large and select stock carried. There is always on hand a full and complete assortment of pure, fresh drugs and chemicals, surgical apparatus, rubber goods, the most popular and desirable patent medicines, plumb toilet articles, perfumes, sponges, brushes of many varieties, and all other druggists' sundries. A speciality is made of dispensing, and physician's prescriptions and family recipes are carefully and skilfully compounded at all times. Employment is furnished to several assistants on the premises, three of these being utilized. Mr. McGale's business has developed so rapidly that a manufactory is in operation at Rouse's Point for his own special work. From



DRUG STORE OF B. E. MCGALE.

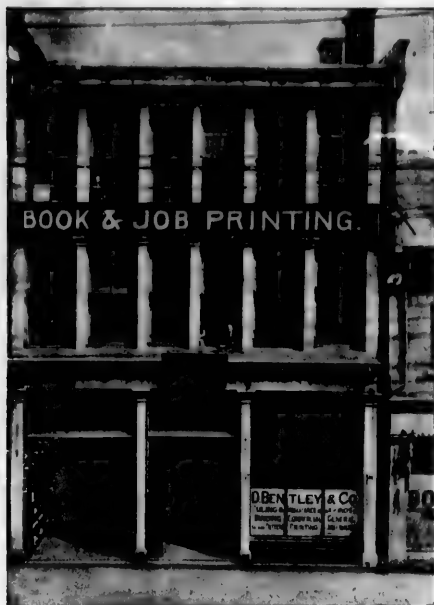
the foregoing it will be easily seen that Mr. McGale is an esteemed member of the pharmaceutical fraternity, and it is needless to say he retains the good will and respect of a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons.

A. MARTIN, Florist, 2508 St. Catherine street, Proprietor of the Elmwood, Trafalgar and Broadland Nurseries. In this city several first-class houses are engaged in business as florists, invariably carrying on a very successful trade. Prominent among these is Mr. A. Martin, who has for the past fifteen years been actively engaged in the line, and is now the proprietor of an extensive business. Very large premises are occupied, consisting of the Elmwood Nurseries, located at 2508 St. Catherine street, having an area of 120,000 feet; the Trafalgar nurseries, at Cote de Neiges, covering 21 acres of land; and the Broadland nurseries, at Cote St. Paul, also having a large area of 35 acres devoted to trees and shrubs. The Trafalgar and Elmwood nurseries are exclusively devoted to flowers. Mr. Martin only leased the Broadland nurseries last year, which, although of great extent, were

found necessary to the wants of the business. The store is at 2508 St. Catherine street, the hot houses adjacent being used for keeping plants, flowers, etc., when ready for sale. Several thousand square feet of glass are in constant use, and the green houses are fitted up with the latest improved heating apparatus. Ten experienced florists are continually engaged, but this number is largely increased during the summer season. Plants for interior and exterior decoration are always on hand, a large stock of cut flowers of every description being kept in order to satisfy the wants of his customers. Mr. Martin is a large importer of bulbs and flower seeds from France, Holland and the United States, having established firm business connection with the most celebrated growers in these countries. Besides the business in the city of Montreal Mr. Martin has a wide country trade, shipping plants, etc., to distant points. He is a native of England, where he learned his business, and is thoroughly experienced in every detail. He is widely known throughout the community as a man of strict business ideas and of the most unswerving honesty.



ELMWOOD FLORAL NURSERIES, A. MARTIN, Proprietor.



PRINTING HOUSE OF D. BENTLEY & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF HUDON, HEBERT & CO.

D. BENTLEY & Co., Mercantile Printers, 1746 Notre Dame street.—It has been said that "the pen is mightier than the sword," but in these modern times if it were not for the printers and printing presses, much of its power would be lost, to the average citizen. The advent of the press was an event second to none in the history of the world, for by its aid knowledge is disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land. Prominent among the job printers in the city of Montreal is the firm of D. Bentley & Co., of No. 1746 Notre Dame street. Established in the year 1873, they have since that date progressed in a marked degree until at present they find themselves in the front ranks of the trade of Montreal. Their premises at No. 1746 Notre Dame street are admirably suited to their purposes, being situated in the centre of the commercial portion of the city, and surrounded by business houses, with many of whom they have connections. They employ twenty skilled printers and assistants, who, with the aid of the most improved presses, and other machinery, with which the establishment is equipped, are constantly turning out the orders for their patrons. They make a specialty of fine job printing, such as bank and insurance work, reports, pamphlets, catalogues, factums, circulars, billheads, statements, cards, etc.; books for public companies well printed and bound to any pattern. All the above mentioned work is done in the best manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction to all parties. Mr. Bentley is a member of the Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of Montreal and its commerce. He is well and favourably known to a large and ever increasing circle of patrons, whose goodwill and respect, it is needless to say, he retains.

HUDON, HEBERT & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Wine Importers, 304, 306 St. Paul street, and 143, 145 Commissioners street.—It is necessary to go back more than half a century to reach the date of the founding of this splendid establishment, which to-day is one of the leading houses in its line in the Dominion. In 1837, E. and V. Hudon formed a partnership to carry on business. Twenty years later they dissolved, and V. Hudon conducted the business alone until 1st May 1865. Then a firm comprising his son, Mr. Hebert and Mr. Hamelin, all three of them clerks in the old establishment, was formed under the name of J. Hudon & Co. This firm carried on the business until 1883, when Mr. Hamelin withdrew with ample capital on which to live in independence. A new partnership was then formed, the members being Mr. Hudon, Mr. Hebert, and two of the old clerks—Messrs. L. Brault and J. Jarret, under the name of Hudon, Hebert & Co. That firm still exists and is doing an importing business in general groceries and liquors of one and a quarter millions per annum without employing any travellers. Sales of a million and

a quarter mean a turn over of two and a half millions. The places of business are at 304 and 306 St. Paul, and 143 and 145 Commissioners street, facing on St. Paul and Commissioners streets. The building is six stories high and 125,270 feet in dimension. Thirty-five persons are employed and the business is strictly wholesale, their trade extending all over the Dominion, though chiefly confined to the Province of Quebec. The firm make a specialty of fine groceries and liquors. They import goods from England, France, Spain, the United States, Austria, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Japan, China, Holland and elsewhere. Their long establishment gives this enterprising firm special facilities for reaching the best markets of the world, and they avail themselves of this fact to secure the very best goods obtainable. The immense volume of their business enables them to command the best that the market affords, and they are satisfied with nothing less. The very choicest brands of wines and liquors are found in their establishment, a specialty being made of altar wines that are in demand because of their absolute and acknowledged purity. Their premises are provided with every facility for the prompt handling of their immense stock. Mr. Chas. P. Hebert is a member of the council of the Board of Trade and an influential citizen, while all the members of the firm are well and favourably known in business circles.

A. DULFORD & COMPANY, Importers and Manufacturers of Snuff, etc., wholesale and retail, 227 and 229 St. Paul street.—There are not many business houses which originated previous to 1850 still in operation in the city of Montreal. More especially may this be said of the firms engaged in the manufacture of snuff and tobacco. Messrs. A. Dulford & Company was founded in 1845. For the last 20 years Mr. J. B. Vinette has been the sole proprietor, and has given all his energy and time towards establishing the trade as one with no superior in its own particular line. In this he has been very successful, and is now reaping the reward which is his due, for many years of laborious application to the work. He is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business, both as a manufacturer and as a merchant. He is everywhere looked up to as a progressive and thoroughly straightforward tradesman. He occupies the buildings which are located at 227 and 229 St. Paul street, near Jacques Cartier Square. The front portion comprises the store, and is one storey in height and about 50 feet in length, being lighted by several large show windows. In the windows are displayed many samples of the goods in which he deals, and considerable taste is shown in the manner in which they are arranged. The interior of the store is fitted up partly as an office and for the accommodation of the extensive retail connection which constitutes a considerable portion of the business. The premises run back a distance of 100 feet, the factory being situated in the rear of the store, having a height of three storeys. Here the manufacture of the different kinds of snuff

is carried on, and eight skilled persons are constantly employed. In addition to the manufacture of snuff, Mr. Vinette is engaged in both wholesale and retail trade. Shipments are sent to every portion of Canada. The snuffs of this house have a reputation which they have held for a long period of years, and they are much sought after by people throughout the Dominion.

M. FERON & SON, Funeral Directors and Undertakers, 80 St. Antoine street.—Among the most attentive and most favourably known funeral directors and undertakers of Montreal, Messrs. M. Feron & Son, of 80 St. Antoine street, take prestige, and merit a special notice in this work. Their premises are centrally located, and all patrons are kindly received and carefully attended, both night and day. Funeral requisites of all kinds are on hand or are made to order on the shortest possible notice, while as funeral directors Mr. Feron, senior, and his son have no superiors in this city. Hearse and private coaches are provided to suit all tastes and satisfaction is guaranteed. Patrons are assured of profit in, not only the ways above enumerated, but also exceptional advantages in terms and prices.

H. JACOBS & Co., Stonewall Jackson Cigar, 64 McGill street.—One of the most widely known houses in Canada in the cigar trade is that of Messrs. H. Jacobs & Co., better known to the public as the Stonewall Jackson Cigar Factory. This firm was founded in the year 1858, at which time they occupied the premises 228 McGill street. Since that date the great increase in their business has necessitated their removal to a larger building, viz., 64 McGill street, the structure now tenanted by them, covering an area of 15,500 square feet. Messrs. H. Jacobs & Co. have for over a quarter of a century manufactured exclusively the celebrated Stonewall Jackson cigar. This cigar is universally acknowledged to be by far the most staple and best five cent cigar manufactured in the Dominion, being strictly hand made by skilled Union workmen, and of only the finest tobacco. Many millions of this brand are sold annually in British Columbia to Nova Scotia; Montreal alone consuming several millions. Their great reputation has been earned solely on the superior merits of the cigar—without the aid of travellers and the usual methods of expensive advertising. The recognition by the public of the superiority of this cigar, and their refusal to allow inferior brands (which are excessively advertised) to be imposed upon them in lieu of the Stonewall Jackson has alone rendered it possible for the manufacturers to give such extra good value. Throughout the existence of this firm they have by their constant honesty and straightforward dealings secured the confidence of all in the trade. Their employees entertain the highest respect for them, as their motto has always been, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."



ESTABLISHMENT OF WM. SCLATER & CO.

WILLIAM SCLATER & Co., Ship Chandlers, Mill Supplies, etc., 42, 44, 46 Foundling street.—In Montreal, the chief port of the Dominion, it is necessary to the commercial welfare of the city that there should be some large firms who make a specialty of supplying ocean going vessels, river steamers, etc. Of these houses engaged in this line of business Messrs. Wm. Sclater & Co. take a prominent place. This house was established some years ago, but, a change of partners taking place, the firm under the present style has only been running since the year 1860. The premises occupied by them at No. 42 and 46 Foundling street, are well suited to their purposes, being centrally located, near the wharves and in the midst of the business establishments of the city. The stock carried by this firm is extensive and varied, comprising among other things, cotton waste, hose, asbestos packing, paints, oils, lanterns, etc., in fact everything needed in a first class house of this kind is to be found here. Their trade spreads all over the country from Montreal to Vancouver, their three travellers carrying their samples and soliciting orders from many customers in all the cities in that section. All the vessels coming into port require some articles to complete their equipment, and as the stock on hand at the warehouse of Messrs. Sclater & Co. is known to be one of the best in town, a large share of this trade naturally goes to them. In addition to the supply of goods of domestic manufacture they also import largely from the United States and England. They are also mine owners in Coeur d'Alene and Lower Wolfstone where they quarry soapstone, etc., and are sole proprietors of the well known Plavic non-conducting cement for covering steam pipes, boilers, etc., a competent staff of workmen being kept on the road. Messrs. Sclater & Co. also represent the Wolfstone Quarry Co., and are Dominion agents for the largest asbestos mine in the world. They also handle the new safe explosive, Roburite, suitable for blasting purposes. The members of this firm are well known in Montreal as pushing business men who thoroughly understand the handling of the special lines in which they deal. Mr. Wm. Sclater is a member of the Board of Trade and takes an active and influential interest in every thing for the benefit of Montreal and its commerce.

NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Tobacco, 22, 24 and 44 St. George street.—Montreal is undoubtedly the headquarters of the tobacco trade in Canada and as such is the location of many of the largest concerns in this business. Within the last quarter of a century the increase in this line has been very large and the number of hands engaged by the various manufacturers amounts to many hundreds. The many firms now manufacturing tobacco call for the closest attention to the work and freedom from adulteration by all to enable them to keep up the reputation of their goods. In 1871 a company commenced business under the name of the North American

Tobacco Co., and since that date has steadily improved its status and succeeded in building up a very extensive business. Premises are occupied at 22, 24 and 44 St. George street where the offices and factory are located, every branch of the manufacture being carried out in these buildings. All requisite machinery for the work is found on these premises and constant employment is given to 75 experienced hands. The business is strictly a wholesale manufacturing one and comprises choice lines of smoking and chewing tobacco. The Company deals directly with the wholesale trade of the Dominion and engages the services of two commercial travellers. The best growth of imported Virginia tobaccos are alone handled by this house and constitute the output of this factory. Great praise is due to the manner in which this immense business has been managed and proves very clearly that the proprietors are thoroughly experienced in this branch of industry and gifted with keen foresight and

ability. Mr. A. D. Porcheron, the manager, is well and favourably known in business and social circles, and commands the respect of the commercial community.

G. & J. EPLIN, Box Manufacturers, 111 to 119 Duke street.—One of the oldest firms in Montreal that have contributed to the prosperity of the city, is that of G. & J. Eplin, box manufacturers, Duke street. This business was established as far back as the year 1850, under the name of Charles Eplin. Mr. George Eplin is now the sole member of the firm. The premises, at the corner of Duke and Ottawa streets are admirably located, and equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of boxes and packing cases of every description. Employment is furnished to a number of skilled hands, under the supervision of competent foremen.



NORTH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF G. & J. EPLIN.



ESTABLISHMENT OF D. A. McPHERSON & CO

D. A. McPHERSON & Co., Produce Merchants, corner King and William streets.—Few other countries have to depend on their natural products to such an extent as Canada, her agricultural interests forming as they do the backbone of the country. Among the many enterprising firms in this city, engaged in the handling of produce of various kinds, that of D. A. McPherson & Co. occupies a prominent place. The office and warehouse are situated at the corner of King and William streets, a most convenient location, within easy reach of the railway and steamship lines. Mr. McPherson has occupied his present warehouse since 1882 when he removed from Lancaster, Ont., and settled in Montreal. He soon became a large receiver of cheese and dairy products and later on commenced an export trade which, since that time, has been steadily increasing, as is shown by the following figures: In the year 1886 he exported via the St. Lawrence route 18,713 boxes of cheese, in 1887—37,778 boxes, in 1888—38,591 boxes, in 1889—75,000 boxes, and in 1890—82,710 boxes, which places him according to official figures, as the third largest exporter of cheese from the port of Montreal for the season of 1890. These figures also show to what large proportions one branch of his business has grown. Mr. McPherson has been represented for some time in most of the large cheese markets of Canada and has for many years had a branch office at Brockville. For several years he has bought largely in Northern New York State, the cheese being brought to Montreal in bond for export. Mr. McPherson ranks as one of the largest receivers of cheese in the city, and makes a specialty of handling on consignment large blocks of cheese, the produce of separate factories and combinations. Since 1882 he has been sole agent in Canada for Blumen-thal's Rennet Extract and Rennetine, and does a large trade in cheese factory supplies of all kinds, so that one can arrange to get from him anything in this line from a four horse power boiler to a piece of cheese cloth. He is also sole agent for the Victoria Hand Power Cream Separator, a machine which is now being introduced into Canada and which will fill a want long felt by the farmers and dairymen. Mr. McPherson also deals largely in grain and his buyers will be found along the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway from Bearbrook to Alexandria, where the grain is stored and shipped out in car lots as required. That Mr. McPherson has aided greatly in improving the trade of Montreal and Canada is an undoubted fact, he having developed his business to such an extent that it may be said to be the leading one of its kind in the city. Having such intimate connections with the sources of supply in Canada and the large markets in the Old Country, there is every reason to believe that this already large business will grow to still greater proportions in the future. Mr. McPherson admitted to partnership on May 1, 1891, Mr. J. M. C. Muir, who had long been connected with him as cashier and financial manager, and who for the past thirteen years has been well and favourably known to the business community of Montreal. In general, and to the cheese trade in particular. Both partners are members of the Board of Trade, and Mr. McPherson is one of the board of management of the Corn Exchange, where his ability and probity are much thought of. In the commercial world of the Dominion, he is known as one of the most reliable and enterprising men in the walks of business life, taking an active and influential interest in all affairs that pertain to the good of Canada.

WILLIAM ROURKE, Italian Warehouse, (Established 1864), Wine Merchant and Family Grocer, 2206 St. Catherine street, opposite the English Cathedral.—It has been generally conceded that in no city on the American continent is the grocery trade brought to a higher condition of perfection than in the city of Montreal. The stores are so beautifully laid out, the goods are so attractively displayed, and the salesmen are so expert and polite, that the most incorrigible grumbler can find but little upon which to exercise his special faculty. One of the popular grocery establishments in the West End is the Italian Warehouse, directly opposite the English Cathedral, St. Catherine street. Mr. Rourke succeeded to the business established in 1864 by Mr. David Crawford, and has recently removed from the old stand in the Queen's Block to the more suitable premises near the corner of University street. The spacious store now occupied is advantageously situated and admirably adapted to the business. The cellars are lofty and especially constructed for the proper storage, care and bottling of the choice vintage wines and liquors so largely handled by this establishment. The stock of staple and fancy groceries and table delicacies is kept well up with the times, and is receiving regular accessions of novelties as produced by the markets of Europe and America. Mr. Rourke gives his constant personal supervision to every de-

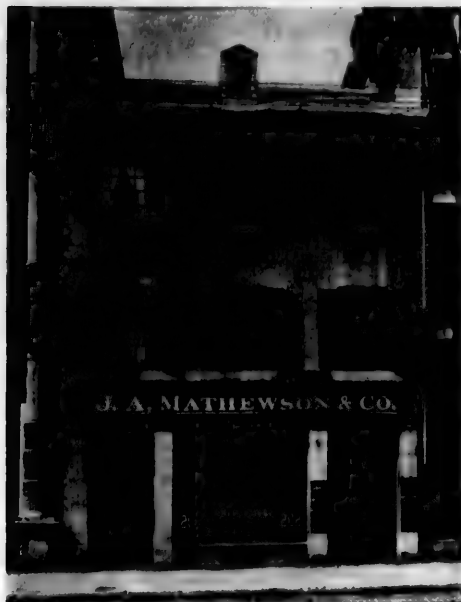
tail of the business, and with the assistance of a capable, courteous and energetic staff, controls and endeavours to merit a patronage enjoyed by but few in the trade; he imports his goods direct from the producers and thus avoiding the intervening profits, he is enabled to sell to his customers at the lowest price possible, his delivery waggons make weekly trips throughout the summer to Lachine, Dorval, Pointe Claire, etc., while his patrons at the seaside have their orders promptly packed and shipped by boat or rail to the various resorts. Mr. Rourke extends a cordial welcome to all visitors.

JOHN CROWE, Cattle Shipper, 805 Commissioners street.—As is well known Montreal is the great cattle shipping port of the Dominion, animals from all parts of Canada being shipped here to be embarked on board vessels for the passage to the various points of destination. After arriving in this city the cattle are taken charge of by different shippers who attend to them while here and supply men to feed and look after them during the trip. Of the more prominent men engaged in this trade, Mr. John Crowe, 805 Commissioners street, takes a high place. Although in the business only four years he has by his ability and knowledge of every thing connected with it been able to attain a foremost position. That he retains the confidence of owners is evidenced by the fact that he handles many thousand head of cattle during the year. In the season of navigation he employs a large number of hands who are sent with shipments of cattle in the different steamers. In order to secure all the trade possible Mr. Crowe employs two agents who are constantly engaged during the season in visiting owners and exporters all over the Dominion to make contracts with them for the transport of their live stock. Mr. Crowe is well known among business men in Montreal as an enterprising and reliable man. That he retains the confidence and respect of all who have dealt with him goes without saying.

THOS. C. COLLINS, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 St. John Street.—In large cities, like Montreal, many manufacturers' agents congregate, and they form a valuable medium for supplying articles of various descriptions from the host of factories engaged in the different branches of trade and industry throughout the Dominion. Among the many first-class representative hardware agents, Mr. Thos. C. Collins of 68 St. John street is worthy of special mention. His premises are conveniently fitted up, comprising office and warehouses, and ample accommodation is provided for the storage and display of goods. Mr. Collins represents some of the best manufacturing firms in Canada, and defies competition in quality of goods, prompt and careful attention to his many patrons, and moderation in prices. The following embraces a partial list of the houses whose goods he handles: Chas. Hobbins & Co., for Sheffield cutlery, S. T. Willet, Chambliss Shot Works, the Galt Carriage Wood and Wheel Works, Galt, Ont.; J. H. Steel, the St. Thomas Handle Works and American Hay Rakes; the Standard Manufacturing Co. for enamelled and tinned hollowware, plumbers' ware, etc.; S. Dalpe, carpenter's planes; Roy & Co., steel bolts; Skinner & Co., harness and saddlery hardware; and many others equally well known and reliable. Mr. Collins by his genial courtesy, special attention to business, and representing only A.1. firms, has drawn around him a wide and ever increasing circle of high class patronage, and thoroughly merits the success which has ever attended his enterprise, since he began business in 1878.



ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, W. ROURKE, PROPRIETOR.



WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE OF J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF EDWARD L. BOND.

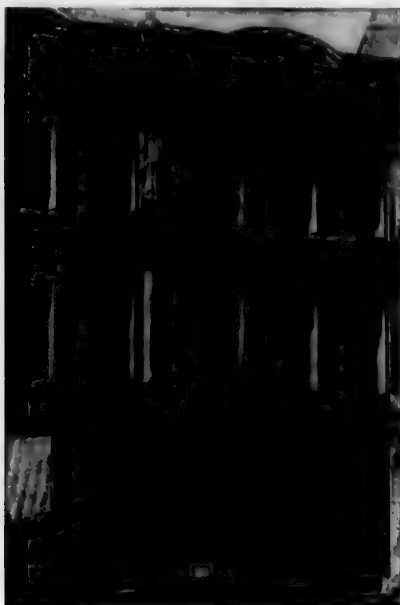
J. A. MATHEWSON & Co., Importers and Wholesale Grocers, 302 McGill street.—This well established and popular house has been for over half a century engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. It was founded on St. Paul street, in 1834 by Mr. Samuel Mathewson, senr., and was conducted as a wholesale and retail grocery establishment up to the year 1854, the retail trade being then discontinued. In the meantime, in the year 1853 the business was removed to 302 McGill street, the premises, which were built by Mr. Mathewson, having been occupied by them ever since, the firm name being then changed to the present title. The enterprise which since its commencement has shown constant and unvarying success, has been carried on by Mr. J. A. Mathewson, senr., and his son. The former gentleman is the present head of the firm, and has shown his great business ability in the manner in which he has made this house one of the foremost in this city in the wholesale grocery trade. The firm is now composed of J. A. senr., W. H., S. J., and J. A. Mathewson. At 302 McGill street they have frontage of some 30 feet, the premises reaching to and across Longueuil lane, one building extending northward forming an L. The business carried on is that of importers and wholesale grocers, and in all of these lines they have gained for themselves a great and increasing reputation for the genuine quality and excellence of their goods. They buy all their stock direct, in the first and best markets from many foreign countries, among which may be mentioned Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Japan, China, the West Indies and the United States. The trade carried on by this house is strictly wholesale and covers the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, six commercial travellers being kept constantly on the road. The firm cannot be said to make a specialty of any one of its lines as it aims to place nothing except of the best quality before the retailers. But its teas, which are represented by the best black and green brand of each season are of the most excellent flavour and are directly imported from primary markets, chiefly China, Japan and India. The business of this company is carried on by the aid of a staff of assistants consisting of ten persons, in addition to partners and travellers, several of whom have been in this employ many years. This testifies very plainly to the kindly feeling existing between the employer and employees in this establishment. The firm have always a full stock of samples which they keep open to the inspection of those interested. Messrs. J. A., senr., W. H. and S. J. Mathewson are all members of the Board of Trade of Montreal. The senior member of this house is a native of the North of Ireland, and throughout his extensive business career has shown ability of a high order. He has gained a

high reputation both in commercial and social circles, and is greatly respected by his many friends. His three sons are all actively engaged in the business. They are all men of sterling worth, and are a marvellous example of the rising and successful merchants of Montreal. This firm carry on their business not permitting any dictation from any outside organization, such as are unhappily too prevalent in this line.

E. L. BOND, General Insurance Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier street.—In Montreal there are many gentlemen of ability actively engaged in the insurance business, and among those who are deserving of more than a mere passing notice, is Mr. Edward L. Bond, whose headquarters are eligibly located at 30 St. Francois Xavier street. This well and favourably known gentleman has been established in this connection for eight years, and during his extended period he has, by his energy and enterprise, exerted a considerable influence upon the insurance of the city, in fire, accident, and marine, and has developed a business of great magnitude. He represents some of the most reliable and thoroughly time-proven companies in the world, such as the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, the Reliance Marine, the Norwich and London Accident of England, and Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, of New York, and is a special agent for the London Assurance Company. The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company is no doubt one of the best known marine companies in the world, and is to day stronger in its resources and better managed than at any former period of its history. To importers, Mr. Bond, the Canadian representative, can furnish open policies which are granted from all parts of the world, and to exporters, unlimited facilities for grain, provisions, etc., while cattle risks, covering mortality are accepted. Cargoes and hulls are insured and a very large business is done. The Reliance is reliable in every respect, and having a subscribed capital of \$2,500,000, it stands pre-eminent as a solid company. For these two companies Mr. E. L. Bond is sole agent for Canada, and has sub-agencies in every leading town and city from Winnipeg to Newfoundland. He represents in the Province of Quebec the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association of Norwich, which has been established and actively and successfully before the public since 1836, and whose capital to day reaches the sum of \$1,000,000. The policies of this company embrace all the new features of accident insurance, such as death, compensation for loss of sight, limbs, and also the weekly indemnity plan. Little need be said regarding Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, for it has the largest business assets and

reserve of any plate glass insurance company in the world. Mr. Bond has comfortable and suitable offices and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of insurance embraced in the above companies. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and of far more than ordinary business ability, and possesses an ever ready knowledge of the advantages his companies are able to offer. Mr. Bond is a member of the Board of Trade, is popular socially and otherwise, as may be seen from the facts that he is president of the Citizen's League of Montreal and commodore of the St. Ann's Boating Club. Needless to say he retains the good will and respect of a host of friends.

EDWIN COX & Co., Engravers, Illuminators and Relief Stampers, 114 St. Francois Xavier street.—Every one knows how the educated and well informed portion of the public appreciate the efforts of a man who has made it his study and business to preserve, and perhaps improve, an art belonging peculiarly to bygone ages. Such a man is Mr. Edwin Cox, who, having made himself thoroughly conversant with his business, with his usual foresight and energy established the firm of Edwin Cox & Co. some fifteen years ago. Mr. Cox has fully realized his expectations, and finds that his efforts to provide finely engraved cards, notarial seals, dies, inscriptions and, above all, illuminated addresses have been encouraged by the people of Montreal; in fact, his customers are to be found from Halifax to Vancouver. If Edwin Cox & Co. excel in one branch of their art more than another, it is in the making of illuminated addresses. These in endless variety may be obtained from Mr. Cox, from the smallest ones (which are made at as low a rate as \$10) to the highest grade of the art of calligraphy at \$500 and more. Go where you will, in almost any country you will find Cox & Co.'s addresses exhibited with pride by people of all classes, from the common civilian to the highest official. Among those who have been the pleased recipients of addresses illuminated by Messrs. Edwin Cox & Co. are mentioned H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Dufferin and many other noted personages. The address to Lord Dufferin, executed in Mr. Cox's best manner, was sent to him (by his admirers in Canada) while in Russia. Mr. Cox has given particular attention to the 'Heraldic' art, and has turned out a vast number of seals, as well, and probably as much in accordance with the laws of heraldry as any ancient illuminator could have done. All orders for engraving on metal, such as monograms, plates for various articles, and in fact any metal engraving that requires taste and care, receives Mr. Cox's personal supervision, the work being turned out promptly at the time appointed.



ESTABLISHMENT OF J. W. GRIER & MUDGE.

J. W. GRIER & MUDGE, Insurance Brokers, No. 1725 Notre Dame street.—In all centres of commercial activity like Montreal many prominent business men are found actively engaged as insurance brokers, and in nothing can more marked progress be seen than in the system of insurance of to-day, as compared with that of but a few years ago, when insurance brokers were unknown, and large proprietors and manufacturers were obliged to place their own insurance direct with the companies, whereas, under the present system, a fire insurance broker, with proper facilities, can handle any line of insurance, no matter how large, dividing the same up among the home and foreign companies represented here and placing the balance, if any, with first-class companies in the United States, at the same time securing for the assured minimum rates and policies of the most liberal terms, concurrently written, as well as relieving him of the trouble of placing his own insurance, in many cases, with upwards of fifty offices. Prominent among those who have exercised a marked influence upon the insurance of this city and who have in a few years built up a large and honourable business are Messrs. J. W. Grier & Mudge, so well and favourably known as the general agents for Eastern Canada for the Bräder Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada, and chief agents of the Accident and Employers Liability branch of the Citizens Insurance Company for Montreal and district, while in fire insurance their extensive business is carried on under special arrangements with home and foreign companies of the highest standing, and their facilities for handling large and complex lines are unequalled. In life and marine insurance this firm do a large business with the leading companies. They are also enabled, through their English connections, to place on that market large loans on the most satisfactory terms. Messrs. J. W. Grier & Mudge have been established about four years and have met with marked and well deserved success, a result due to the well established reputation of the companies they represent, coupled with their extensive knowledge of insurance, their enterprise and superior executive ability. Both gentlemen are thoroughly conversant with all phases of insurance, and at all times when called upon at their office, No. 1725 Notre Dame street, one of the most centrally and most conveniently located offices in the city, cheerfully place at the disposal of their patrons any information within their reach, while all communications by telegraph, telephone or mail are sure to receive prompt and careful attention. Mr. Grier and Mr. Mudge are well known and highly esteemed in both social and commercial circles.

J. O. WINNER, SON & CO., Brantford, Agricultural Implements, 10, F. Reaume, Manager, 90 and 92 McGill street.—Among the many manufacturing concerns of the Dominion that have found it to their advantage to establish a branch in Montreal, none are more worthy of special mention than that of Messrs. J. O. Winner, Son & Co., of Brantford, Ontario, makers of agricultural implements of all descriptions, and whose headquarters in this city are eligibly located at 90

and 92 McGill street and are ably managed by Mr. J. F. Reaume. This house was founded here in 1885 and during the intervening period Mr. Reaume has by his zeal, energy, rare business ability and untiring perseverance admirably built up the interests of the Company and largely facilitated the agricultural interests of the Province of Quebec. It is well known that in this progressive age, machinery has worked marvels in harvesting in all civilized countries and little need be said of the reapers, tedders, harrows, etc., handled by Mr. Reaume for their reputation for ease of running and perfection of mechanism have become proverbial throughout Canada. The premises occupied are centrally located, and are convenient and suitable, ample accommodation being afforded for the display and storage of the large stock on hand, as well as the rapid prosecution of trade. Mr. Reaume makes it a point to keep a full and complete assortment of agricultural implements of many varieties on hand, and is at all times prepared to give careful and thorough information regarding the capability of his machines. His assertions regarding the "J. O. Winner" seeders are always reliable, and he is thoroughly conversant with their many advantages, while he offers inducements in these lines, difficult to duplicate elsewhere. He is a popular citizen and progressive business man, who thoroughly merits the liberal patronage and unbounded success which he enjoys.

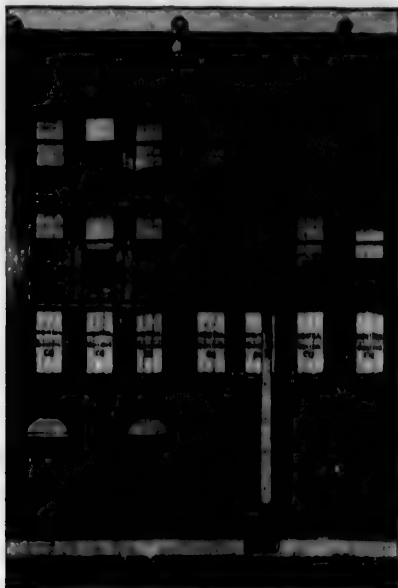
CARRIAGE, ROUGH & CO., 195 Commissioners street.—Canada is noted for its fine timber limits, and mines of various kinds, particularly coal in the Maritime Provinces. Montreal being the principal city in the Dominion, it is very natural that the bulk of the products of both forest and mine should come here, either for home consumption or export to foreign countries. Among the prominent firms that handle these products, Messrs. Carriage, Rough & Co. take a high place. They handle the output of two of the Cape Breton mines, disposing of it in Montreal or elsewhere on the St. Lawrence. As an example of the large coal trade done during the past year, it may be mentioned that it amounted to no less than 545,000 tons of coal, 420,000 tons of which came to Montreal alone. This immense quantity was brought up the St. Lawrence in steamers specially suited for the trade. They are also agents for some of the large lumber firms from various mills on the St. Lawrence, shipping the products direct from the mills to South America, and Great Britain. In this way they handle an enormous quantity of the products of the forests of Canada. This house was established some twenty-one years ago, and has since that time by the untiring push and perseverance of the members, gone steadily on, until now they occupy one of the best and most solid positions in Montreal. The members of the firm are well known in Montreal as keen financiers and able business men in every way. Mr. F. A. Routh is a member of the Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city and its trade. Mr. F. Carriage resides in Quebec and has represented that city in the Local Legislature.



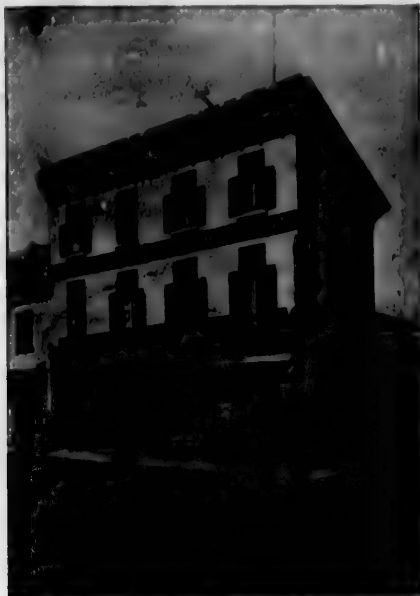
MONTREAL HOUSE OF J. O. WINNER, SON & CO. D. F. REAUME, Manager.

THOS. FRASER, General Grocer, 184 Bleury street.—Among the many retail grocers who are engaged in business in Montreal in the upper portion of the city Mr. Thos. Fraser is one of the most prominent. His store was established some twelve years ago, and, since that time, by steady application and untiring energy he has pushed onward until his connection is now extended throughout the city. His premises at No. 184 Bleury street are eminently suited to his purpose, being three stories high, large and well lighted. The fine show windows are usually filled with samples of the goods that may be purchased within. A visitor entering would find the interior even more attractive than the windows, the large stock of general groceries, such as canned goods, flour, coffee, tea, sugar, preserves, and many other things too numerous to mention, being neatly arranged, so as to show all their beauties and quality to advantage. That Mr. Fraser's efforts in behalf of the public have been appreciated is evidenced by the large patronage accorded him. Mr. Fraser from his long practical experience is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the trade, and is therefore in a position to place the best goods before his customers at reasonable rates. He is well and favourably known to a large and growing circle of patrons, whose goodwill and respect he retains.

MONTREAL ELEVATING CO., Alex. McDougall, Manager, No. 7 Custom House Square.—The Montreal Elevating Company was founded in 1876 for the purpose of moving grain brought to this port from the river or canal boats to the ocean steamships. Since that time this company, under the energetic management of Mr. Alex. McDougall, has been advancing steadily, developing year by year as the trade of Montreal increased, until at present they stand pre-eminent in their line on this continent. Of the immense amount of grain received at this port, annually, amounting to some millions of bushels, the bulk is for transportation, and is handled by the elevators of this company. When an ocean liner has discharged her inward cargo and is ready to receive her load, the elevator comes alongside, the large of grain being attached to it, the grain is rapidly transferred from the barge to the hold of the vessel. To give an idea how the traffic of the company and harbour have progressed it may be said that the elevating company are the proprietors of no less than fourteen elevators, and give employment to fifty men. In addition to these they possess a large grain float for the purpose of bringing grain from the Montreal Warehousing Co.'s premises to the harbour. The officers and directors of this firm, Messrs. Andrew Allan, Alex. McDougall (manager), Hugh McLennan, A. T. Patterson and Thos. A. Crane, are all well known in commercial circles in Montreal as keen business men of high ability and integrity. They are all members of the Board of Trade and, needless to say, take an active and influential part in the deliberations of that body.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONTREAL QUILTING CO.



DRY GOODS HOUSE OF ARCAD BROS.

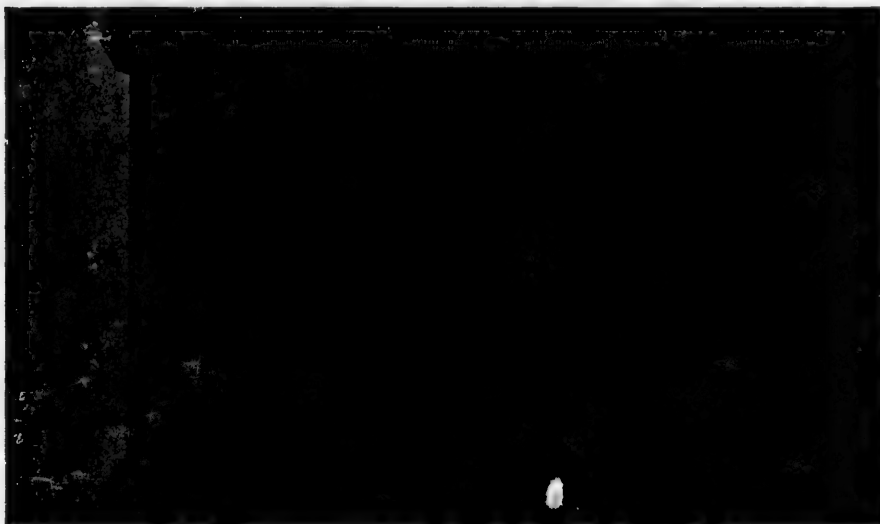
MONTREAL QUILTING COMPANY, Wm. Koch and Th. Messmer, Proprietors, 647 Craig street.—A collection of facts concerning the leading business houses of Montreal would not be complete without mention being made of the Montreal Quilting Co. of No. 647 Craig street. This firm was established by the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Wm. Koch and Th. Messmer in the year 1886 and since that date has flourished in a marked degree. Their premises located in King's Block, 647 Craig street, have recently been enlarged and are now in every way fitted to accommodate a large and growing trade. Skilled operators are constantly employed under the supervision of competent foremen in making quilted linings of every description suitable for the lining of fur goods, moccasins, clothing, etc. The quality of the products of this house is well known. Farriers and others using this description of material acknowledge it to be the best on the market. Recently Mr. Th. Messmer has obtained the agency for "Fibron." Some idea as to what Fibron is may be gathered from the following. According to the opinion of most competent experts, Fibron is a solid and plastic substance presenting many of the most desirable characteristics of hard rubber. It is a perfect non-conductor, absolutely water proof, and will also resist the weaker acids. It can be made to withstand concentrated acid solutions and the action of alkalies; it can also be made perfectly fireproof and is therefore particularly adapted and useful for electrical purposes. Experiments have been made with this substance by several authorities, and more recently Fibron was submitted as an insulating material to a most severe test in the "Merchant's and Manufacturers' National Laboratory of New York." The result of these experiments plainly illustrates the fact that Fibron does not flake off, blister, crumble, crack, expand or contract under ordinary temperature, and for special purposes is also made to withstand a high degree of heat; it can be sawn, planed, drilled, tapped, or turned in a lathe and made heavy or light. It can also be made up in any color or combination of colors or to imitate any wood, marble, stone, metal or bronze. The admirable plasticity of Fibron is demonstrated by the fine specimens of artistic decorations, in relief, made with this material. There seems to be an unlimited field for the useful application of this substance; for example, it is slowly but surely taking the place of carved ebony, so extensively used in the finest pianos, and of marble in panels and other house decorations. Samples of Fibron made up to suit hardware dealers, furniture and cabinet makers, electricians, druggists and fancy goods dealers can be seen at the office of the Canadian agent, Mr. Th. Messmer, the energetic manager of the Montreal Quilting Co. 647 Craig street. Mr. Messmer solicits correspondence or inspection from parties interested, and will be pleased to furnish all possible information.

ARCAND BROS., Dry Goods, 111 St. Lawrence street.—This popular house was established nearly 10 years ago, and will complete that period during the present season. Business has been a success with this firm, increasing with rapid strides. The building in which the business is carried on is located at 111 St. Lawrence street, at the corner of Lagache street. It is three stories in height, with a frontage of 23 feet and a depth of 80 feet. The business in which the firm are engaged is that of retail dry goods. Their premises are lighted by a plate-glass window of large size. The interior is equipped with every convenience for the satisfactory working of the business. The upper floors are used for manufacturing purposes, being equipped with everything necessary in this line. The show window is splendidly arrayed with the finest samples of the dry goods trade, the colours being blended to perfection. The interior of the store is decorated in a very pleasing manner, and is so arranged that goods may be examined without loss of time. Employment is given to twenty assistants. Messrs. Arcand Bros. have long been connected with the dry goods trade in all its branches, and are men of great experience in this line. Their stock will be found at all times to be of the best material and manufacture. New fashions and varied assortment are more especially attended to as it is the wish of the proprietors to meet the wants of their customers at all times. Their specialty is ladies' mantles and gentlemen's suits. Mr. W. Arcand has charge of this department of the business, which he has managed with so much satisfaction, not only to himself but to the firm. A well selected stock of domestic and foreign cloths is kept constantly on hand to meet the requirements of this branch of the establishment. Mr. W. Arcand is a thoroughly experienced tailor in every respect, cutting cloth to the latest fashions, and giving full satisfaction to his customers. The trade covers the city and surrounding country. It is increasing very rapidly and the name of Messrs. Arcand Bros. has a wide reputation throughout the district. The members of the firm are Mr. J. A., Mr. J. Z., and Mr. W. Arcand. Mr. J. Z. Arcand is the representative of the house in the Chamber of Commerce. The firm is held in great respect for the excellent and uniform quality of their goods and the manner in which they have carried on their business since their establishment.

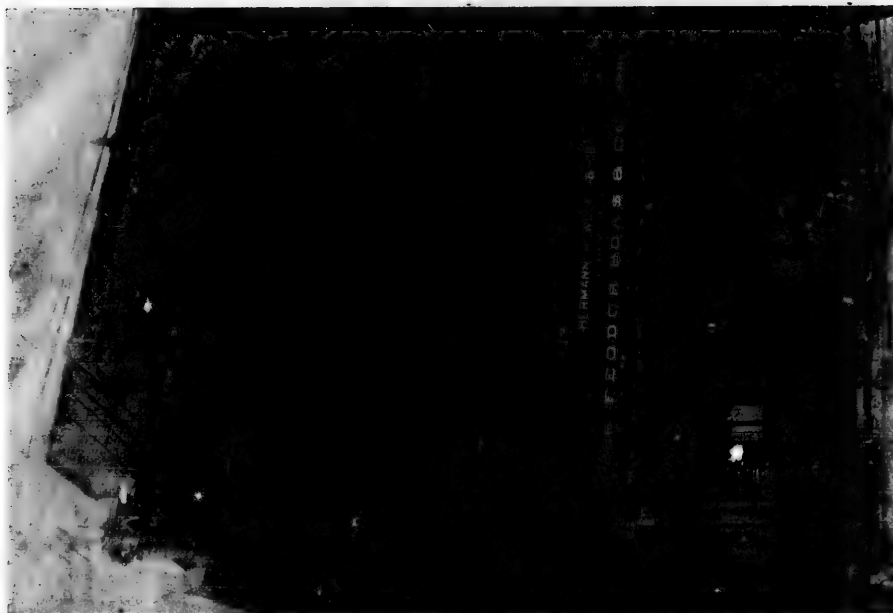
ANGUS, MOONEY & CO., Commission Leather Merchants and Tanners' Agents; salesroom and office 9 St. Helen St. Established in 1889, this firm has already built up a very large and increasing trade connection. They are wholesale leather merchants, and have the agency for some of the most noted Canadian tanneries. They occupy premises prominently situated in the centre of the business portion of Montreal, at 9 St. Helen street, and here have located their office and salesroom. These premises are very extensive and well

situated. Constant employment is given to several competent assistants. As tanners' agents, Messrs. Angus, Mooney & Co. represent King Bros. of Whitby, who are famous for the fine wares calf which they manufacture. They are also the sole representatives of Chas. Kree, who is maker of the celebrated cowhide leathers. A very large stock of fine leathers of all descriptions is constantly kept on hand. These include, besides those already named, polished calf, coloured sheepskins, dogskins, French kid, grain uppers, buff, pebble, split, alum calf, alum sheep, etc. These varieties are all of the finest quality and manufacture, and include both foreign and domestic goods. Messrs. Angus, Mooney & Co. have built up a trade which covers all parts of the Dominion of Canada. The members of the firm are Mr. A. Angus and Mr. J. A. Mooney, who are gentlemen of thorough experience in all the details of their business, having been connected with the leather trade for many years previous to the date of their establishment. They will be found at all times most obliging and willing to accommodate their customers in every possible manner. Although the business is only about two years in operation, it has proved in every way successful and is steadily growing. Messrs. Angus and Mooney have always been known as able business men. The success which has attended them since the commencement of their partnership has but borne out the predictions of their many friends.

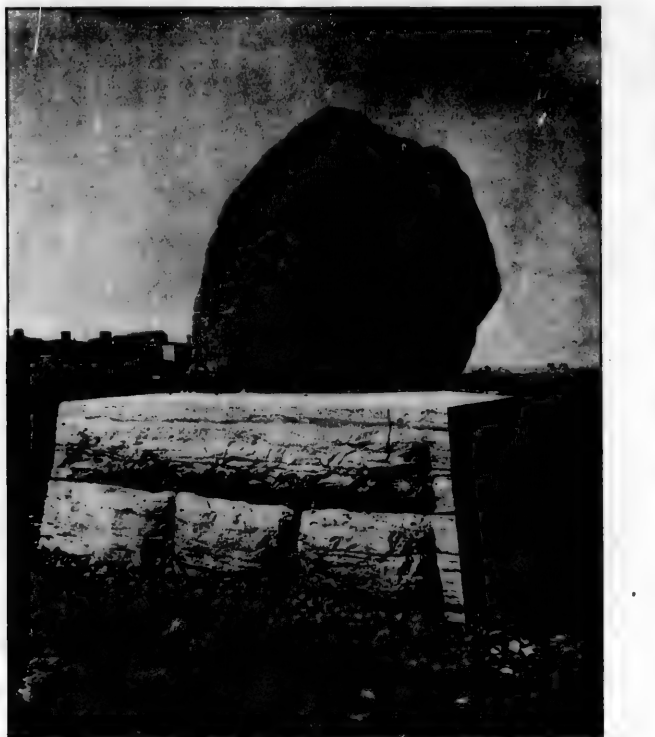
ALPH. POUFARD, Coal and Wood Merchant, 393 Craig street.—The extremely cold winters in Montreal would alone necessitate and render important the coal and wood business, to say nothing of the amount of those articles used in shipping and railroading. Mr. A. Poufard conducts a thoroughly first-class coal and wood yard at 393 Craig street, and to no inconsiderable extent aids in promoting the commercial interests of the city. He began this business in 1886, and after its inception soon rose to the distinction in the trade he has ever since maintained. Marked success has attended this concern in all its branches and it to-day stands second to none in these lines in Montreal. The finest Cape Breton and Nova Scotia and Welsh and blacksmith's coal is constantly kept in stock, while every description of wood is supplied, embracing some of the best hard woods, as well as a large assortment of first class light and soft woods, including ash, elm, cedar and pine in abundance. Kindling wood is kept in large quantities and is supplied either in bundles or by the load as customers may require. Orders by telephone (Bell, 737 or Federal, 104) receive immediate attention. An idea of the extensive business done by the firm is gained when it is considered that eight horses are constantly at work drawing the wood and coal in every direction. Mr. Poufard by his prompt attention to customers has gained the confidence and respect of his many patrons all over the city.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WADSWORTH & FILLS CO. (See next page.)



ESTABLISHMENT OF HERNANDEZ H. WOLFF & CO. (See next page.)



MONUMENT AT POINT ST. CHARLES TO EMIGRANTS WHO DIED OF SHIP FEVER IN 1847.

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO., Manufacturers of Envelopes, Blank Books and General Stationery of all kinds. Head office, Toronto; Montreal branch, 823 Craig street.—Probably more persons handle the goods manufactured by the Barber & Ellis Co. than by almost any other firm in any line of business in Canada. This is, of course, partly owing to the nature of their product. When it is realized that their factory is equipped to turn out no less than 750,000 envelopes per day, the statement certainly does not appear incredible. But they are also very extensive makers of blank books and general stationery of all kinds. The factory, on Bay street, Toronto, affords 7,000 feet of floor space, and a large number of hands are steadily employed. The establishment is fitted with the latest improved machinery in every department, not only facilitating their operations but enabling them, in view of their immense output, to meet successfully the keenest competition. The company have their own paper mill, at Georgetown, Ont., operated by electric motor power. The quality of the goods turned out is indicated by the popularity which has followed their introduction, and has been steadily maintained. The travellers of the company are found throughout the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver. There has been a branch office in Montreal ever since the establishment of the company, but two years ago it was found necessary, owing to the rapid extension of eastern trade, to open a branch store, where a very large assorted stock is now carried. The Montreal premises are commodious and eligibly situated for trade purposes at 823 Craig street, and this branch is steadily extending the area of its transactions. It is under the joint control of Messrs. C. L. Davison and Thos. Ryrie, who are young, wide-awake and energetic men. Mr. Davison makes three trips a year to the Maritime provinces in the interests of his house, whose operations in that portion of the Dominion, as well as in the west, grow more extensive year by year.

HERMANN H. WOLFF & CO., Importers and Manufacturers. Agents, 225 and 228 McGill street.—Conspicuously located at the corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets is the handsome establishment of Messrs. Hermann H. Wolff & Co. This firm succeeded to the business of Mr. Feodor Boas & Co. on 1st January, 1891. This business was founded in 1881 in these premises, and since that time has become one of the representative houses in the city of Montreal. The building in which the firm carry on their business covers an area 50 x 60 feet, with an entrance on McGill street. It is

composed of two separate stores, each being five flats in height. Here are situated large warerooms, which are filled with the extensive lines of goods in which Messrs. H. H. Wolff & Co. deal. Thirty experienced assistants are employed, being continually occupied in the work of distribution, which has now reached an area covering the Dominion of Canada. The company are the general Canadian representatives of R. D. Warburg & Co., the general European export merchants of Hamburg, Berlin, Paris, London and other European manufacturing centres. They receive from R. D. Warburg & Co. extensive shipments of a large variety of goods, consisting of woollens, linens, cottons, silks, etc., all of which are of the finest grades of manufacture. Although Messrs. Hermann H. Wolff & Co. have only been in operation a few months, still they have succeeded to a business which had a wide reputation throughout the Dominion. Their experience has been very good since taking the management, and there is every reason to believe that theirs will be a future of success. The management is in the hands of Mr. H. H. Wolff, a gentleman of great experience and keen insight into business matters, who has all the qualities necessary for one in his position.

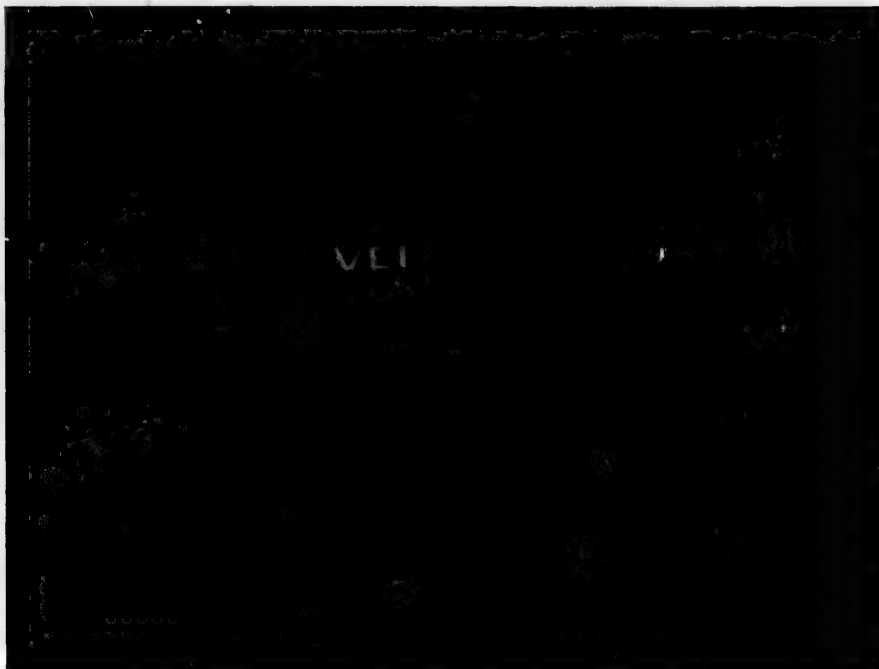
BOYD, RYRIE & CAMPBELL, Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers, 378 St. Paul street.—The wholesale paper trade is one that is very necessary to the welfare of Montreal. Without such establishments not only would the city lose the standing she has, but business generally would be greatly obstructed, for the newspapers and business houses could not obtain their supplies conveniently. Prominent among the wholesale stationers and paper dealers of this city is the firm of Boyd, Ryrie & Campbell, 378 St. Paul street. Although they have only been established some three years their firm is going rapidly ahead and forcing its way into the front rank of the business houses of the commercial metropolis. The premises occupied by them are situated right in the centre of business activity, surrounded by warehouses of all descriptions. The building is well suited for their purposes, possessing all the facilities needed for the handling of heavy merchandise, &c. The stock is arranged in the most convenient manner possible, so that any particular line or grade of goods can be procured without trouble. All descriptions of paper, such as lithographers' paper, newspaper stock, plate paper and fine cardboard can be procured here. A fine assortment of stationery in all its lines is also kept, namely, blank books, writing paper, glazed papers, envelopes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. In fact every-

thing that goes to make the establishment of a wholesale house complete is to be found here. This firm, through their intimate knowledge of the paper markets in England, Scotland, Belgium and Germany, from which they import, are able to buy stocks eminently suited to their customers' wants. That they have been able to secure the proper lines of goods for the Canadian trade is evidenced by the large orders they are receiving. Messrs. Boyd, Ryrie & Campbell have, through their staff of travellers, so pushed and extended their business throughout the Dominion, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, that they are rapidly making their way upward. The members of this firm, Messrs. Andrew Boyd, W. P. Ryrie and F. T. Campbell, are all well known in the commercial world by which they are surrounded. Mr. Andrew Boyd was, till recently, a member of the wholesale paper firm of Bunin, Boyd & Co. He is well known in Montreal as a keen and progressive business man, experienced in all matters connected with the trade of Montreal and Canada, always taking an active interest in everything projected for the benefit of the country's commercial interests. Messrs. Ryrie and Campbell are also recognized as two of the most enterprising and go-ahead merchants in the city. The fact before this firm is large, and one that they are endeavouring to fill, how well, may be judged from their past success. The practical experience gained by the various members of this firm is now being used to further the interests of their business, enabling them to compete successfully with competitors in the trade.

H. BERNARD, Importer and Agent, 309 St. Paul street.—Five years ago H. Bernard established himself as an importer and agent representing a number of great French and Spanish houses, and has since then developed an extensive business throughout Canada. He has specially introduced in this market the Standard brandy (Ch. Jolité & Co., of Cognac), known by all connoisseurs as the most delectable and fashionable to be had in the Dominion. This brandy retains the favour of the gourmets, the quality having always been kept up. Besides this first rate agency he is sole agent for the following houses, whose fame in their several lines is world wide: Courtillan, Lamonde & Cie., Bordeaux (claret); LeBiron, Douarnenez (sardines); J. B. Jacquier, Nantes (sardines); Ch. Jolité & Co., Cognac (brandy); H. & O. Beyerman, Bordeaux (claret and sardines); Boache, Fils & Co., Mareuil (champagne); Crepus, Pere &



Fils, Villefranche (burgundies); Nelson-Dupuy, Bordeaux (liquors and cordials); Hooper Brothers, Oporto (port wines); Veis Gares Jne & Fils, Bordeaux (macaroni, mustard, &c.); Benoit & Cie, Nantes (peas, mushrooms, sardines and patés froids); Morgan Brothers, Puerto Sta Maria (sherries); Sancho Hermanos, Puerto Sta Maria (sherries); Gempy Pernod, Lunel (absinthe suisse); A. Dupeux & Cie, St. Martin de Ré (vinagre pur vin). Mr. Bernard has pushed the trade of the houses he represents in all parts of the Dominion, and the amount of business transacted through his agency is growing larger every year. The goods he sells are famed for their purity, quality and flavour, and are in demand throughout the country. He solicits orders for direct importation, and has always a large stock of goods from all the houses he represents, whether in hand or duty paid. Mr. Bernard is a thoroughly straightforward and reliable business man, and holds the esteem of all with whom he has had business relations.



MONTREAL VETERINARY SCHOOL.—(See next page.)



WHOLESALE PROVISION HOUSE OF GEORGE WAIT & CO.—(See next page.)

MONTREAL VETERINARY SCHOOL. Prof. O. Bruneau, Proprietor, 9 Herminette street.—The institution of learning etc. in Montreal have frequently been described, but comparatively little space has been devoted to one branch of professional life that is as important to the public as that of the doctor or lawyer, viz.—that of the veterinary surgeon. To become a good veterinary surgeon a man requires just as much study and perseverance as to follow any other learned profession. Among the veterinary colleges in Canada there are none that can excel the Montreal Veterinary School, No. 9 Herminette street, of which Dr. O. Bruneau is the principal. This institution is perhaps the most complete of its kind in Montreal, and a short description of the premises will not come amiss to those interested in horses. The building is of brick, spacious and well lighted and three stories high. The principal entrance opens into a passage thirteen feet wide, and forty feet long which opens into a large covered yard, in which the sick horses are attended; the harness room is also placed here. On the left are the offices and carriage room, the fittings of which are in the most modern style; the principal's private office is also located in this section of the premises. The pharmacy and general offices come next where all the drugs and appliances necessary in an establishment of this kind are to be found. The harness room is one of the best in the city, being kept in as spick and span condition as possible. The scene presented to the eye by the numerous sets of harness on their several pegs, robes, whips, etc., all as clean as can be, is indeed an attractive one. The stable to the right of the passage is commodious and well lighted, with accommodations for twenty-three horses. All the arrangements are as complete as modern science can make them, the stable having concrete floors, good drainage and light, while the necessary heat is obtained from a furnace which is situated in the basement. The infirmary is perhaps the most interesting portion of the school and is located on the second floor of the building, where all horses sent for attendance receive the best of care, being looked after by the principal. The third storey contains the lecture and dissecting rooms, the private apartment of the assistant and the museum. All these are in first-class order, the dissecting room vying with that of a medical college in point of equipment and cleanliness. The museum contains a valuable collection of peculiar specimens interesting to the veterinarian, and is constantly receiving additions from those who desire to aid the students in the study of their chosen profession. This being the opening year for this establishment as a veterinary school, the number of students attending (fifteen) speaks well for the future popularity of the Montreal Veterinary School. The principal, Dr. Bruneau, is a Canadian, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of his profession, having had over ten years active practice in the Montreal Veterinary College. He is a professor of pathology and clinics, and is a specialist in pulmonary and intestinal diseases, as well as those peculiar to the canine race.

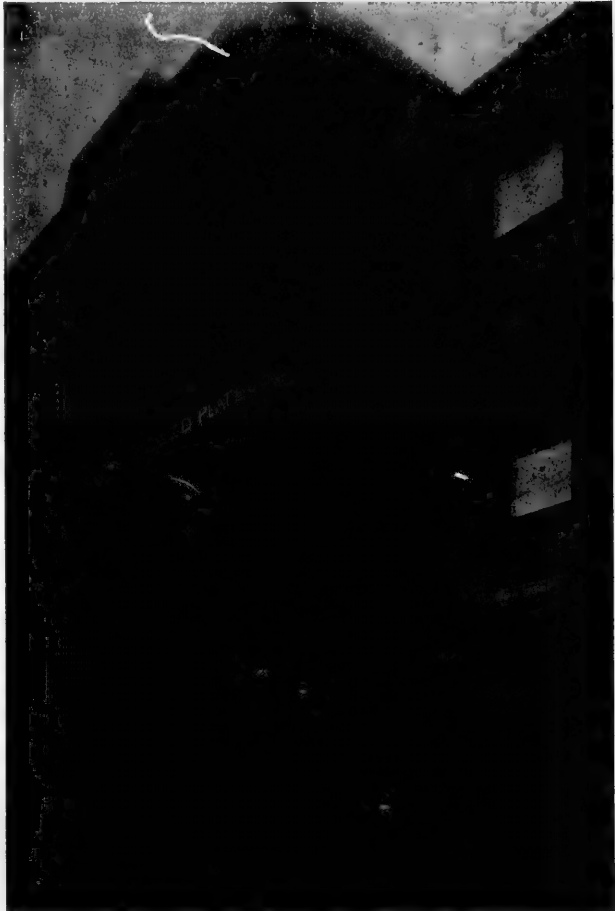
Geo. Wait & Co., Commission Merchants, 9, 11 William street.—Perhaps the trade to which Montreal and in fact Canada is indebted in the largest degree is that of the provision and commission merchant. It is to this that she owes her reputation, in fact if it were not for the heavy shipments of produce to Great Britain and elsewhere it is doubtful whether the country would be able to sustain its position among nations. Prominent among the firms that have contributed in a material way to the growth and prosperity of this branch of the commerce of the port of Montreal Messrs. Geo. Wait & Co. take a foremost place. Their premises at No. 9, 11 William street are admirably located for the carrying on of such a trade, being in the centre of the wholesale portion of the city and in close proximity to the various shipping points, the firm enjoy unequalled facilities for receiving and shipping their goods. The building is four storeys high 247x84 feet in dimensions, and has a large refrigerator in connection with it. They deal principally in dairy butter, eggs, cheese, and buying these products from farmers and others throughout the country, employing the services of five experienced buyers for this purpose. These goods are reshipped to Great Britain where Messrs. Wait & Co. do an extensive trade. No less than thirteen employees are engaged in transacting the large and growing trade of the firm. In addition to the above they also have a large egg warehouse on St. Phillip street, and an immense refrigerator in connection with same capable of holding eight thousand barrels. Some idea of the extent of the trade done by Messrs. Wait & Co. may be gathered from the foregoing, although to attempt to describe in detail the workings of such a traffic would be impossible. Since the establishment of this firm in 1857 by Mr. George Wait it has prospered to a marked degree, and has attained a place in the provision trade in Canada that is equalled by few. The members of the house Messrs. Geo. Wait, George S. Wait and John M. Taylor, are well known in commercial circles in this city, are members of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, and take a lively interest in all that goes on for the benefit of Montreal and its commerce.

THE DOMINION ROLLED PLATE COMPANY, 125-Vitruvius street.—In this progressive age, of keen competition in every branch of trade, a business that involves the production of a great variety of articles to suit the masses is the one that is almost sure to succeed. Such an industry is that of the widely and favourably known Dominion Rolled Plate Company of Montreal, whose large headquarters are centrally and eligibly located at 125 Vitruvius street. Their rolled plate, in all its forms, is the finest in the Dominion, and is a veritable "long felt want," fully meeting the competition of

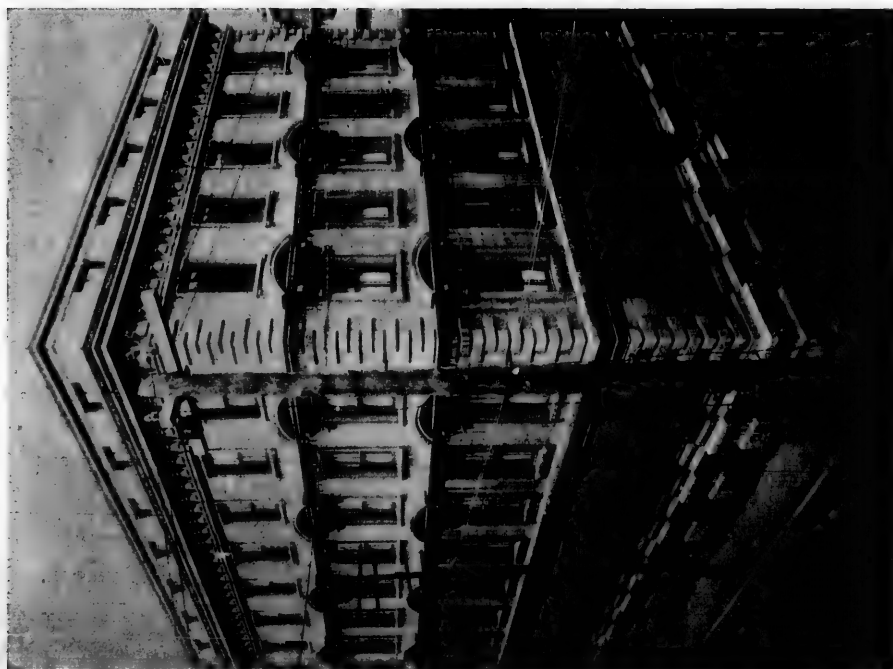
American goods. This company is composed of gentlemen of wide experience and the best executive ability. They are Messrs. L. Davis, H. J. Miller, Chas. Bolt and H. J. Joseph. The goods manufactured are of great diversity, including rolled plate watch chains of all varieties and styles and of the finest quality, Jeweller's plate stock, square and fancy wire of all kinds,—a specialty being made of "gold artlets," also gems, diamonds and wedding rings of every description. The company have spared no expense in fitting up their new premises with machinery in all the latest improvements, and have also provided skilled workmen; and as they have no duty to pay on their goods Canadians receive rolled plate of the A1 quality at prices the lowest, compatible with a living business. From the foregoing, which is but a mere sketch of this enterprise, it will be easily seen that it is one of magnitude, and one which reflects the highest credit upon the management, upon Montreal as a centre of commerce, and upon Canada as a country possessing manufactures that compete with all comers.

CHAS. LANGLOIS & Co., General Produce Commission Merchants, 241 St. Paul street, near Bonsecours Market.—Of those houses in Montreal that have exerted a considerable influence on the commission trade and have established a business of magnitude, that of Messrs. Chas. Langlois & Co., of 241 St. Paul street, is one of the best known. This enterprise was founded in 1881, and after its inception soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade that it

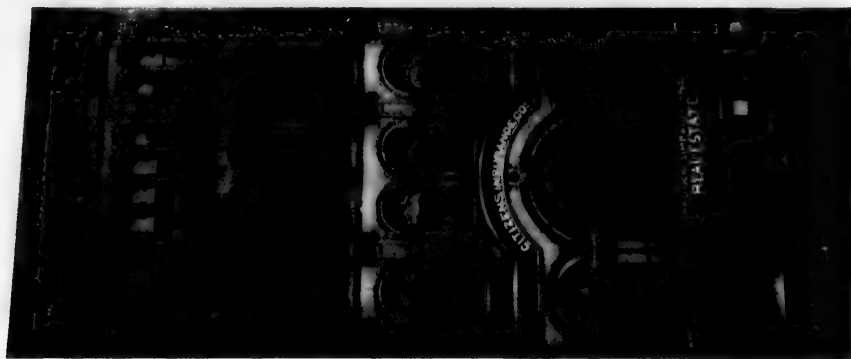
has ever since maintained. Messrs. Langlois & Co. have ever devoted their close attention to their business, in which they are thoroughly experienced, and have shown a considerable perception for the requirements of the trade. The premises occupied are commodious and spacious, three large flats being utilized, the ground floor being used as a store, while the other flats afford ample accommodation for the storage of the immense quantities of produce handled. Consignments of potatoes in carloads are specially dealt in, while large quantities of butter, eggs, cheese, dressed hogs, lard, etc., are continually being bought and sold in the most satisfactory manner both to producers and consumers. Market prices are always quoted, and Messrs. Langlois & Co. have first class and well-developed connections, being distinguished for effecting profitable sales, making prompt returns, and charging consistent but moderate prices. Reasonable advances are made on offers if desired, and a very large and constantly growing trade is done in all parts of the Dominion. Employment is furnished for seventeen hands throughout the year, and every facility is afforded for the rapid prosecution of trade. Messrs. Langlois & Co., it will be easily seen, are conducting a solid, progressive business in Montreal, and their success is watched with admiration by a host of friends in this city. They are also owners of two cold storages of forty-five feet square each, situated at 161 Sanglinet street and 438 Lagnache street respectively.



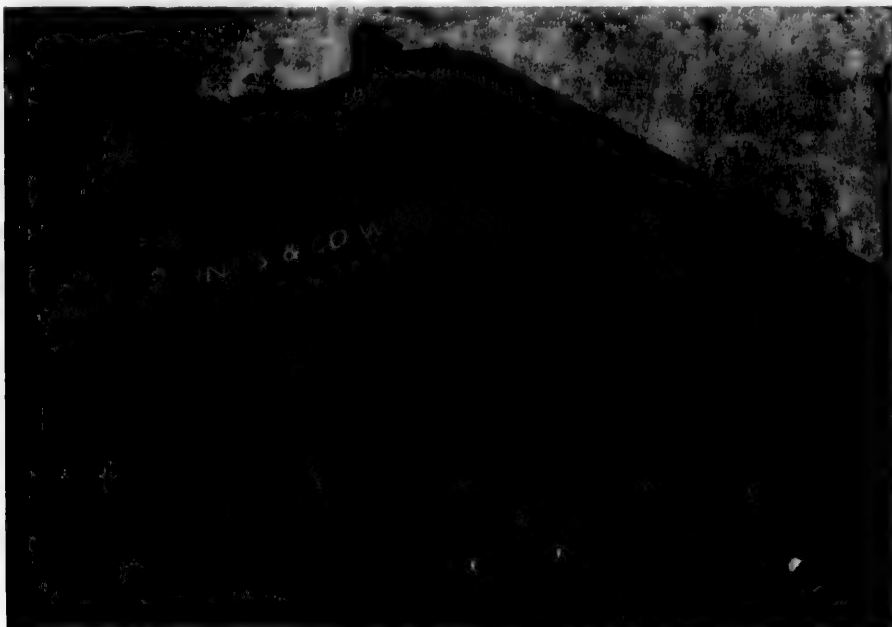
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DOMINION ROLLED PLATE CO.



JAMES JOHNSTON & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS—OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE—26 ST. HELEN STREET.



THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING.—(See next page.)



WHOLESALE HOUSE OF HUNT, BARNES & CO.

CITIZENS INSURANCE CO., 181 St. James street.—One of the most prominent purely Canadian insurance companies that make a specialty of fire and accident insurance is the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada. The offices of this concern are located at 181 St. James street, in their own building, which is six stories high, with plate glass windows and all other fittings of the most modern kind. The office of the company is on the first floor and is equipped in a first-class style, excelled by few others in the city. The officers of the Citizens Insurance Company are the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the new Premier of the Dominion, president; vice-president, Andrew Allan; with Messrs. A. Desjardins, M.P., C. D. Proctor, H. M. Allan, A. Prevost and J. O. Gravel. The business of the company is under the able management of Mr. E. P. Heaton, with Mr. W. Smith as secretary treasurer. The inspector for Quebec is Mr. C. Gellinas and Mr. Alex. Stewart for Ontario. The names alone of the above-mentioned gentlemen are sufficient in themselves to inspire confidence in the public, many of them having been connected with it since the year 1864, when it was established. Ever since that date it has gone steadily on, doing an honest and constantly growing business, settling all just claims promptly, and receiving the esteem and respect of all their patrons. A few words as to the financial standing of the company may not be amiss. The total available funds amount to over \$1,223,100.87, and have paid losses since the organization of the company of \$3,314,285.58. The last report shows a very gratifying increase in premiums, interest from investments, assets, and net surplus, the latter amounting to the large sum of \$45,956.43. The report also refers to the purchase of the entire Canadian business of a large English company, and the manipulation of a deal of this kind reflects the business sagacity of the directors and officers of the "Citizens." Mr. Heaton, the manager, is a gentleman well and favourably known in insurance circles in Montreal as one of the best informed and most expert insurance men in the city, and needless to say retains the confidence and respect of the company and his many patrons.

HUNT, BARNES & CO., Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in Fish, Oysters and Produce, 94 McGill street.—Messrs. Hunt, Barnes & Co. established themselves in business in 1872, and have risen to the front rank as one of the prominent fish and produce firms of Montreal. The premises are located at 94 McGill street, at the corner of McGill and William streets. The firm deals in oysters and fish both wholesale and retail, also carrying on a commission and brokerage business in grocers' sundries, etc. The building is three flats in height, and covers an area of 30x70 feet. A branch is also operated by this house at St.

Ann's Market, and is strictly devoted to their retail fish trade. Their establishment on McGill street is fitted up very conveniently for the accommodation of the wholesale portion of the business. The upper floor is used for the storage of the surplus stock, the offices being located on the ground floor. The stock carried by Messrs. Hunt, Barnes & Co. is extremely varied, oysters in bulk and shell, every kind of fish, both salt and fresh, produce, grocers' sundries, etc. All these goods are handled in large quantities. Haddies, bladders and boneless fish are included in the salt fish dealt in by this house. During the winter months immense quantities of oysters both in bulk and shell are received and sold by them. Nine assistants are constantly employed. Importations are received from many points in the United States, including Portland and Boston. Oysters are received from Baltimore, New Haven, Long Island Sound and Providence rivers. During the season salmon is received in large quantities. Messrs. Hunt, Barnes & Co. have established solid business relations with many firms in the United States and Canada. Halifax, St. John, N.B., Digby, St. Andrews and Chatham contribute largely towards the stock of this house. Home and foreign quotations are closely watched by the proprietors of the business by which means they are enabled to buy in the best markets. Their experience in all lines of the wholesale and retail fish trade is very wide, covering a period of many years. Every effort is made to obtain the best goods in order to give satisfaction to their customers. Their commission business is rapidly growing to large proportions. Two travellers are employed in the interests of the firm. Their trade covers all parts of the Dominion of Canada, goods being shipped to dealers in every direction. Since their commencement in business success has increased with great regularity, gathering together a connection among which their reputation is of the highest. The members of the firm are widely known as business men of great ability and foresight. To Mr. Nelson Smith, who for eleven years has been manager for the company is very largely due the gratifying fact that no other house in this line holds a more prominent position than that of Messrs. Hunt, Barnes & Co.

C. EGAN & SON, Warehousemen, 8 Common street.—As Montreal is a city occupying an important position in the ocean shipping trade, the branch of industry carried on under the name of warehousemen, custom house and forwarding agents, becomes a prominent factor in the commerce of the city. One of the thoroughly reliable and first-class houses actively engaged in this vocation is that of Messrs. C. Egan & Son, of 8 Common street. Nearly forty years ago the business was started, and for this long

period of time, prosperity has marked the efforts of the firm in every department. They occupy spacious and convenient offices at No. 8 Common street, and all business that legitimately comes under warehousing and custom house, forwarding and general agencies is ably managed in this establishment. Large warehouses are provided where goods of all descriptions, either free or in bond are stored, and no expense has been spared in supplying ample accommodation for conducting their very extensive trade, which although principally in the city, extends to different shipping points in the Province, the United States and Europe. This firm as forwarding agents, and for general excellency as warehousemen, have the endorsement of a large number of the most prominent steamship companies, as well as some of the leading merchants for whom they do business. Their premises occupy a most convenient position on Common street facing the river, and for general equipment in their lines they are unsurpassed. The trade of Messrs. Egan & Son is most progressive and thriving and their reputation throughout Montreal is a most desirable one. Prompt and careful dealing and moderation in prices, are characteristics of the house.

ALBERT G. HIGGINSON, Montreal Glue Depot, 43 St. Sacrament street.—One of the important branches of trade in Montreal, which not a little aids, and materially contributes to her commercial advancement is the exclusive importation and sale of glue. An establishment in this connection, as unique as it is reliable and extensive, is that of Mr. Albert G. Higginson, whose place of business is admirably located at 43 St. Sacrament street. His house is appropriately named "The Montreal Glue Depot." The premises are commodiously fitted up with every requirement of the trade and a splendid business is done. For facilities in every department this establishment has few equals. The trade is principally in glue and gelatine while the whole stock comprises, besides the fine French and American glues, chamolite skins of all sizes, glycerine, borax and sponges. All these lines are of the purest and finest qualities in the market, and are on sale at the most reasonable market prices. Six employees are always engaged in the establishment, while three travellers attend the growing trade throughout Quebec and the Lower Provinces. Mr. Higginson has been established since 1883 and has been favoured with the best of success during his whole career. The prosperity of the house is entirely due to the energy and enterprise of the estimable proprietor. The activity and enterprise of this responsible place of business need not be recounted since its merits are fully recognised by our most eminent merchants.



ESTABLISHMENT OF E. A. WHITEHEAD & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF CHARLAND & LAHAIE.

E. A. WHITEHEAD & CO., Leather Commission Merchant's Agents, etc., 35 Lemoyne street.—In Montreal and vicinity there are many boot and shoe factories that require an immense amount of leather and shoe findings, etc. In order to secure these large orders many enterprising men in this city are engaged in the business, buying and selling the various articles in these lines needed by manufacturers. Among those most active in this trade is the firm of E. A. Whitehead & Co. of No. 35 Lemoyne street. Their premises are centrally located, being surrounded by wholesale and retail houses of all kinds. The building consists of four stories 75x35 feet, which are occupied with a well assorted stock of the many grades of goods which they handle. Besides leather they keep on hand and make a specialty of "Sturtevant" peg wood, "Evan's" artificial leather, also elastics, linings, prunellas and boot-webs, French calf, French kids, dongolas. All the above named goods are of the best quality imported from well known makers in France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. At present they occupy an enviable position in the leather and shoe finding trade of Montreal, having ably assisted in the development of one of the great industries of this province. The members of this firm are well and favorably known in commercial and social circles in this city as men of keen foresight and business ability. Mr. E. A. Whitehead is a member of the Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in all its deliberations for the welfare of Montreal and its trade.

CHARLAND & LAHAIE, Retail Furniture Dealers, 33 and 35 St. Lawrence street.—One of the best known furniture houses in town is that of Charland & Lahaie, whose place of business is at 33 and 35 St. Lawrence street. This firm was established in the year 1883 by Mr. Jno. S. Prince, since which time it has prospered and gone steadily on. Messrs. Charland & Lahaie succeeded to the business a short time ago and have been increasing the already large trade which the house enjoyed previous to their obtaining control of it. They have two large plate glass show windows in which are exhibited handsome furniture of various descriptions, hanging lamps, and other articles. On the ground floor is situated the show-room, which is crowded with richly upholstered sofas, parlor sets, arm-chairs, bedroom sets, sideboards, and other choice house-furnishing goods. The two flats above are stored with a complete stock of furniture, stoves, clocks, carpets, oil-cloth, etc., and in fact everything that goes to the complete equipment of a first-class furniture store. The firm employ seven men, who assist them to fill the orders, and re-arrange the stock. Their trade is principally in Montreal, although they do a large business throughout a radius of one hundred miles from the city. In handling goods that are of Canadian manufacture they prove a laudable desire to encourage home industry. Messrs. Charland & Lahaie also do an immense instalment plan trade, which, owing to the experience gained by Mr. LaHaie, and the business ability of Mr. Charland, they are enabled to conduct with marked success. The members of this

firm are well known among a circle of friends, and retain the confidence and good will of their customers. The area over which their trade extends is steadily growing and the house is steadily increasing in popularity. Their present premises, though commodious, will soon be too small to accommodate their trade. In quality of goods and in the matter of low prices the firm have nothing to fear from the keenest competition.

ROY & CO., Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, etc., 1717 St. Catherine street.—For fine furniture and first-class upholstery the reputation of the long established business firm of Roy & Co. is unequalled. For nearly twenty years their business has progressed in a most successful manner and Messrs. Roy & Co. are prominent dealers in their line in Montreal. The premises, located at No. 1717 St. Catherine street, are admirably equipped for the trade. A splendid store with an area of about 1200 square feet is required for

the throng of customers, while for the manufacture of goods and repairing, a workshop of proportionate dimensions is supplied. Their stock consists, in part, of the finest parlor suites, dining-room and hall furniture, with bed-room sets, all made of the finest materials grown, comprising such woods as black walnut, American chestnut, ebony and mahogany as well as the smaller novelties in centre-tables, side-tables, sofas, chairs, hat-racks, and all kinds of first-class goods of the finest quality. Messrs. Roy & Co. employ seven persons in carrying on their growing trade. Mr. Roy is a practical upholsterer, and makes a specialty of this department. No expense has been spared in fitting up and promoting this special line. Upholstering is done in a satisfactory manner on the premises and Messrs. Roy & Co. are first-class dealers in this kind of repairing. Their splendid past is sufficient indication to their many customers of a thoroughly prosperous future. Mr. Roy has been a member of the Chambre de Commerce since 1889.



UPHOLSTERED WORK DONE BY ROY & CO.



IMPERIAL BUILDING.—(See next page, also pages 46 and 47.)

DUN, WIMAN & CO., the Mercantile Agency Rooms, Imperial Building.—One of the most unique, important, and accommodating branches of business, and in this progressive age one that is absolutely indispensable in a centre of commercial activity like Montreal is that widely known as "The Mercantile Agency." In this city this essential and prominent institution is carried on under the firm name of Dun, Wiman & Company, of New York, the headquarters being located in that city. The enterprise was founded originally by Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. in New York, and was established in Montreal in 1857. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to describe fully the extensive workings and operations of this concern since its inception, but regarding the branch in Montreal, which is, of course, the subject of the present article, it may be said that after being under the management of several different people, the business was taken in hand by Mr. W. W. Johnson about twenty years ago, who has developed the business to its present distinguished and satisfactory position. Mr. Johnson is still the energetic and enterprising representative, and has aided materially in promoting the interests of Dun, Wiman & Co. as well as the commerce of Montreal. The business done embraces a general collecting agency, besides giving information of all kinds respecting the standing and responsibility of business men, and so on, and also acting as a determining the propriety of giving credit and dealing with confidence with such persons. The value of this line of work cannot be overrated, and it is an accommodation which is recognized and patronized by a host in this city. The Dun & Wiman Co. have also issued an annual directory, revised reference books, which are clearly printed, and it might be mentioned that in this office they have on an average about two hundred and fifty enquiries per day. They have also 1,000 volumes of carefully indexed and up-to-date reports, and newspapers, and make annual revisions, with incidentally intervening, as well as a very large number of old long hand records, which run away back to the earliest period of Montreal's commercial history, these being worked up at the enormous cost of \$100,000. The business has, since the late arrival of the branch, and is in successful operation in Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Victoria, facts which speak volumes for the magnitude, extent and progress of this enterprise. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman esteemed in social and commercial circles, and the management of the mercantile agency reflects upon him the highest credit for energy, enterprise and superior ability.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, Office, Montreal, Place d'Armes; H. R. Drummond, Secretary, Imperial Building.—The inexhaustible coal deposits with which Canada in different parts is provided are one of the prominent sources of her natural wealth. Montreal is the well known commercial centre of the Dominion, and in this city many of the leading coal companies have found it to their advantage to establish offices and yards, the most numerous of which are in the Victoria and Central Railway Company, widely known, and especially so owing to the late disaster, as the Spring Hill Collieries. Their interests in this city are attended to by the vice-president, Mr. R. Cowans, and the secretary of the company, Mr. H. R. Drummond, whose headquarters are suitably located at rooms 28 and 29 Imperial Building. The business established here in 1883, and has steadily increased during the whole intervening period, a result due to the high character of the coal produced and sold, coupled with the energy, enterprise and ability of the proprietors. The offices are located at Springhill, Nova Scotia, and about the production of this well and favourably known colliery little need be said, for the Nova Scotia coal compares and competes favourably with any in the world. The coal has been many times examined by expert scientists, who have pronounced it equal to the very best; and as it contains a very large amount of "fixed carbon," it is specially adapted for heating or manufacturing purposes. In Montreal a considerable trade is done throughout the city, while many leading manufacturers, shipping and railway companies in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the supply of coal of many descriptions and grades are furnished immediately, the goods being delivered to any part of the city desired. At the mines employment is furnished for twelve hundred hands. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to describe fully the vital concern of the foregoing, as some idea of the magnitude and extent of the enterprise. It is one which Canadians, and more especially Montreal citizens, should be proud of, and is conducted in a highly creditable manner in this city. The president of the company is Mr. John McDonald, who has been in the city since 1883; the vice-president and secretary have been already mentioned. It is needless to say that these gentlemen possess in a marked degree those sterling qualities indispensable to success, and that they do a leading business in this line.

J. PHILIP WITHERS & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents, 107 St. James street.—This well-known and reliable firm has been established and actively engaged in the real estate business for the last thirteen years. This is one of the oldest houses in the city occupied in this line of business. They are real estate agents, and also have a special department for the Imperial Insurance Company. Messrs. J. Philip Wither & Co. occupy commodious offices in the Imperial Building, St. James street. With many of the large real estate operations which have taken place in the last few years they have noticed the fact that many people have been misled. Large tracts of land are bought, divided into building lots, and sold to those who wish to own their home. The business of this firm is chiefly engaged in large sales and operations, and of them it may be said that whatever they have undertaken success has attended them. They have bought, sold or exchanged, not only in Montreal, but over a large portion

of the country. Mr. J. Philip Wither is the senior partner of the firm, and has held the post of manager from the commencement. He is a man widely experienced in this business, and has built up a reputation for himself and his firm by his strict and straightforward dealing. He is a respected member of the Board of Trade of Montreal and is one of the directors of the Council of the Real Estate Exchange, and is also a representative in the Diocesan Synod of Montreal.

DOWELL & HOGG, Civil Engineers and General Draughtsmen, Room 52, Imperial Building.—To say that the services of civil engineers and draughtsmen are important is not sufficient, for there is also a great measure of the progress and development of any civilized country. It is exceptionally gratifying, in reviewing the commercial and industrial interests of Montreal, to find many first-class civil engineers making their headquarters here. Among those worthy of special mention are Messrs. Dowell & Hogg, who, sixteen months ago, opened an office at Room 52, Imperial Building. These gentlemen have, by their well established reputation and extensive operations, rapidly become conspicuous. The work done is of the very highest order of civil engineering work, both gentlemen having had years of experience in the Dominion, where they studied the profession, both being members of the English Institution and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, while Mr. C. E. W. Dowell is also a Bachelor of Arts. All kinds of difficult mechanical engineering designs and calculations are also supplied for architects' ironwork. Dowell & Hogg also manage arbitrations for contractors and companies interested in public works, and it is needless to say, are prominent in the front rank of the civil engineers of Canada. The individual members of the firm are C. E. W. Dowell, and C. E. W. Hogg, C.E. They are popular, socially and otherwise, and are first-class business men, who stand pre-eminent in their profession.

JOHN McDONALD, Accountant and Auditor, Room 42, Imperial Building.—Little need be said in this line of this important and indispensable and important services of expert auditors and accountants in all centres of commercial activity. In Montreal there are gentlemen of education and ability engaged in this prominent pursuit, and it is exceptionally gratifying to make special mention of Mr. John McDonald, who is not only one of the most reliable and accurate, but is also one of the longest established auditors and accountants in the city. This popular gentleman began business in 1867, and his many sterling qualities and rare executive ability were soon recognized. The leading mercantile corporations and companies have placed their confidence in him, and his offices are admirably located at Room 42, Imperial Building, and prompt attention is given to all work. Mr. McDonald does all kinds of difficult and complicated accountants' work in the most satisfactory manner. He is an expert at examining books, and makes a specialty of auditing accounts and statements of joint stock companies, corporations and private firms. Little need be added regarding the reliability of his work, for he has achieved a desirable and enviable reputation in this city, as well as in different parts of Canada and the United States. Mr. McDonald is popular in social and commercial circles; he is honoured by the position of vice-president of the Chartered Accountants' Association of the city, and is esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

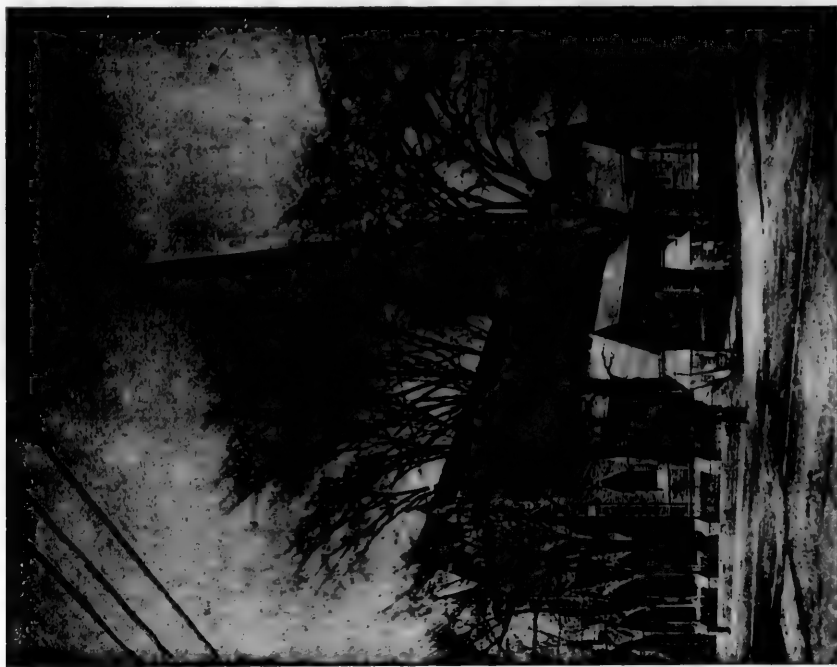
J. EMILE VANIER, Civil and Hydraulic Engineer, rooms 65, 66, 67 Imperial Building.—The services of the civil and hydraulic engineer are well known to be the foundation of progress and development in any country, indeed the complexities of city life have been greatly simplified by their ingenuity. Prominent among the sound, accomplished and reliable civil and hydraulic engineers of Montreal, is Mr. J. E. Vanier, of rooms 65, 66, 67 Imperial Building. This popular gentleman established an office here in 1880, and during the intervening period has, by his extensive and skilled operations, coupled with his untiring energy, efforts and ability, drawn about him a wide and steadily increasing circle of clients. Mr. Vanier is an expert in all the engineering work, such as surveys, plans, specifications, estimates, superintendence and construction of railways, water-works, drainage systems and public works. All descriptions of plans are made, copied and traced by experienced draughtsmen; designs and estimates are furnished for contractors and companies interested in public works. Employment is furnished for eight skilled assistants, and Mr. Vanier does a leading business in his line. That he is an expert in the mechanical engineering work of his profession is proved by the fact that he is chief engineer of the Montreal Island Water and Power Company, as well as for many surrounding towns. Mr. Vanier is a member of the Council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; is Professor of Geodesy and Hydrography, of the Law of Engineering, and of the Department of the Society of Hygiene of the Province of Quebec, and is corresponding member of the Society of Hygiene of Paris, France. From the foregoing it will be easily seen that Mr. Vanier holds a desirable position in his profession, and it is needless to say that he retains the good will and respect of a host of friends.

TOURVILLE & CO., room 25, Imperial Building, St. James street.—The lumbering industry of Canada is one which gives employment to many thousands of men throughout each year. Large tracts of country from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific are covered with forests of spruce, pine, hemlock, maple, birch, etc., which are steadily giving way to

the axes wielded by the members of the lumber crews. Within the last quarter of a century this industry has increased to a very large extent, and is now the principal trade of the Dominion. The export of rough and hewn lumber is also very great, and the product of Canadian forests is shipped to all parts of the world. About eleven years ago the firm of Messrs. Tourville & Co. came into existence, since gaining a position in the commercial world as one of the principal lumber firms of the country. They have bought up large tracts of country covered with forests in which the woodman's axe has never been used, rich in pine, spruce and hemlock. Their mills are located at Pierreville Mills, Nicolet and Louiseville, and are fitted up with all machinery required for lumbering on a large scale. Employment is given to five hundred men throughout the year who are engaged in the different mills of the company. During the winter the force is largely increased to supply the lumber camps. Pine, spruce and hemlock are the only kinds of wood handled by this firm. A portion of their cut is used in Canada, but the bulk is exported to England and the United States. The specialties of this company are pine, spruce and hemlock lumber, shingles and laths. Mr. L. Tourville holds the reins of management, having his headquarters in Montreal. The offices are located in the Victoria Building, St. James street. Mr. Tourville is not only an able business man, thoroughly experienced in all branches of the lumbering trade. He is a manager of great experience which is amply shown by the success of the company.

J. CRANKSHAW, Barrister and Advocate, Room 64 Imperial Building.—The profession of the law is one, the importance of which cannot be over-rated, and in this work where the commercial and industrial enterprises of the city of Montreal are carried on, the bar has certainly a prominent position. The "gentleman of the long robe" find this city an inviting field owing to its activity as a commercial centre, and among the prominent and sound members of this profession, none are more worthy of special mention than Mr. J. Crankshaw, whose law chambers are located at Room 64, the Imperial Building. Mr. Crankshaw began practice in 1883, which has since steadily increased, having during the intervening period drawn about him a very extensive and influential clientele. Mr. Crankshaw has always taken a high stand in his profession, and has had many years' experience in this country as well as in England, where he was called to the bar as a law firm in Manchester, has fitting him for conducting all phases and details in law with the highest satisfaction to all concerned. During his professional career in this city he has successfully handled many difficult cases, and his advice on all legal matters is highly recognized as an authority. Clients visiting him from various parts of the province. He has at all times identified himself with the best interests of the city, and has for many years been a Commissioner for Ontario. Personally Mr. Crankshaw is a gentleman popular with all who know him, and may be said to be one of the leading prospects of the city, and his future progress is a desirable and enviable, while his future prospects are the very brightest.

H. A. LAROCHE, Manufacturers' Agent, No. 61 St. Francois Xavier street.—Many large manufacturing firms, having their factories in the Province of Quebec, find it absolutely necessary to have an agency in the commercial centre of Canada. Among the many large firms whose enterprising agents do business in Montreal is that of Wm. Parks & Son, proprietors of the St. John, N.B. Cotton Mills. Their interests are entrusted to Mr. H. A. Larocche, who conducts his business at No. 61 St. Francois Xavier street, where he has a large and well lighted office, nicely fitted and in every way suited to his purpose. A number of samples of the different goods sold by Mr. Larocche are attractively displayed here to the view of the visitor. Owing to his previous knowledge of the trade, extending also many years, he is able to do a large amount of business for Messrs. Parks & Son. The circle of their customers in the Province of Quebec is constantly enlarging as a result of his continued and well directed efforts. Besides attending to the above mentioned agency Mr. Larocche does a general business in the sale of the city goods trade in England. The fact that such firms as Jos. Newsum & Sons, Dewsbury; G. Garnett & Sons, Leeds; J. Radcliffe & Co., Rochdale; W. D. Ryde, Sons & Co., Blackley; G. A. Jones & Co., Bradford; S. & J. Freshwick, Bolton; Charles Openshaw, Manchester; Ward & Bradburn, Bradford; and the Heckmondwike Manufacturing Co., of Heckmondwike, Eng.; G. Deglas, Paris, France; Greenhalch & Clausen, Manchester, England; Walsh & McCrea, Halifax, N.S.; C. G. Elrick, Toronto; Standard Hosiery Co., Pembroke, Ont.; and the Northern Lingerie Co., Bellefleur, have made the Canadian business under his care a conclusive proof that he has a large purchasing connection here. The trade done by Mr. Larocche is principally in the Province of Quebec, although his connections are rapidly extending, and in due course will undoubtedly spread all over the Dominion. Being thoughtful of his position, and of the interests of the Canadian trade, he is able to sell to them goods especially suited for their market, and at prices that allow of both parties making a fair profit. Mr. Larocche is a young man, a native of Quebec City, and has by his sterling worth, energy and integrity pushed his way up in the business community, while he has been successful in winning his success by the past, it is but just to suppose that he will keep steadily on, developing his trade and extending his business until it equals any in the city.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.



NOTRE DAME CHURCH.



ESTABLISHMENT OF JOK C. WRAY.

J. C. WRAY, Undertaker, Embalmer, etc., 123 St. Dominique street.—One of the oldest and best known undertaking establishments in the city is that of J. C. Wray, No. 123 St. Dominique street. This business was founded in 1840 by the grandfather of the present proprietor, and has been carried on since that date with increasing measure of success. His premises are admirably suited to his purposes, being located in one of the most popular portions of the city, and are fitted with all modern appliances for the carrying on of the trade. Mr. Wray keeps a complete assortment of caskets in metal, wood, and other material, as also a full line of funeral requisites such as shrouds, gloves, bands, etc. He also furnishes hearse in any style, with courteous attendants who thoroughly understand all details of their business. In fact Mr. Wray assumes full control of funeral ceremonies in every particular, relieving the friends of the departed from all anxiety. In addition to the above he also embalms bodies, having from his long and varied experience attained a degree of proficiency in this art equalled by few in this city. It may also be mentioned that the ambulance service of the Montreal General Hospital is under his direction, the condition of the bodies attached to this department, the general care bestowed upon the whole outfit, and the reputation for promptness, etc., proving that he is the right man in the right place. Employment is furnished to nine competent assistants, who under Mr. Wray's personal supervision are always busily engaged attending to the many orders on hand. Mr. J. C. Wray is well and favourably known in Montreal, having by his integrity and courteous ways secured an enviable reputation. Needless to say he retains the good will and esteem of a large and growing circle of patrons.

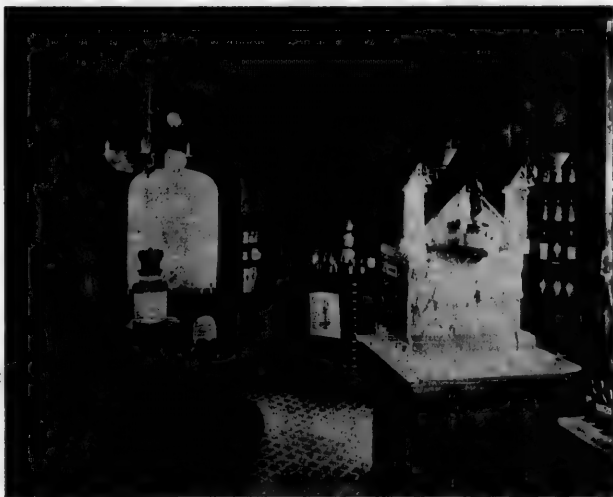
ARTHUR DECARY, Druggist, corner St. Denis and St. Catherine streets.—One of the more recently established drug stores on St. Catherine street, is that of Mr. Arthur Decary, whose neat and spacious store is the attraction of the neighborhood. This business, although recently opened, has succeeded remarkably well, and bids fair to go on as it has begun. The premises are situated in the recently erected block on the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets. The building is admirably suited for the purpose, having fine large plate glass windows on either side, thus making it light and cheerful. In these windows are exhibited samples of the goods to be obtained within. The interior of the shop is even more pleasing than the exterior, the new trimmings, counters, and shelving being of dark wood handsomely finished. The bottles for liquids and powders are of the latest pattern, neat and at the same time useful. Mr. Decary carries a large stock of the purest ~~drugs and chemicals~~, toilet articles, soaps, perfumery, sponges, proprietary medicines, and in fact everything that can be found in a fully equipped pharmacy. He makes a specialty of compounding prescriptions, which he does with care and despatch. His long experience in the profession is a guarantee that all orders will be filled with exactitude. Mr. Decary is well known in Montreal as one of the most enterprising and well educated young druggists in the city. Although in his present place only a few months, he has already made himself very popular with a large number of the residents of that portion of the town. That he has the confidence and respect of his customers is evidenced by the way in which they flock to him for any articles they may want.

T. W. RAPHAEL & Co., Produce and Commission Merchants, Established 1860, 43 St. Sacrament street.—One of the most important branches of trade, and one that has conducted greatly to the growth of Montreal, is that of the commission merchant. Prominent among the many enterprising firms engaged in this business are Messrs. T. W. Raphael & Co. whose establishment is situated at No. 43 St. Sacrament street. The house since its formation has, through the untiring energy and perseverance of the partners, advanced from year to year until at the present date they hold one of the leading places in the trade. The firm deal in produce of all descriptions, but principally grain and flour, etc., buying in this country and exporting to Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports in Great Britain. Their trade extends all over the Dominion, goods coming on consignment to them from all parts of the country. The millers and others from whom Messrs. T. W. Raphael & Co. purchase their stock know them as reliable business men, they having by their square dealing secured their confidence. The quality of the goods handled by this house and the prices at which they sell have built up for them a most enviable reputation.

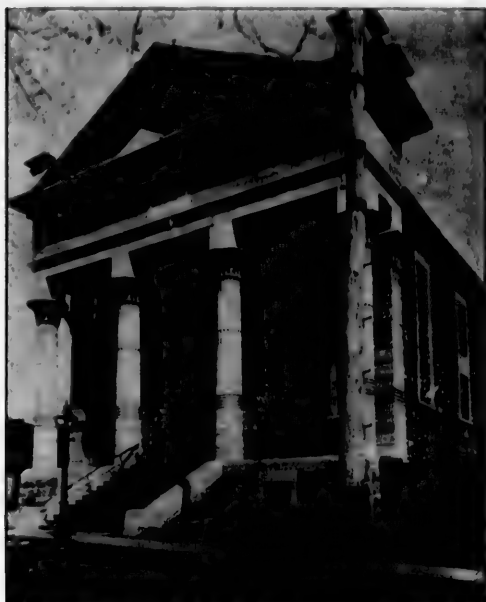
This firm is well and favourably known in the commercial world in which they move as enterprising and honourable business men, who take an active and influential interest in all that concerns the welfare of the city. They have been connected with the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange since its inception.

B. L. & J. VIPOND, Wood and Coal Merchants, Hay and Grain Dealers, 113 Craig street.—In Montreal where so much wood and coal is consumed, there are, of course, a large number of dealers engaged in supplying the citizens with the necessary material for heating their houses and stores. Among the most prominent and popular of these firms Messrs. B. L. & J. Vipond take a foremost place. They established their business in the year 1883, and have since that date progressed favourably, until they at present employ seven competent assistants, and a number of carriers who deliver the coal and wood to the residences of their customers. The stock kept by them at their yards at No. 113 Craig street, and 304 St. Lawrence street, is of the best, comprising hard and soft coal in all the sizes required for use in stoves, furnaces, and other heating apparatus. They also keep on hand a supply of wood, both hard and soft, cut in lengths convenient for use. The prices of the above mentioned goods are as low as any that can be procured in town, and the quality is of the best. In addition to coal and wood, they buy and sell hay and oats, both wholesale and retail, and in the course of business handle an immense amount of these products. The members of this firm are well and favourably known in commercial and social circles of Montreal as men of keen foresight and business ability. Needless to say they retain the respect and confidence of all with whom they have dealt. Mr. B. L. Vipond is secretary-treasurer of the Independent Order of Foresters, and takes an active and influential interest in all their doings.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 17 St. John street.—One of the most prominent and thoroughly reliable wholesale wine and liquor houses in the city of Montreal, is that of Mr. Colin Campbell of 17 St. John street. Though he began business in 1886, a comparatively short time ago, yet by careful attention to patrons, for small and large orders equally, by constantly supplying only the best, and by charging consistent but moderate prices, he has built up a trade, thriving, progressive, and desirable in the extreme. The premises occupied are commodious and spacious, thoroughly fitted up, with sample rooms, bonded warehouse and every facility is afforded for conducting the large trade of the house. Wines and liquors from the very finest foreign manufacturers are handled, including Perrier & Joze's celebrated champagne, Andrew Usher's famous pure Scotch whisky, Kinahan's Irish whiskies, also sherris, ports, red wine, champagne, (Pinet Castill), n, usterries, and Burgundy wines, brandies, from Cognac, glass, Old Tom, etc., etc. One traveller is continually on the road, and orders pour into the office from various parts daily. A competent staff is busily engaged attending them, wholly personally supervised by Mr. Campbell. No detail is neglected in equipping this establishment second to none in the trade. Mr. Campbell is a popular citizen, a successful, enterprising business man, and stands pre-eminent as a first class wine and liquor dealer in Montreal and Canada.



DRUG ESTABLISHMENT OF A. DECARY.



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, STANLEY STREET.



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

ARMSTRONG & RADFORD, Haberdashers, 2246 St. Catherine street.—This business, which was established in 1887 was taken over by Mr. Armstrong last year and is conducted by him alone. The premises comprise one flat 50x125 feet, and every inch of available space is utilized to give place to one of the neatest displays of men's furnishings to be found in the city. The window display is but an index to the beautiful and choice assortment to be found within. During the period since the business was established it has rapidly developed and three employees are kept constantly busy attending to the wants of customers. In addition to city trade, a large and growing country patronage is enjoyed by this house. It is convenient, and the general wants of customers may be supplied, as well as at as little cost, as in the larger houses farther down town. Mr. Armstrong makes a specialty of English neckwear, specially imported by himself, and his trade in this particular line is steadily growing. In addition to his other trade Mr. Armstrong manufactures shirts of fine quality and make, that are earning a high reputation for the house. Utmost strict integrity with energetic business methods the proprietor of this popular house deserves the mercenary patronage that steadily comes to him.

GEO. VIOLETTI, Manufacturer and Dealer in Musical Instruments, 1635 Notre Dame street.—Among the few men engaged in the manufacture and sale of musical instruments in Montreal, Mr. Geo. Violetti of No. 1635 Notre Dame street, takes a prominent place. He established him self in business in the year 1873, and has since that time, by his energy and perseverance coupled with an intimate knowledge of his trade, achieved a degree of success reached by few. The premises occupied by him are centrally located, within easy reach of all portions of the city. Mr. Violetti furnishes constant employment to three skilled employees with whose assistance he endeavors to keep up with the many orders always on hand. The quality of the work done by him has recommended him to the members of military and string bands throughout the country, thus securing a large and constantly increasing patronage. In addition to making brass and reed band instruments, harps, etc., he also repairs musical instruments of all kinds, in the best possible manner and at moderate rates. He also keeps on hand a complete assortment of strings, bridges, keys, and other small articles required by musicians. Mr. Violetti also makes it a specialty to always have in stock a fine selection of music by the most noted composers, and suited to the wants of soloists, bands, choirs, etc. From his long and varied experience he is enabled to choose the best productions of the best known authors, and can retail them at the lowest current rates. Mr. Violetti is well and favourably known to a large and ever increasing circle of patrons, whose respect and good will, it is needless to say, he retains.

THE F. CARSTENS MANUFACTURING CO., Jewel Cases, etc., 2 Bleury street.—In Montreal with its many wholesale and retail jewellers, fancy goods dealers, etc., who require fancy boxes covered with morocco, satin, velvet or plush the demand is naturally large. One of the principal firms in this city engaged in manufacturing these goods for the supply of such tradesmen, is that of the F. Carstens Manufacturing Co. of No. 2 Bleury street. Established twelve years ago this firm has under the able management of Mr. Fred. Carstens succeeded in attaining a position unexcelled by any other house in the trade. The premises are centrally located and are fitted with all modern appliances for the making of the finest grade of goods. They employ twelve skilled assistants who under the personal supervision of Mr. Carstens are constantly engaged in filling the or-

ders of their many customers. The Company manufacture and sell in wholesale lots such goods as trays, boxes, etc., covered with plush, velvet, satin and leather, for watches, jewellery, silverware, etc. They also make dressing cases and writing desks as well as fancy boxes of all descriptions. The quality and finish of the articles manufactured here have gained for the Carstens Manufacturing Co. a reputation second to none throughout the Dominion. The trade of the firm extends all through the country from Halifax in the east to Vancouver in the west, their travelling representative visiting their patrons in all sections. The long practical experience of Mr. Carstens has enabled him to select the best material, and, purchasing at the lowest figures he is thus in a position to turn out goods that can compete in price and quality with any that are made.



ESTABLISHMENT OF ARMSTRONG & RADFORD.



ESTABLISHMENT OF A. P. & W. H. MASTHAMAN.—(See next page.)



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONTREAL ROOFING CO.—(See next page.)

A. S. & W. H. MASTERMAN, Pork Packers and Carers, 2024 Notre Dame street.—Chicago is generally supposed to have a monopoly of the pork packing and curing trade in Canada as well as in the United States. Of late years, however, this state of things has been somewhat altered, for Canadian firms have realized that they can compete with the American companies successfully. The most prominent firm in this line in Montreal is that of Messrs. A. S. & W. H. Masterman, of 2024 Notre Dame street. This business was originally founded in 1842 but has recently been reconstructed, the present proprietors having obtained control in 1883. The premises occupied at present are centrally located, near both railroad depots and within easy reach of all portions of the city, thus affording them unequalled facilities for the transaction of their enormous business. The buildings are of brick, and arranged in a manner particularly suited to the requirements of the trade. The interior is fitted with every modern convenience for airing and packing pork, in a thorough and expeditious manner. The packing house covers 5,000 feet of ground and is supplied with an artificial freezing apparatus (the largest in the city). Water is furnished to the establishment by one steatite well, eight hundred feet deep, making the firm to a large extent independent of the city water works. An idea of the magnitude of the business transacted can be gathered from the fact that sixty men are constantly employed attending to the production of the various lines of cured meat for which the firm are celebrated. The output is sometimes immense, 40,000 hogs per annum being used by them in the curing line. The business is known to dealers as the "Beaver Brand." In order to accommodate city and local trade they employ eighteen horses and wagons, some of the larger ones being the finest out of the kind in the city, and worth \$1,000 for the span of horses and wagons. The business done is of the most extensive kind, and extends from the Dominion from Halifax to Vancouver, three travelling representatives being constantly on the road, looking after the interests of the firm in all the towns and cities of Canada. That their manufactures are most popular with meat dealers and merchants throughout the country is conclusively proved by the large orders constantly coming in. The Messrs. Masterman from their long practical experience are fully competent to manage the large and constantly growing trade, and by their enterprise and integrity have made for themselves a reputation for honesty. In addition to the establishment on Notre Dame street, they occupy stalls Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 St. Ann's Market, and have a slaughter-house at the Dominion Abattoir at St. Henri. The members of this firm are well and favourably known in Montreal as men of keen foresight, business ability, necessity, always retaining the confidence and goodwill of a large and ever increasing circle of patrons.

MONTECAL ROOFING COMPANY, corner Latour street and Busby lane.—This firm has for many years been prominent in contributing not only to the general appearance of the city but to the comfort of its citizens is that of the Montreal Roofing Company, corner Latour street and Busby lane. This company was established in the year 1866, and has since that date prospered in a marked degree, in fact, it is now the leading roofing firm in the city. The premises consist of a four story brick building, which is fitted with every convenience, such as elevators, good entrance, &c., for the rapid handling of the heavy metals and other articles required by them in their manufactures. The first floor is used entirely for storage of goods, and the second and third floors being occupied by the factory. The workshop is equipped with all the most modern machines and tools for making galvanized iron, copper or brass cornices, &c. The work of this establishment is attended to by no less than 125 skilled employees, who are always fully engaged under the supervision of competent foremen in filling the many orders on hand. In addition to the ordinary lines of metal, slate, gravel and asphalt roofing, this firm are particularly well fitted for the making of ornamental galvanized iron and sheet metal work, such as ornate cornices, window caps, &c. A specialty is also made of galvanized iron skylights and glazed structures in sheet metal; this fine class of work was introduced into Canada by the Montreal Roofing Company, and with improved machinery, consisting of rollers, shears, and a lathe, they are enabled to guarantee every skylight to give satisfaction and to be absolutely fire and water proof. Perhaps the particular specialty of this firm to which attention should be called, is the laying of rock asphalt and bituminous roofs, &c. This is claimed to be superior to Portland cement, from the fact that it is not mixed with water and does not become porous on hardening. It is particularly suited for the floors of warehouses, factories, mills, sugar refineries, stables, laundries, &c., being rat and vermin proof. It may also be used for the floors of horse sheds, walkways, tennis courts and carriageways. From the foregoing some idea may be gathered of the extent of the business of this company, although they handle many other lines besides the one mentioned above. The progress and success of the company is in a large measure due to the increasing efficiency and ability of Mr. E. James, the manager, who is well known as a gentleman of great financial ability, and that he is thoroughly conversant with all details connected with the roofing trade goes without saying.

M. GORMAN, Florist, 2257 St. Catherine street.—The business carried on by Mr. M. Gorman is a most admirable and attractive one, being that of a florist and decorator. Working and living among flowers is a most desirable occupation, and yet it is one of the greatest skill and care in bringing it to a successful issue. Mr. Gorman having experience for the past 40 years has carefully studied the nature of the various plants, and has been ever dis-

tinguished as a competent and progressive florist during all this time. His place of business is located in a prominent part of Montreal, at 2257 St. Catherine st., and is admirably adapted to this trade. The premises are about 300 feet in dimensions, and ample accommodation is supplied for the storage and display of goods. A splendid assortment of the most handsome and popular house and garden plants is always on exhibition, besides tasteful funeral and wedding wreaths beautifully arranged to suit the occasion. The spreading palm of Africa or the luxuriant ferns of Brazil, and in fact, all the most popular and novel plants especially desirable for spacious halls and drawing-rooms are always found in this establishment. All flowers if not on hand are at once ordered and promptly supplied, so that all can be supplied by Gorman the Florist. Beautiful bouquets, the vases, cloths and shades are furnished for wedding breakfasts, supper or dinner parties, and any public occasion. The beauty and taste in arranging and harmonizing the different hues in the various flowers displayed by Mr. Gorman at all times are among the many qualities a decorative can possess, and enable him to adapt his abilities to the many circumstances he is sure to meet with. Mr. Gorman is succeeding wonderfully in his enterprise in Montreal, and those desiring fair dealing, fine fresh flowers and plants, and moderate prices, will do well to visit his place of business.

J. E. M. WHITNEY & CO., Commission Merchants and Importers and Dealers in Leather, 14 Lemoiné street.—The present firm of J. E. M. Whitney & Co. are successors to the old established house of Mr. R. S. Whitney, who commenced business in 1849. Mr. Whitney succeeded his father in the business and formed the present company, of which he is the head. The premises occupied consist of an extensive four story building, which contains an area of 30 x 30 feet dimensions, and is located at 14 Lemoiné street. The interior is fitted up with every convenience, and is well commodious throughout. The offices and sample room are located upon the first flat. In the sample room are found leathers in every variety, which include both imported and domestic goods. These represent the very large stock carefully selected by the upper part of the business. In examining the goods handled by this firm will give the most decided proof that they are all of the finest grades. More special attention must be called to the glazed dogskin, kid and sheep skins, French calf and cowhide leathers, which constitute the line in which this business is so noted. Messrs. J. E. M. Whitney & Co. are very large importers of the finest grades of French and English goods, of which they always have a large stock on hand. Six persons are employed by the firm. They carry on a large and increasing commission business in leather, and several travellers are engaged in covering every province in the Dominion in the firm's interests. Some years ago the firm commenced exporting certain kinds of domestic leather to England, and the position of the firm in this respect has been continued, and at the present time has reached large proportions. Mr. J. E. M. Whitney, the senior partner, is the manager of the business, which he has superintended since succeeding his father, Mr. R. S. Whitney, the founder of the business. This is a most successful business, in which he has been connected for many years, and is greatly respected for his fine business abilities. They are selling agents for G. A. Mooney & Co.'s justly celebrated glazed and dull dogskin, kid, and their large variety of sheepskins and cowhide, and account and credit of the firm would have been added if they had not contemplated the move into the large and handsome cut stone store on St. Helen street, which is owned by one of the partners, when the present lease expires in two years.

P. LAMY & BROS., Importers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 331 St. Lawrence street.—This old established and reliable house was originated nearly 25 years ago, and has a popularity which is not surpassed by any other house on St. Lawrence street. The premises in which the business is carried on are located at 331 St. Lawrence street, covering an area of 150 square feet and having a height of three stories. The business operated is in fancy and staple dry goods. Large plate glass windows light up the interior, which is handsomely and conveniently arranged. The upper floors are set apart for the storage of the goods, and the portion of the stock which is to be shown in the window is very fine display of dry goods samples arranged with great taste, the interior of the store being decorated with many choice selections of these lines. Dry goods of every description, in the latest fashion and of the finest material and manufacture, comprise the enormous stock of this establishment. In the gent's furnishing department the assortment is made up of the finest goods in the market. The tailoring department is the specialty of the business, being under the supervision of an experienced tailor. A large stock of domestic and imported acetate, velvet, cashmeres, etc., are constantly kept on hand to meet the varied tastes of the large number of customers in this line. Employment is given to six courteous and obliging clerks, who are always ready to anticipate the wants of patrons. Messrs. P. Lamy & Bros. are thoroughly experienced business men in every way, having been connected with the dry goods trade for many years. They are well known and widely respected throughout the city and surrounding country over which they have an extensive and growing trade. Importing largely from the manufacturers they are able to sell their goods at the market or very moderate prices. Their lines will be found to be the very best that can be obtained. Mr. P. Lamy, the senior partner, is a Justice of the Peace for the city of Montreal. As business

men Messrs. P. Lamy & Bros. are looked up to as energetic and persevering merchants. They are highly respected throughout the community as men of the strictest integrity and have gained a very gratifying success in the successful quality of their goods.

PIETER, KEMP & TROTTER, Nations, Fishing Tackle, etc., 210 St. James street.—Among the wholesale firms established in the year 1850, one of the most prominent is that of Messrs. Pieter, Kemp & Trotter, Importers and Dealers in Nations, Fishing Tackle, etc., at 210 St. James street. Although so recently established they have already made for themselves a place in the trade of Canada; the large and well assorted stock carried by them in the pushing and business like ways of the members of the firm having had their due effect upon their customers throughout the country. The store is arranged in the most modern way for the accommodation of the stock, which comprises the finest line of fancy rods, notions, toys, shell hardware, fishing tackle, etc. This firm makes a specialty of salting fish of all the standard English patterns, and claim to keep the largest variety in Canada of trout fish, gut leaders, etc. They are also agents for Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., fish and manufacturers of Ruddick, England. In addition to the fishing tackle they also represent in Canada the firm of Schuster & Co. of Markenshausen, Germany, makers of musical instruments, etc. The trade done is extensive, spreading throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Vancouver. The members of this firm are well known in the commercial world of Montreal, having been members of the Board of Trade and taking an active and influential interest in all that goes on for the benefit of the city and its commerce.

H. B. POTTER, National Baking Powder Co., 774 Craig street.—Among the many enterprising and successful manufacturing firms in Montreal that of Mr. H. B. Potter, better known as the National Baking Powder Co., at No. 774 Craig street, deserves more than passing mention. Mr. Potter commenced business for himself in the year 1850, and since that time has, by his untiring energy and perseverance, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the trade, succeeded in building up a substantial connection. His premises, located at No. 774 Craig street, are admirably suited to his purposes, being surrounded by business houses of all kinds and within easy reach of the various shipping companies. The store is fitted up with all the most modern conveniences for the accommodation of a large and well assorted stock. In addition to manufacturing baking powder, Mr. Potter also makes flavouring extracts and syrups for soda fountains. He also imports coffee, spices, nutmegs, and other specialties, and owing to his intimate knowledge of the trade at home and abroad he is enabled to secure the best goods and sell them to his customers at prices as low as consistent with first quality material. His trade is extensive, spreading throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Vancouver. The quality of his manufactures has recommended him to retailers all over the country. He is well and favourably known in the commercial world in which he moves as a man of keen foresight and business ability. Needless to say he retains the confidence and good will of a large and ever increasing circle of patrons.

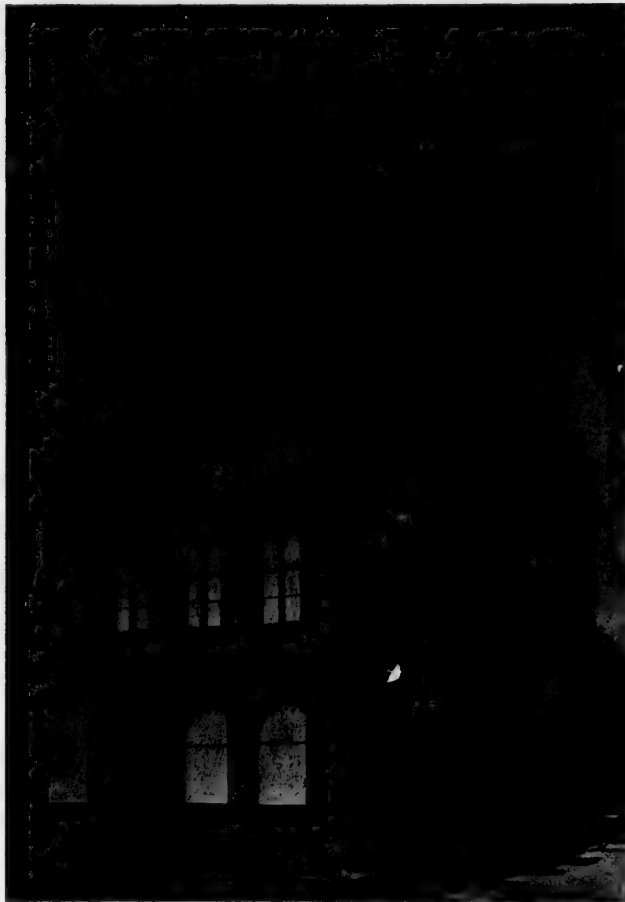
RICHARDS & SONS, Merchant Tailors, 114 St. Peter street.—This business has been in active operation for nearly a quarter of a century. It was first started in 1866 by Mr. Joseph Richards, the senior member of the firm. It has been known as Richards & Sons for the last three years, when Mr. R. Lincoln Richards joined as a partner. The business has been one of constant success, and its growth has continued gradually increasing since the commencement. The premises are situated at 114 St. Peter street, having a frontage of 30 feet with a depth of 75 feet. The business carried on is that of merchant tailors, and their efforts are devoted solely to custom work. The store is fitted up in a very attractive manner, and being very commodious fully meets the requirements of the trade. The stock always on hand is very large, and forms a complete assortment of the latest varieties of coatings, trousers and suitings. Woolens, tweeds, cashmeres, and other styles of the latest manufacture, make a fine display in the imported and domestic fabrics which comprise the stock. The whole of the work is done outside the premises by experienced employees. Messrs. Richards & Sons are men of extended experience. They have been in the business for many years, and have wholly devoted themselves to their business. Their stock is always most complete in every detail, choice in quality and varied in assortment. The trade is a purely local one, comprising the city and surrounding country. The firm of Richards & Sons is now composed of two partners, the two partners, Mr. R. Lincoln Richards. They are men of recognized ability, and have won a high reputation for the quality of their goods and the elegant fit and finish of all the work carried out of their establishment. This house is an exceedingly popular one throughout the district, and Richards & Sons rank among the most fashionable tailors in Montreal.



MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.



NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.



WHOLESALE HOUSE OF MACKAY BROTHERS.

MACKAY BROTHERS, Wholesale Dry Goods, 170 McGill street, 2, 4, 6, 8 St. Maurice street, and Longueuil street.—Among business men throughout Canada no wholesale house enjoys a higher reputation for straightforward dealing in the widest and fullest sense than that of Mackay Bros. of Montreal. Their trade extends throughout the Dominion, and they have been established over fifty years. They have been more anxious to preserve an honourable record than to make a hue and cry about growth of business, but their trade developed to great proportions many years ago, and what is more important it is a steady trade. They hold their customers. For despite the general eagerness to get goods cheap a dealer prefers after all to get them from a firm on whose representations the utmost reliance can be placed. The firm of Mackay Bros. was established in the year 1840. Their handsome premises on McGill street comprise a fine five storey building, equipped with every modern improvement and facility for the prompt transaction of an extensive business. The services of thirty-five employees are constantly required. The showrooms present a splendid and varied display of staple and fancy dry goods, and the stock on hand is always large enough to meet the most eager demand. Fresh importations from the great centres of the Old World are constantly being received, and their close business relations with leading merchants and manufacturers in Britain and on the Continent, coupled with long experience and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the Canadian market enable the firm to place before their patrons the best and most suitable goods in every line and for every season. These are important considerations for the city or country merchants, who are not slow to recognize the advantages arising from a reliable and enterprising medium between them and the great centres of production. The

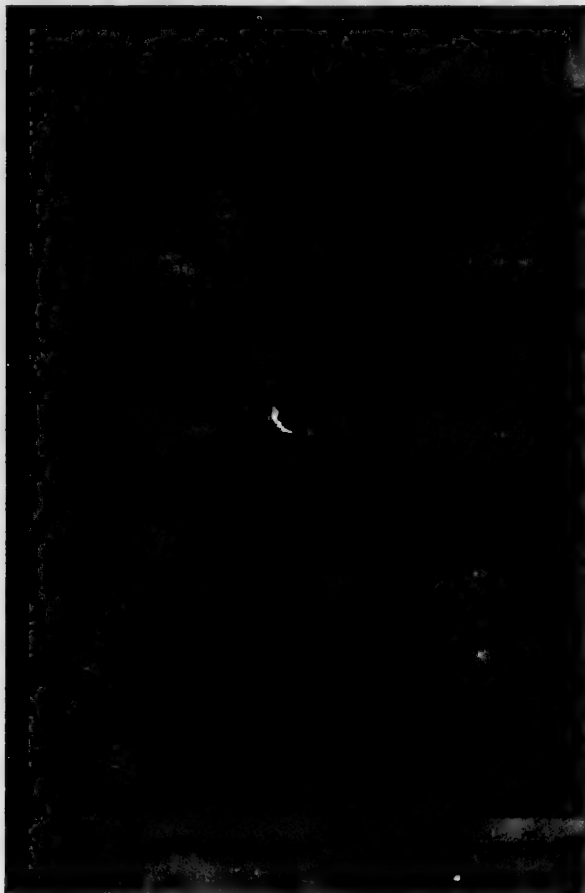
assortment of goods carried in stock by this firm need not be enumerated. They carry all lines of staple and fancy dry goods, from the heaviest make to the most delicate fabric, and make a specialty of the staples in every department. Importations are received direct from the British Islands, Germany, France, and the United States, while all goods of domestic manufacture are also to be found in their establishment, where they are displayed in the manner most convenient for ready inspection. The travellers of the firm are constantly on the move, and orders pour in from every section of the country, east and west. This firm has been identified with all progressive measures looking toward the improvement and extension of the trade of Montreal. Mackay Bros. have been important factors in aiding to develop the commercial greatness of the city and make its name more widely known beyond the bounds of Canada. The past record of this house is perhaps the best guarantee for its future. Honourable it has been, and marked by intelligence and enterprise. These have their reward in a steady and successful trade.

WALLACE DAWSON, Dispensing Chemist and Family Druggist, Corner St. Lawrence and Dorchester street.—The responsibility of a competent druggist increases daily, for pharmaceutical science advances with boundless swiftness at a moment's notice. Among the most reliable and able pharmacists of Montreal, Mr. Wallace Dawson ranks in the front. His business was started about May 1st 1887, and by careful attention to trade this gentleman has built up a first class growing business with the best class of customers. Mr. Dawson is but a young man and is one of the most enterprising business men in the city. He is a regular dispensing druggist and graduate of Montreal Col-

lege of Pharmacy. He makes a specialty of family dispensing and is ably assisted by a competent, full-fledged druggist, in order to attend the many orders that pour in daily. Both men have a high reputation as thoroughly skilled and careful pharmacists. The premises occupied by Mr. Dawson are fitted up with good taste in fine cherry wood, with spacious plate glass windows, show cases and cabinets for the advantageous display of his large stock containing a choice assortment of fresh and pure drugs, chemicals, fancy and toilet articles, imported and domestic soaps, perfumes and proprietary medicines of all descriptions. The dispensing room is neat, clean and well stocked, and is very conveniently arranged for his growing trade. Few stores are more attractively fitted up than this beautiful drug store. All patrons receive the kindest attention in the most prompt way possible and medical men find an able assistant in Mr. Dawson. He personally supervises all the compounding and dispensing, and his reputation for accuracy and faithfulness has acquired for him the trade from the best families of Montreal. This house is known for its many specialties, some of which are Dawson's Chocolate Cream Worm Drops and Dyspepsine. The Chocolate Cream Worm Drops are a unique preparation, and can not be distinguished from the fancy chocolate cream candy of confectioners and is not only the most pleasant but the most reliable remedy ever offered to the public. It is prepared only by Mr. Wallace Dawson. The following eminent specialists on diseases of children testify to the merits of this worm candy: Dr. D. Lachapelle, Dr. C. S. Fewick and Dr. A. S. Brunelles. Dyspepsine is the great American remedy for dyspepsia and is a positive cure for heartburn, sick headache and all forms of dyspepsia and liver complaint. This famous and reliable remedy is also recommended by physicians, and is manufactured solely by Mr. Dawson. Another novelty that marks Mr. Dawson as possessing special genius is his splendid relief for the horrors of toothache, called very appropriately, Dawson's Stomachic. Mr. Dawson was formerly a member of the Council of Pharmaceutical Association, but has withdrawn owing to arduous business duties. He is a promising business man and it need not be added that he as a Canadian is proud of his country. As a citizen ambitious, and as a chemist complete, he will continue in the future to merit the esteem of his present large number of friends and patrons.

MORIN & CO., Commission Agents and Gaspe Fishing Company, Room 22, Imperial Buildings.—Among the prominent merchants that have always fostered and encouraged commerce in the city of Montreal, special mention is made of Messrs. Morin & Co., Room 22 Imperial Building. Morin & Co. have for more than twenty years represented the house of J. P. Winier & Son, distillers of alcohol and spirits, of Prescott. Mr. L. E. Morin, sr., is one of the oldest merchants in Montreal, having been for five years with Messrs. Cuvillier & Son, one of the most important firms of that period, previous to starting in business in 1853. In this year he commenced as a grocer, continuing in this line for a few years when he abandoned this to open a commission business and to take the agency for J. P. Winier & Son. In 1870 he founded the journal *Le Agriculteur Canadien*, the first French-Canadian paper devoted entirely to mercantile pursuits. Mr. Morin was one of the promoters of the Chambers of Commerce of Montreal and elsewhere which have had the effect of giving a decided impetus to progressive commercial movement since Canadian unity. In 1873 Mr. Morin was made inspector of fish and oil for Montreal, which position he held till 1885 when he resigned. Shortly afterwards he established the firm of which he is the head, entering into partnership with L. Z. Jones, the member of Parliament for Gaspe, under the name of the Gaspe Fishing Co. They have a large establishment in Gaspe County which is being constantly increased, the demand for their fish growing rapidly. Mr. Morin has occupied several important positions during his commercial career, having been twice a delegate to the Chamber of Commerce of the Dominion, of which no other city in the Dominion can boast. Actively occupied in this pursuit are not only some of the most prominent business men of the city but also gentlemen of learning and ability. Among the leading Notaries worthy of note in the front ranks, are Messrs. Kittson & Reddy, whose office is eligibly located in the Imperial Building, and who may be said to do a leading practice in this city. Mr. Kittson, B.C.L., graduated a Bachelor of Civil Law from McGill College in 1868, and has been in active and successful practice since that date. Mr. Reddy, B.C.L., obtained a similar degree in 1881, and in 1884 entered partnership with Mr. Kittson, the practice being continued under the firm name that heads this sketch. During the intervening seven years in which Messrs. Kittson & Reddy have been before the public as the legal firm pertaining to the notarial profession, the individual members are esteemed by all who know them and thoroughly merit their success in this city.

KITTSO & REDDY, Notaries, Commissioners, etc., Room 454, Imperial Building.—Montreal is favoured with an array of intellectual ability in the profession of the notary public, of which no other city in the Dominion can boast. Actively occupied in this pursuit are not only some of the most prominent business men of the city but also gentlemen of learning and ability. Among the leading Notaries worthy of note in the front ranks, are Messrs. Kittson & Reddy, whose office is eligibly located in the Imperial Building, and who may be said to do a leading practice in this city. Mr. Kittson, B.C.L., graduated a Bachelor of Civil Law from McGill College in 1868, and has been in active and successful practice since that date. Mr. Reddy, B.C.L., obtained a similar degree in 1881, and in 1884 entered partnership with Mr. Kittson, the practice being continued under the firm name that heads this sketch. During the intervening seven years in which Messrs. Kittson & Reddy have been before the public as the legal firm pertaining to the notarial profession, the individual members are esteemed by all who know them and thoroughly merit their success in this city.



G. W. DAWSON.

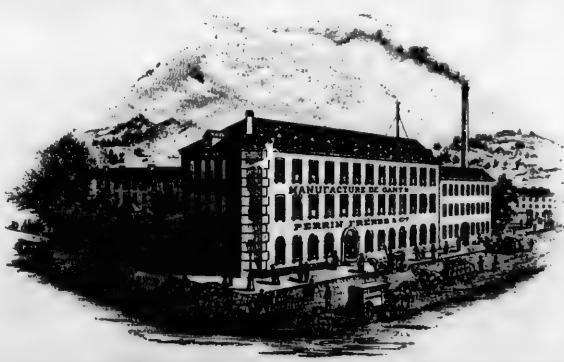
G. W. DAWSON, Die Sinker and Engraver, 765 Craig street.—In Montreal with its many manufacturers who turn out articles of all kinds, that require to be stamped or branded with a particular name or trade mark, there is a large demand for metal dies or stamps. Prominent among those who cater to this trade is Mr. G. W. Dawson of No. 765 Craig street. He has been established in this line of business since the year 1878, from which date he has, by his energy and ability, coupled with an intimate knowledge of his trade, succeeded in building up a large and growing business, extending from Halifax to Vancouver. Employment is furnished to seven skilled die sinkers and engravers, who, under his personal supervision, are constantly engaged in filling the orders on hand. Mr. Dawson manufactures and keeps in stock brass labels, plates, checks, rubber stamps and signs of all kinds. He also makes steel dies, burning brands, steel, soap dies, steel letters, punches and figures, and manufactures lead seals and wires for sealing up cases and cars, &c., and makes a specialty of pattern letters for foundry men and pattern makers. All the above named articles are of the best quality and can be relied upon to give satisfaction to all parties. In addition to the above goods he makes a specialty of bookbinders' finishing tools, turning out a class of work equal to any imported from the United States and England. Mr. G. W. Dawson is well and favourably known to a large and ever increasing circle of patrons whose confidence and good will it is needless to say he retains. From his long practical experience he is fully able to undertake the most difficult contracts and put them through in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

THE CANADA PLATING CO.

THE CANADA PLATING CO., 763 Craig street.—This company is known as electro-platers, brass-founders and finishers, and commenced operations in 1885. Since that

date their business has increased to such an extent as to render necessary their removal to more commodious quarters on one of our principal streets. Since moving, their factory has been fitted up with every convenience and facility for turning out the best quality of work in the shortest possible time, and they have placed at the heads of their plating and brass departments three men, second to none in their respective branches. The work done by this company is all strictly first-class in every particular, and embraces the manufacturing of the highest grade of electro-plating, silver work of every variety, and plating in all its branches, viz., gold, silver, nickel, brass, copper, bronze and black plating, also oxidizing, lacquering, brass casting, brass finishing, etc. The silverware manufactured by this company is of a heavier plate than that of any other manufacturer in this country, their aim being to surpass in every way that of the best English manufacture. They fully guarantee every article of their make to contain the amount of pure silver as stamped and therefore all their patrons may rest assured that they are getting full value for their money. The company make a specialty of replating old ware of every description, in every respect equal to new, and have on exhibition, in their windows and store, some highly interesting specimens of the plater's art. The general excellence of the establishment throughout is unsurpassed by anything in this line in the Dominion, and reflects credit upon the pushing and energetic proprietors—who, unlike others engaged in this business, cater directly to the consumers and are thus enabled through saving the profits of "middle men" to furnish hotels and private families with a better quality of goods at reasonable rates. Their agents are constantly on the road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, soliciting orders for both new goods and the replating of old, and the company will deliver new or replated silverware to any express or post-office in the Dominion, at same prices as if delivery was taken at their factory in Montreal. This alone is a feature not attempted by any other house, and is deserving of patronage. We would cordially recommend parties desirous of purchasing new goods, or having their old ware made as good as new, to give them a trial and we feel sure those so doing will have every reason to be satisfied.

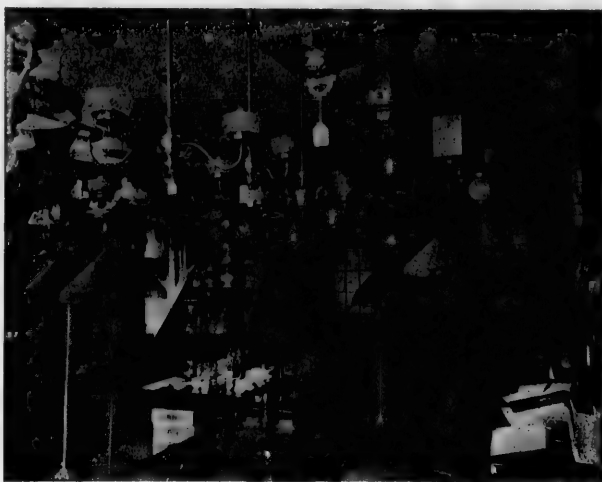
PERRIN FRERES & CIE., Kid Glove Manufacturers, Grenoble, France, and at Paris, London, New York, Melbourne; Montreal Branch, 7 Victoria Square, corner St. James' street.—Exactly thirty-one years have passed away since the late French firm of Perrin Freres & Cie. first launched their fragile bark on the troubled waters of the nineteenth century commerce. To day the house is known and honoured wherever the light of civilization has dawned, its productions reflect credit not only on the principals themselves, but also on their town and country. In the year of 1860, when only in his twentieth year, M. Fernéol Perrin, with his mother and brother Paul, founded the firm of Veuve Perrin et Fils, at Rue du Fort, Saint Jans. The business was conducted from the beginning with that prudence, spirit and energy, which has ever since distinguished it, and shortly afterwards we find the firm removing to larger premises in Rue Saint Laurant. The firm had set before them a high ideal of excellence, and the genuine quality, beauty and salubrity of their productions early attracted attention in America and England and their sale in these markets rapidly increased. In 1860 M. L. Valerien Perrin became a partner, and in 1873 that gentleman proceeded to New York and founded a branch house, now managed by Mr. Alphonse Doullin who became a partner in January 1888, which has been attended with phenomenal success. In 1875 the style of the firm was changed to its present well known title of Perrin Freres & Cie. Since then the house has increased literally by leaps and bounds. Eighteen hundred and seventy-six saw an English branch, established in London, to be followed in 1879 by a Canadian branch in Montreal, which is to-day under the able management of Mr. H. Lacombe. The manufacturing establishments of the firm afford a theme pregnant of interest, but one to which the limited space at our disposal prevents us doing justice. The factory at Gren-



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF PERRIN FRERES & CIE., AT GRENOBLE, FRANCE.

able, of which we give a view, and which only comprises a part of the producing power of the house, is a model of advanced manufacturing methods. Every new idea of real value has been adopted and carried out. The building is lighted throughout with electricity, and this establishment alone provides employment for between 700 and 800 permanent workers. The firm buy their skins in the rough, from the most famous districts, and have all the cleaning and preparatory process done on their own premises. The dying operations are conducted under the personal supervision of a talented chemical engineer, who holds a diploma of the Lyons School of Arts and Manufactures, whose business it is to utilise the very latest advances in the art, and as an instance we may mention that quite recently his experiments have been rewarded by the important discovery by which the application of black dyes leaves intact all the original qualities of the skin. At Grenoble and district alone, there are engaged something like 2,500 to 3,000 people, at different seasons of the year, in the manufacture of the firm's specialties in gloves. The important new dye works started as recently as 1887 represents a personnel of some fifty hands exclusively employed in dyeing the productions of the firm; while the large numbers of persons directly and indirectly employed by the firm in procuring and preparing the skins it is difficult to estimate with accuracy. If in addition to this we consider the large number of travellers which represent this house in so many widely separated parts of the world, together with the regular resident staff at the branches of the firm at 8 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris; 145 Chesapeake, London, E.C.4; 484 to 490 Broome street, New York; and at 7 Victoria Square, Montreal; we shall then be able to form some idea of the general magnitude of a commercial concern whose aggregate yearly turnover in gloves alone is represented not merely by thousands but by hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. The principals of the firm, Messrs. Perrin Freres & Cie. are all practical men, who guard the reputation of their goods by superintending with the utmost vigilance every detail of their manufacturing processes. From the very outset they tried to produce gloves in every particular a little better than any others, and we know that if one glove be a little better in each detail than another, it will be, on the whole, greatly superior to it. This unusual solicitude for the perfecting of their gloves soon told on the fortunes of the house. Drapers, glove makers, and shoemakers who ever stocked their goods were almost certain to repeat orders regularly, for Messrs. Perrin's productions not only sell readily, but reflect credit on the seller. These goods are not merely genuine in reality but their merits are easily seen, and there is that indescribable something about even their plainest makes which constitutes the talismanic merit of salesableness. More than one official tribute has been paid to the excellence of Messrs. Perrin Freres' productions by the president of the Grenoble Chamber of Commerce, which are amply confirmed by the honours received at various exhibitions, etc. Philadelphia, 1876, medal and diploma; Paris, 1878, gold medal; Sydney, 1879, gold medal first class; Melbourne, 1880, second order of merit; Melbourne, 1880, first order of merit; Paris, 1889, gold medal. But the most important and significant tribute paid to the qualities of these goods is to be found in the splendid reception they have found and the constantly increasing favours they are receiving not only in France but in England and throughout the length and breadth of the American and Australian continents. The Canadian branch is under the personal supervision of M. Valerien Perrin in Grenoble, whose special desire to attain in Canada a trade and reputation equal to that held in other countries, has been gratified beyond all expectations, and to day the Canadian business under the immediate able management of Mr. H. Laurancelle has advanced with great rapidity and stands without a peer.

DOUGALL & LAWTON, Importers and Manufacturers' Agents, corner St. Paul and St. Nicholas streets.—In a large city like Montreal, noted for its handsome private dwellings and public buildings, there is no better proof of the progress and the high state of civilization pervading the community than the embellishment and adornment of its homes. One of the many elements that go to make any house attractive and cheerful is good lighting, and the citizens of Montreal are especially favoured in this respect, thanks to Messrs. Dougall & Lawton, who do a leading trade in this city as importers and manufacturers' agents, dealing in first-class lamps, lamp goods, coal oil and all petroleum products. This business was founded in 1882 by Mr. C. H. Dougall, since which date he has done an ever-increasing and successful business, and under whose name it has continued until October, 1890, when Mr. F. Lawton was admitted as partner, bringing with him the result of many years' experience with the firm of John L. Cassidy & Co., and the style of the firm was then changed to Dougall & Lawton. Their success is due in a large measure to the well established reputation of the manufacturers represented, as well as to their own untiring energy, enterprise and ability in selecting choice, artistic and useful goods. The premises occupied are spacious and commodious, being centrally and eligibly located on the corner of St. Nicholas and St. Paul streets, having recently moved there from their previous address at 181 St. Nicholas street. Their establishment is completely fitted up with every requirement of the trade, and affords ample accommodation for the storage and display of stock as well as for the rapid prosecution of business. Their trade is wholesale, and extends to all parts of the Dominion. They have also recently added to their other lines of lamp goods and general glassware that of decorated tiles, having



ESTABLISHMENT OF DOUGALL & LAWTON.

accepted the representation of the Decorative Art Tile Co. of Hanley, Staffordshire, and have now the exclusive control for the Dominion of their celebrated productions, comprising tiles for grates, mantels, hearth-dadoes, bath-rooms, &c., &c. in a great variety of beautiful designs, plain and fancy, printed, enamelled, and of a quality of superior finish.

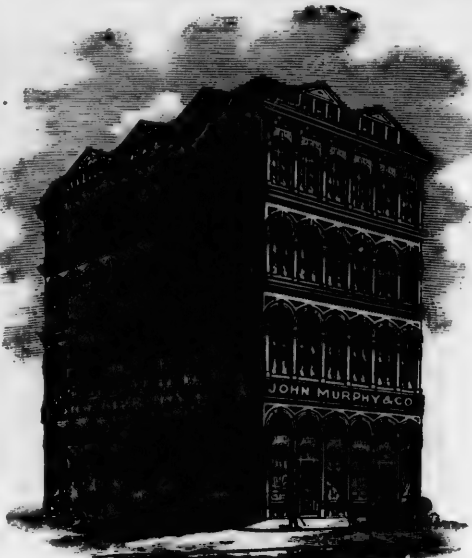
JUBILEE DRUG HALL: ROD. CARRIERE, Proprietor, 1341 St. Catherine street.—Next to a doctor, the druggist is one of the most necessary professional men in any community, be it in town or country. Holding the scales of life and death in his hands, it is imperative that he should be a man of intelligence, foresight and energy. Of late years the Government of Canada, recognizing the above fact, has made the examination for graduates in pharmacy much more difficult than they were at one time. Among the few men who have successfully passed the examinations is Mr. Rodrigue Carriere, whose place of business is at 1341 St. Catherine street. Mr. Carriere established this drug hall some four years ago. He has, by perseverance and care, built up a good trade, and has a reputation for keeping fine and fresh drugs, chemicals, etc. The premises occupied by him are situated in a handsome stone block, the portion of the building where he is located having an elegant show window with plate glass front. This window is always an attraction to every passer, it being nicely dressed with a display of fancy goods, toilet articles, sponge bags, etc. The

interior of the store is even more pleasing to the eye, the neat way in which it is arranged with tables and counters on each side, fine nickel-plated show cases, dark wood trimmings and stools, all going to make a fine array. The shelves, as well as the rest of the furnishings, are of cherry, setting off the stoppered bottles, for liquids and powders, to advantage. The stock is large and varied, consisting of drugs and chemicals of the purest quality, fancy goods, toilet articles, soaps, sponges, patent medicines of known reputation, and many other things too numerous to mention. This varied assortment is so disposed as to set off its quality and beauty admirably. Mr. Carriere makes a specialty of the careful compounding of prescriptions, and anything of this kind can be entrusted to him without fear as to the result. Among the valuable proprietary medicines manufactured solely by him are his Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and Jubilee Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Mr. Rod. Carriere was incorporated 23rd January, 1891, under the title of Jubilee Medicine Company. Besides the store at No. 1341 St. Catherine street, he has a branch on the corner of Fullum and St. Catherine streets, where he keeps a small but well assorted stock. His Telephone Nos. are: Bell, 6041 and branch 6270; Federal, 1908. Mr. Carriere is well known as an enterprising and pushing young man of marked ability. That he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his ever increasing circle of patrons goes without saying.



JUBILEE DRUG HALL.

JOHN MURPHY & Co., Dry Goods Importers, 1781, 1783 Notre Dame street.—Montreal being the commercial metropolis of the Dominion the leading houses in all lines of business are naturally located in the city. Prominent among dry goods importers, is the well-known firm of Messrs. John Murphy & Co. Established in the year 1869, the house has since that date rapidly attained a foremost position in the ranks of the retail trade. Their premises are admirably situated in the very heart of commercial activity, and within easy reach of all portions of the city, thus affording the public an opportunity of purchasing in their many unrivalled departments. They occupy the handsome cut stone building five storeys high, which forms such a conspicuous feature at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter street. The many plate glass show windows are neatly dressed with a choice assortment of the goods that can be obtained within, and are usually surrounded by an admiring throng. The interior is spacious and well lighted, and is fitted up in the most modern way for the accommodation and comfort of the public, and the housing of their extensive stock. An elevator, worked by an hydraulic engine, connects with the upper floors, and fashionably upholstered stools are furnished for the benefit of their patrons. Customers are attended to by an efficient and obliging staff of clerks. The lines of goods handled by Messrs. John Murphy and Co. are many and varied; to enumerate all and portray their individual qualities would be impossible. Some of the special lines kept by them may be referred to, such as silks, satins, velvets, black and coloured dress goods, prints, hosiery, gloves, gent's haberdashery, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, parasols, tweeds, cloakings, under-clothing, jerseys, furs and fur trimmings, &c. Having adopted the cash system of buying and selling, they are enabled to ransack the world's markets for quality and value, and to keep abreast of the keen competition of the age. Their trade is not confined to the city of Montreal but extends throughout the Dominion, with a reputation steadily growing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A specialty is made of mantles, and they undoubtedly possess the finest and most complete mantle department in Canada. In order to keep in touch with the taste and fashions of the day as exemplified in Paris and on the continent of Europe, they employ the services of two buyers, who visit the trade centres of the old world periodically twice a year. A branch store has been recently opened in Ottawa in order to meet the requirements of their many customers in the Capital, and is considered to be the finest of its kind in the legislative city. The management being thoroughly competent and equipped, and supplied from the Montreal establishment, it bids fair in the future to almost rival the older business. Mr. Murphy is well and favourably known in commercial and social circles in Montreal. He



ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN MURPHY & CO.

was born in the city, and is intimately identified with its late rise and progress. While a thorough man of business, he takes an active and influential interest in all the elevating agencies and ameliorating influences of its manifold life.

CHAMPION SAFE WORKS, S. S. Kimball, Proprietor, 577 Craig street.—In a recent catalogue, S. S. Kimball, of the Champion Safe Works, gives a list of about 240 firms, banks, municipalities, etc., individuals, etc., that have purchased safes from him and to whom prospective purchasers are directed for reference as to the character of these safes. Among them are the Toronto Mail, Railway News Co.; St. Stephen, N. B., Post Office; Chute & Hall, Yarmouth, N. S.; Gananoque (Ont.) Carriage Co., Tippet Burditt & Co., St. John; Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.; Joseph Grenier, M.P., Bank Ville Marie; City and District Savings Bank; Savings Bank at Belle Pine Park, municipalities of Malton, Hensler and Hanover, St. Laurent, Rhineland, and others, and a great number of leading firms throughout Canada, from Cape Breton to Nanaimo, B.C. It cannot be said, therefore, either that Mr. Kimball's safes are unknown or that they are not appreciated. One testimonial may be referred to as an example. Messrs. Sabiston & Tremblay testify that their Kimball safe was taken from the ruins of a fire at 71 St. James street. It had fallen four stories, and ten days after the fire it was found on a pile of burning coal, the wheels melted off, pieces melted out of the door and the

iron outside bulged and twisted out of shape, yet its contents were found to be wholly unharmed. Mr. Kimball has been established in business in Montreal for nine years, and has been a worker in iron since boyhood. He can take the iron from the rough and make a safe without the assistance of any workmen, being thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work. To use Mr. Kimball's own words, he makes the following claims for his safes: "I claim, first, that my safes are the strongest, being made of one piece of heavy iron for the body, and the angle iron that makes the frame in solid, welded at the corners, (no other makers in the Dominion making them that way or as strong as mine). My filling is the kind that has stood the hardest tests. My doors have the most flanges, and close tight; I use iron for the inside doors, giving better protection against both fire and burglar. In fact there has never been one of my safes but has carried its contents through the fire in perfect shape, and they have stood some of the hardest fires, no one of them been opened by a burglar. Every one of them has a steel plate hardened so that no drill or chisel will cut it between the outside and the lock. The locks are placed on the inside of the door, making them much more easy to get at when the safe is open, but harder for the thief. I will warrant my poorest safe to fall six stories without bursting." Mr. Kimball makes fifteen sizes or varieties of the Champion safe, varying in price from \$50 to \$550. He also manufactures vault doors, steel lined, with combination or key-locks; vault doors, fire-proof only; division doors for buildings; express chests, money boxes, combination locks for all purposes, the champion iron money till and wooden money till, with alarm attachment, and the champion burglar alarm, patented by him in January 1889. Safe repairing, moving and hoisting are also included in his business. His premises comprise a fine two-story building, 60x120 feet in dimensions, fully equipped for the important work done there. A number of hands are employed, and the work is all done under Mr. Kimball's personal supervision. Though he has only been in Canada nine years, being a native of the United States, Mr. Kimball has established a high reputation, the result of honest work and straightforward dealing. His business is steadily increasing and orders are received from all parts of the Dominion.

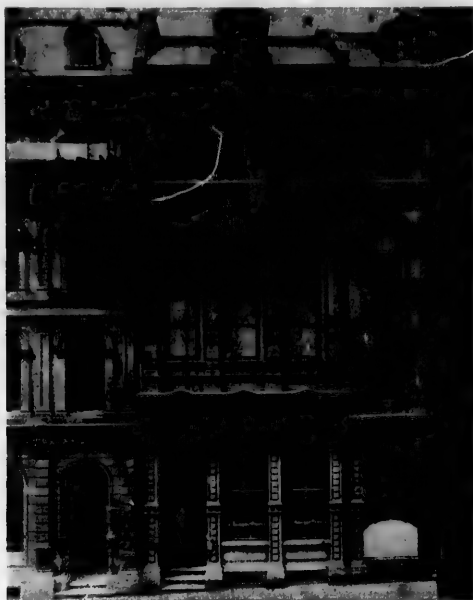
COLIN McARTHUR & Co., Wall Paper Manufacturers, 15 Voltigeur street.—Previous to the year 1878, not only Montreal citizens, but the majority of the towns and cities of the Dominion, were compelled to depend upon the United States for wall paper of all kinds, and as Canadian homes are at times well adorned and rendered comfortable by the various handsome patterns of paper, it was a source of no small inconvenience. In the above year the enterprising firm of Messrs. Watson & McArthur founded an establishment in this city, it being the Canadian center, popularly known as "The Montreal Wall Paper Factory," and have since that time supplied every want. The business from the very beginning was eminently successful, and in 1884 the founders dissolved partnership, the enterprise being continued by Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co., still maintaining the constitutional title of the factory. Even greater prosperity has attended the house since the change, a result due mainly to the high character of the goods manufactured. The old premises are situated on Grey Nun street, but were not large enough for the steadily increasing trade, so a removal was made to the present eligible location at 15 Voltigeur street, formerly Molson's College, and is a hand-



some four-story building 225x45 feet in dimensions, which is thoroughly equipped with all the most modern appliances and machinery as well as every other requirement of this important trade. All kinds of wall paper are here manufactured in the most skillful manner, as many as thirty competent workmen being employed, who are among the very best American paper makers, having been specially engaged by the progressive company, who always aim to be up to the times. A diversity of wall paper is constantly in stock, ranging from the finest, difficult delicate designs that mechanical skill can produce to the plainest and most ordinary. The production of this house have won for themselves a wide reputation for their excellence in quality and finish, throughout the whole Dominion, and complete favourably with those of any other wall paper factory on the continent. From the foregoing sketch it will be observed that the Montreal Wall Paper Factory is of no inconsiderable magnitude and extent, and is an enterprise which all citizens should be proud of, it contributing materially to the city's maintenance of its important commercial position, as well as to the Canadian trade at large. It is needless to say that Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co. are gentlemen of energy, enterprise, superior ability and integrity, who retain the good-will and respect of a wide and ever increasing circle of patrons.



THE CHAMPION SAFE WORKS.



PREMIERES OF LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, St. James street.—Of the many banks and financial firms in Montreal that have aided in a marked degree in the progress of the city and the maintaining of the proud reputation which it has acquired as the metropolis of the Dominion, few have borne a more important part than La Banque du Peuple. Established in the year of 1835 with a comparatively small capital and at a time when the trade of Montreal was inconsiderable, it has, by the careful management of its officers, advanced steadily until at present it holds a prominent position in the commercial world of Canada. That it is one of the most solid banking institutions in Montreal may be judged when it is said that the capital is \$1,200,000, an amount sufficient to guarantee the strength and reliability of any bank. The statement for the year 1890 shows that a flourishing business has been done, the profits amounting to \$100,141.43. The reserve has been increased by \$25,000.00 which raises that fund to \$425,000.00. In addition to the agencies already established throughout the country a new city branch was opened last August on St. Catherine street East. The foresight and expectations of the directors have been fully realized, the opening of many factories and stores in that section affording their branch a large and growing business. The agencies at Quebec, St. Remi, Three Rivers, St. Jean, St. Jerome and Coaticook have been inspected and all matters in connection with them found to be in a satisfactory state. Altogether, taking into consideration the depression of agricultural and commercial interests in Canada during the past year the showing of La Banque du Peuple is one that can be looked back upon with pride in years to come. The directors of the bank are as follows, Jacques Grenier, Esq., president; Geo. S. Brush, vice-president; Messrs. A. Leclair, M. Branchaud, Wm. Francis, A. Prevost and Chas. Lefebvre. The actual conduct of the affairs of the bank is under the care of Mr. J. S. Bouquet, cashier, assisted by Messrs. Wm. Richer, with Mr. A. Gagnon as inspector, as well as a staff of sixteen skilled and obliging clerks. Mr. Bouquet is well known in Montreal as a gentleman of keen perception and ability, his talents as a financier being acknowledged by everyone.

MONTREAL WATCH CASE CO., Manufacturers of Gold Watch Cases, Factory, 135 Vieux street.—In reviewing the manufacturing industries of Montreal, new firms and new crafts are brought to light. Since 1887 the Montreal Watch Case Co. have been located in the city, occupying premises at 135 Vieux street. They are engaged in the manufacture of watch cases, which they make only in gold. This business is a new one in Montreal, and it is hoped that the company will receive that success which is due to all home manufacturers. The building occupied consists of four flats and covers a large area. The interior is fully equipped with all necessary machinery for the proper working of every branch of the business, employment being

given to a large number of experienced hands. The company manufacture exclusively for the wholesale trade. In addition to turning out new goods they carry on a very extensive repairing trade. This work is operated in a special department and comprises re-engine turning, springing, engraving, polishing, etc., and constitutes an important branch of the trade. The prices charged for finished goods and repairing work are such as to enable the company to compete with the immense establishments in the United States. The work done in the repairing department is steadily on the increase, as also in the manufacturing portion of the business, and is positive proof of the success of the concern. There is no doubt that great energy and perseverance are required to push any new industry in a country, more especially in the face of an enormous opposition by American makers in this line. Great credit is due to the shareholders who have before them every appearance of prosperity. The president of the company is Mr. M. Schwob, who is well known throughout the community as a business man of great capability. Mr. C. H. A. Grant holds the position of general manager, besides being one of the largest stockholders, and has put forward every effort towards the welfare of the company. He is widely known as a man of keen business foresight, and holds the respect and confidence not only of the shareholders, whose interests he is managing, but of all with whom he has come in contact in social and commercial circles.

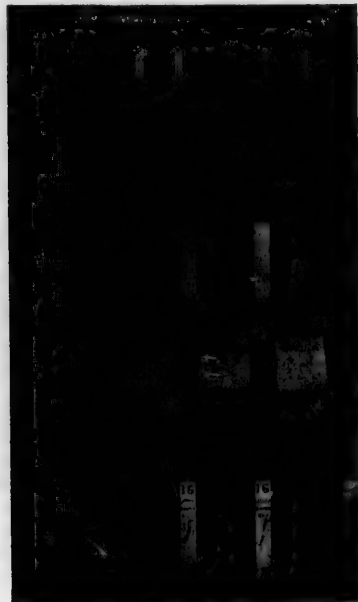
ROBERT MITCHELL & CO., Manufacturers of Brass and Copper Goods, etc., corner Craig and St. Peter streets, and St. Canegonde.—The far famed manufacturing concern of Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co. has been actively engaged in making brass and copper goods since 1851. Such has been the prosperity of this house that it has been found necessary to increase their premises from time to time. The large building located at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, was formerly occupied by them for a factory as well as for offices and showrooms. A few years ago the manufacturing portion of the business was removed to St. Canegonde and an extensive building at the corner of Dominion and Albert streets built for the company's use. This building is of red brick, has a height of four flats with a surface area of 50,000 feet. It is equipped throughout in a most complete manner, with every kind of machinery necessary in the manufacture of brass goods, etc. Upon the first flat is the foundry and engineering lathe rooms, the latter being used for turning the solid brass work. The third story is devoted to the nickel plating, spinning and the more delicate portion of brass and copper manufacture. The basement is taken up by the engine and pattern makers' rooms. The offices and showrooms are still located at 672 to 683 Craig street, and have a frontage on this street of 120 feet with a depth



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MONTREAL WATCH CASE CO.

of 72 feet. The showrooms are very handsomely fitted up and the samples of finished goods are displayed to the greatest advantage. An inspection of the goods made by Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co. will show that their work cannot be surpassed. Besides the offices and showrooms, a portion of the building is used for engineers, plumbers, gas and electric light fitters, who have their headquarters here, and who number 50 experienced hands. In the factory at St. Canegonde employment is given to 275 mechanics, founders, etc. There is no class of work in brass and copper goods that cannot be turned out by this company. Brass goods of all kinds, including copper goods, engineers, plumbers, gas and steam-fitters' supplies, gas and electric light fixtures, gas meters and spun work of every description comprise the lines which are manufactured by this house. Several travellers are in the employ of the firm. The business of Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co. covers all parts of the Dominion of Canada, throughout which the output of the Montreal Brass Works has a high reputation. Mr. Robert Mitchell, the senior member of the firm, is a greatly esteemed member of the Board of Trade. He is a man of exceptional ability and perseverance, being well known as a firm and solid business man. As a proof of his excellent management it is only necessary to look at the enormous output of the factory which is used by preference throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

Geo. JACKSON, Engraver, 141 St. Peter street.—The more an individual or community advances in civilization the greater attention do they pay to matters of art. Montreal is well represented in the various branches of artistic pursuit and the art of engraving, skillfully, jewellery, metals, etc., has an able exponent in Mr. Geo. Jackson of 141 St. Peter street. Mr. Jackson began this enterprise in 1888, a comparatively short time ago, but by his own untiring energy and superior business ability, by doing only first class work and charging consistent but moderate prices, he has built up a solid growing trade second to none in these lines in Montreal. The premises occupied are centrally and eligibly located and afford every facility for carrying on each department of the engraving business. It is impossible to enumerate in detail the great variety of work done in these lines by Mr. Jackson, but it suffices to say that anything in the way of difficult, delicate lettering, unique monograms, novel society designs, and in short every kind of fine metal engraving, is skillfully and satisfactorily executed by this accomplished artist. Mr. Jackson displays his refined taste in the selection of letters and figures to suit the various associations and customers for whom he does work, and it is needless to say retains the good-will and respect of all who at any time have dealings with him. Mr. Jackson also does an extensive trade in engraving business cards.



MONTREAL OFFICES OF CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., Biscuit Manufacturers. Montreal Branch, 16 De Broscles street.—That Montreal is the central business point of the Dominion, recognized by prominent manufacturing firms in other cities, is proved by the fact that they establish agencies here and do a large and ever increasing trade. Among those who have done so Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., of Toronto, take a foremost place. The Montreal house, situated at 16 De Broscles street, was opened in the year 1879, and has since advanced rapidly, doing a prosperous and growing wholesale trade throughout the Dominion. The premises are large and well lighted, 50x120 feet, fully occupied with a complete stock of the different kinds of biscuits made by the firm in Toronto. The products of Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co. are justly celebrated throughout Canada, being undoubtedly the finest of their kind and equal to the best imported goods. They have obtained numerous awards at the various exhibitions at which they have been exhibited. In order to show the good keeping qualities of the biscuits made by them, it may be mentioned that the firm sent an exhibit of no less than four hundred varieties of their manufactures to the Colonial and Indian exhibition in London. These samples were admired by everyone. The specimens were so numerous that Sir Charles Tupper on showing them to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales told him that it was the exhibit of all the factories in Canada, but on being informed that they were produced by one establishment, their astonishment was only equalled by their admiration of such enterprise. These biscuits after having withstood the English climate for six or seven months were taken back to Toronto in as good condition as ever and shown at the Dominion and Industrial exhibition. The good keeping qualities of their products are due to the fact that Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co. purchase only the freshest and purest butter and other material, the result being that they surpass anything made in this country. In fact the secret lies in the general cleanliness and the excellent quality of the material used. They also import their own fruit from Smyrna and Italy. All this goes to show the reason why their products are so popular throughout the length and breadth of the country. In the course of the few years in which the Montreal branch has been in existence it has pushed and developed the business of the firm to a marked degree. They are also agents for Messrs. Robertson Bros., Confectioners, Toronto and require the services of ten travellers.

A. VOGEL & Co., Successors to Jos. Steiner & Bros., Importers and Exporters of Skins and Furs, 535 and 537 St. Paul street.—The business of Messrs. A. Vogel & Co., Nos. 535 and 537 St. Paul street, was established some six years ago as a branch of Messrs. Jos. Steiner & Bros. of New York. Mr. Vogel was manager of this house until February 1, 1889, when he was taken into partnership. In February 1891, he became sole owner, since which time he has assumed entire control. This firm, from the long experience of Mr. Vogel who is thoroughly acquainted with the fur markets of the world, is ensured rapid progress and a brilliant future. They do an immense trade in skins, not handling manufacturers turn of any kind, their business consisting solely of the purchasing of domestic and foreign furs,

raw and dressed, for export. An idea of the extent of the business may be gained when it is said that seven employees are constantly engaged sorting and packing the furs in bales ready for shipment. They also employ buying agents, who travel throughout the Dominion purchasing pelts of all descriptions. The stock carried by such an establishment is necessarily large and varied, and owing to the regular shipments made, constantly changing, thus entailing constant care to keep it up to the standard required. The exportations of this firm are principally to the United States and Germany, and they have connections with large business houses in these countries. Perhaps the greater quantity of furs go to Leipzig, Germany, from whence they are distributed all over Europe. The fact of \$300,000 worth having been exported during the last year is ample proof of the demand there is in continental countries for Canadian furs. Since the establishment of this house, six years ago, its trade has developed to such an extent that the four large flats of the present warehouse are fully occupied. Remaining in the charge of Mr. Vogel, under whom it has prospered in the past, it is natural to expect that in the near future it will become even more successful.

J. SLOAN & SON, Dealers in Fine Boots and Shoes, 199 St. Antoine street.—One of the oldest boot and shoe stores in the western section of Montreal, perhaps in the city is that of Messrs. J. Sloan & Son, 199 St. Antoine street. This

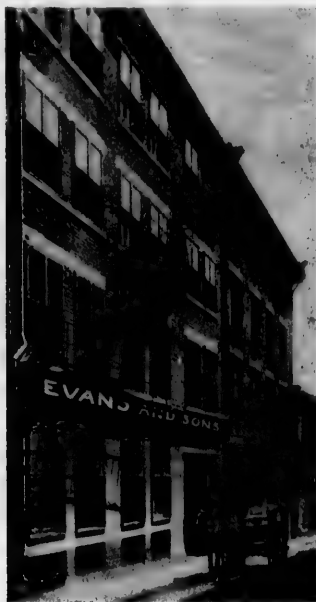


ESTABLISHMENT OF A. VOGEL & CO.

firm was founded in the year 1844 by Mr. Sloan, senior, who carried on business under his own name for many years, and then admitted his son, the firm name now being J. Sloan & Son. Their premises at 199 St. Antoine street are spacious and well lighted, being fitted up in the most modern way for the accommodation of the large stock and the comfort of the public. The show window is attractively dressed with samples of foot wear of every description and draws the attention of every passer-by. The visitor on going inside finds himself surrounded by a varied and well assorted selection of boots and shoes of all kinds, from the smallest and finest kid shoe to the heaviest workman's boot. These goods are almost altogether of Canadian manufacture, being selected from the firms of Ames, Holden & Co., J. & T. Bell, Geo. T. Selater & Sons, and Messrs. Whitcomb & Co., and others, the proprietors believing that footwear produced in this country is as good as any to be obtained elsewhere. Besides dealing in the ready-made articles, Messrs. Sloan & Son make a specialty of custom work, manufacturing the finest quality of boots and shoes to suit all sizes and shapes of feet. They also attend to the repairing of boots and shoes, which they do in a prompt and workmanlike manner. That their long and honourable business career has brought them a full measure of success, may be judged from the extensive patronage accorded to them by the residents of that locality. That they retain the confidence and good will of all who have dealt with them goes without saying.



FACTORY OF CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., TORONTO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF EVANS & SONS.

EVANS & SONS (Lim.), Wholesale Druggists and Pharmaceutical Chemists, 37 and 45 St. Jean Baptiste street.—This popular company is a branch of the large and old-established firm of Evans, Sons & Co., which is in all probability the largest importing and exporting drug house in Great Britain. The offices and warehouses are situated at 56 Hanover street, Liverpool. This firm is a very old one, being established years ago. A branch of this establishment is located at 60 Bartholomew street, London, being known as Evans, Lescher & Wehl. A short time previous to 1864 Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. decided to open a branch in Canada. This decision was hastened by the fact that Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell, druggists, of Notre Dame street, intended to retire, and this being a suitable opportunity for the English house to acquire a reliable and old-established business in the largest city in the Dominion, the purchase of the entire stock-in-trade was soon concluded. The new Canadian firm immediately commenced work under the name of Evans, Mercer & Co. Their premises on Notre Dame street soon became too small for their rapidly increasing business, so that it was found necessary to lease the adjoining building, which was fitted up for their use and the two thrown into one. So great was the success of the young firm that at the end of three years these premises proved to be too confined for their wants. On this account it was decided, after mature consideration, to build a warehouse of their own, which would better fill their growing wants. In following out this idea the property still occupied by them on St. Jean Baptiste street was acquired by purchase and a large warehouse erected thereon with every convenience. Probably the principal feature of this building was the laboratory, which was equipped with the latest improved appliances for the manufacture of the numerous pharmaceutical preparations required in a business of this description. In the year 1878 the junior partner, Mr. Mercer, retired, when Mr. Henry Sugden Evans assumed the sole control. Mr. Evans was the ex-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Such was the increase in the business of this house that the building was found to be too small, necessitating the purchase of other property. The building adjacent was acquired and made into offices and a factory for the manufacture of the numerous proprietary medicines which they had obtained by purchase. In 1884 Mr. Henry Sugden Evans left the business, selling his rights to the present company of Evans & Sons, and accepted the position of Dominion analyst. This company is incorporated under the "Limited Liabilities Act of Great Britain," the capital stock being held by the members of the English firm. Later it was again found necessary to make alterations in this establishment on account of the growing demand for the company's manufactures. The old building was dismantled, the present structure being fitted with new engines and the most modern and improved machinery required in a first-class drug mill and pharmaceutical establishment. These alterations were carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. Alfred Bickerton Evans—the resident Canadian director and junior member of the firm of Evans, Sons & Co. This is the most perfect establishment

of its kind in Canada, and reflects great credit on the management of Mr. Evans. The manufactures of this house include pharmaceutical preparations of all kinds, proprietary medicines and spices. Some of the principal may be mentioned, such as Iodine, Arctine, the Nurses' Treasure, Evans' Cod Liver Oil, Savor's Toilet Requisites, St. Leon Florida Water, and the world-famed Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice and its preparations. This last is furnished by the English firm, and comes direct from the Olveston Plantations, on the island of Montserrat in the British Bermudas. It is the only juice which is supplied to the British navy. A large number of employees are engaged throughout the year in this prosperous establishment, among whom may be mentioned ten commercial travellers, who cover together every portion of the Dominion of Canada. Messrs. Evans & Sons also occupy extensive premises at 23 Front St. West, Toronto, which is under the able management of Mr. Jas. Pearce (of Messrs. Jas. H. Pearce & Co.), who act as agents for Evans & Sons. This house is found to be of the greatest convenience to their Ontario customers, who speak favourably of them as men of ability and experience in their line. Boston is also the location of a factory and warehouse, the address being 13 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. This is the factory and distributing point for their United States trade in proprietary medicines. The Montreal house is fitted up in a manner which cannot be surpassed and the manufactures turned out are of the most superior quality, gaining favour wherever introduced. To Mr. Alfred Bickerton Evans is largely due their success in Canada; and the manner in which he has carried out the management places him among the most able business men of the country. Messrs. Evans & Sons have received many medals for their exhibits at various exhibitions, both gold, silver and bronze. In 1883, at the Calcutta exhibition, they gained a medal, also at the Colonial exhibition in London in 1886. Many medals have been gained at the exhibitions held in this country at Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS, of Brantford, Ont., manufacturers of stoves, ranges and hollowware, and all kinds of iron castings. Eastern agency, 422 St. Paul at cot. J. H. Hanson, manager.—The foundry of Mr. Wm. Buck has become so well known of late years that it is now generally called "Buck's Stove Works." The business was first commenced as far back as 1850, but the eastern branch was not established until 1886. Mr. J. H. Hanson is the manager of the Montreal branch, which is situated at 422 St. Paul street. The premises comprise a very spacious building, five stories in height, with a depth of 75 feet and a width of 25 feet. The foundry in Brantford is very extensive and covers several acres of land, giving employment to 200 men. This shows in what favour the manufactures of Mr. Buck are held. In Montreal, employment is given to five assistants. The business consists of the manufacture of stoves, ranges, hollowware, and every description of iron castings. The trade of this concern extends throughout the Dominion of Canada, and has reached immense proportions. The specialties of the

MONTREAL BRANCH OF BUCK'S STOVE WORKS.

house are the "Radiant Home" stoves and the "Happy Thought" ranges, which have realised an enormous sale and are greatly admired for their economy in fuel, in comparison to the large amount of heat given out by them. Mr. Hanson, the manager of the eastern depot, has held this position since the branch was opened in 1886, and has gathered together a large and increasing trade. In doing this he has given evidence of fine business attainments and of the possession of great perseverance. He is recognized by all as a thorough business man, and is held in great respect for his unflinching integrity and courtesy. The two lower flats at the branch on St. Paul street are handsomely fitted up as show-rooms, and here are a fine selection of stoves and ranges. Prominent among these are the "Radiant Home" stoves and "Happy Thought" ranges, beautiful both in design and workmanship. The interior of these stoves and ranges shows to what an extent the economy of combustion of fuel has been studied by Mr. Wm. Buck. In them this has been brought to perfection. A visit to the ware-rooms of Buck's stove works by intending purchasers of stoves or ranges from the trade will not be thrown away, as they will find here work which has no superior and prices which are extremely moderate.

E. AULD, Mucilage Manufacturer, 750 Craig street.—Among the many firms that contribute in no small degree to the comfort of business people at large, that of Mr. E. Auld takes a prominent place. He established himself in the year 1885 in the mucilage trade, and has evidently come to stick. His premises at 750 Craig street are admirably located, being situated in the midst of the business houses of the city, with whom the most of his trade is done. His celebrated brand of Premium Mucilage is in use in all the principal offices and warehouses in Montreal and other towns in the Dominion. He uses nothing but the purest gums and other materials and can therefore guarantee the keeping quality of his products. That it is of a quality that can compete with any made elsewhere is proved by the fact that he was awarded the first prize and medal at the exhibition in Montreal in the year 1877. He furnishes constant employment to 66 competent assistants, who, under his personal supervision, are always engaged filling the orders on hand. His staff of travellers carry his samples and solicit orders for him throughout the Dominion. Mr. Auld is well and favourably known in commercial and social circles in Montreal as a man of keen foresight and business ability. He takes an active interest in all that goes on around him for the benefit of Montreal and its trade.





1. View from Prospect Point. 2. American Falls, View from Canadian Side—Winter Scene. 3. Horse-Shoe Falls, from Canadian Side, from below.
4. View from Goat Island—Winter Scene. 5. Horse-Shoe Falls, from Canadian side, from above. 6. Glimpse View from Goat Island.
7. Another View from Prospect Park. 8. Another View from Goat Island. 9. View taken below the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA IS THE DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.—(See page 135.)



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF GRAND TRUNK DEPOT.—(See Page 136.)

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The prosperity of a country is largely due to the railroad and steamboat lines. Since the first trial trip of George Peck, in 1807, from New York to England, the progress made in locomotive engineering has been truly wonderful. No sooner are the first effects of civilization felt in a country than the whole of the railway engine echoes and reaches throughout the settlement. Points of commerce are first of all connected together, after which pleasure resorts begin to draw a large share of public interest, making it a necessity that railroads should carry tourists and others to the seaside and other places of interest. On closely watching the classes of travellers during each year, it is particularly noticeable that the summer travel is largely made up of pleasure seekers, the spring and fall travellers being more especially connected with business. To the railroad the public are greatly indebted, for the rapidity with which they are able to reach even the most distant points as also for the dispatch with which they receive their goods. After the formation of a strong and influential board of directors, a charter was obtained in 1851 for the building of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Previous to this another line was in operation—but of short mileage—the Champlain and St. Lawrence, running from Laprairie to St. John, P.Q. The line between Montreal and Portland was opened in 1853; that portion between Richmond and Quebec in 1854, and the two principal cities of Canada, Montreal and Toronto, were connected in 1856. At the close of 1859 the Sumner division was commenced, the construction of the southern branch from Montreal to the border reached a satisfactory termination in 1853. The line eastward from Chaudière Junction was completed to Rivière du Loup in 1860, but was sold to the Colonial Government in 1870. In this year a railroad known as the Chicago and Lake Huron passed into the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, thus giving them an entrance into Chicago, the largest city in the Western States. The cost of this line was covered by the issue of bonds in first mortgage to \$1,240,000. The control of the Port Dover and Huron, and Stratford and Huron, Michigan Air Line, the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie, the Montreal and Champlain and the Montreal and Champlain Junction subsequently passed to the hands of the Grand Trunk. The Great Western Railway Company, which was consolidated with the Grand Trunk on August 12th, 1884, received its charter March 29th, 1845, with many other lines in Ontario as follows:—The Allanburg Branch Railway Co., 1874; Hamilton and Toronto Railway Co., 1852; Oak and Guelph, 1854; Sarnia Railway Co., 1853; the Canada Air Line (Gloucester Railway Co.), 1856. When the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies became consolidated, the latter united company took over the liabilities and resources of both, the capital to be of two classes, the Grand Trunk and the Great Western. The total capital of the Company is now £36,325,000. The total miles of railroad controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have now reached the large number of 4,255.25 and throughout the year an enormous number of men are employed amounting to over 20,000. In addition to these there are several thousands of men and boys who are earning their living in an indirect way, but still dependent upon the railroad. Passing on to the freight business of this company, it has long been a matter of much astonishment, both in the United States and Europe, to note how such an enormous number of freight cars were hauled on single tracks, with an almost complete immunity from accidents. This is solely due to the complete and excellent management for which this road has always been noted. In looking back over the returns of the Grand Trunk a statement is found giving the following figures:

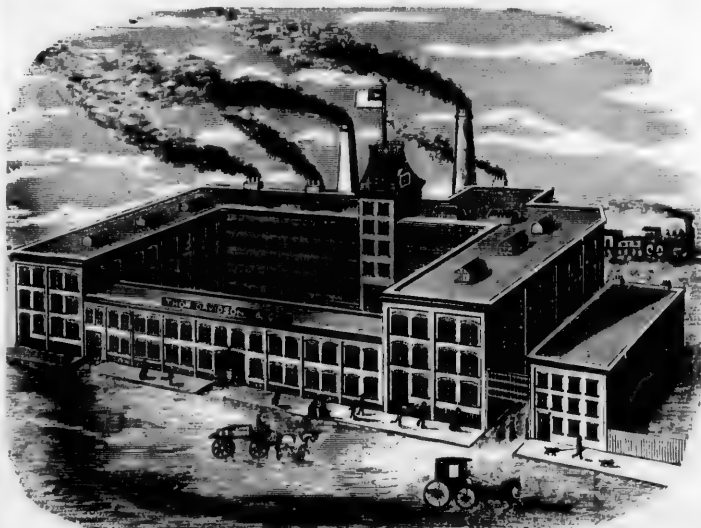
	Tons	Amount.
1884	6,144,548	\$10,440,000
1889	7,955,995	12,777,440

The road has formed connections with other lines in the United States, and runs a large number of fast freight trains. Among the fast freight lines whose cars are hauled over the Grand Trunk are the National Dispatch, Great Eastern, Commercial Express, Lehigh and Watash and the West Shore and Hoosac Tunnel. Great efforts have been made by the management to gain a large share of the traffic between the Western States and the eastern ports, and in this they may be said to have been very successful, considering the enormous opposition put forward by purely American railroads. The Grand Trunk has many points of connection with foreign roads and by this means is able to forward freight entrusted to its care, not only by the shortest route but also with the greatest dispatch. The passenger service on this road is in a condition highly satisfactory, not only to the travelling public but also to the management. Their cars are strongly made, and beautifully upholstered inside, being fitted with every convenience for their passengers. One prominent feature of this company is the excellent through service which is given between Montreal and Toronto, and New York, Boston, Portland, Chicago, Detroit, Port Huron, Buffalo, etc. As the improvement in passenger accommodation has moved in the right direction in the United States, the Grand Trunk has always kept pace, as instanced by the elegant and unsurpassed Pullman Vestibule train which commenced June 25th 1889, continuing on the road until the end of the season. This train is a marvel in itself and consists of sleeping, dining, library and bathroom cars, the trip from Chicago to Portland being made every week. In speaking of the passenger accommodation, attention must be drawn to the sleeping and parlor car service. This is done by Pullman and Wagner

of the new design, sleeping cars being on all express trains between Montreal and Halifax, Point Lévis, Springfield, New York, Boston, Chicago, Portland and Toronto; also between Toronto and Chicago, North Bay, Detroit, and Buffalo and Detroit. Parlor cars are running on day trains between such points as Boston and Montreal, Portland and Montreal, Montreal and Lévis, Montreal and Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, Toronto and Hamilton, Simsbury Bridge and Detroit, etc. Agents of the railway hold diagrams of these cars and will render accommodation on application. The following is a list where such diagrams are held: Boston, Montreal, Ottawa, Portland, Me., Quebec, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich. and Orchard Beach. The dining and buffet car service of the Grand Trunk is exceptionally well managed, and supplies meals on the trains to which the cars are attached both east and westward, in a style which cannot be surpassed in the best hotels. Each season's luxuries in fruit, game, etc., are found on the menus of this service, and by the universal satisfaction given to travellers, it has gained a wide reputation. This class of car is attached to all through express trains, buffet sleeping and parlor cars taking their place on the shorter run. Another point of interest to the travelling public is the location of the various lunch counters and refreshment rooms. These are situated at Portland, Gorham, Island Pond, Lévis, Richmond, Montreal, Cornwall, Kingston, Niagara, Colborne, Campbellford, Blackwater Junction, Toronto, Allandale, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Wharf, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Stratford, Palmerston, London and Port Edward. Ample time is allowed at these places for passengers to partake of meals in comfort. Before the passenger service is passed over, reference must be made to the points of interest for tourists and sportsmen with which this line abounds. To enumerate all would take up too much space. The Northern Lakes are easily reached by the Grand Trunk (N. & N. W. Div.) presenting to the tourist a field over changing as he passes onward. The Muskoka and Midland regions abound in fish and game, and is in all probability the finest sporting country in America. Many are the points of recreation within easy reach from Toronto; such as Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe, Portland, Maine; Mackinac Island, Midland District lakes, the Niagara Falls, and Knapley Lakes. The headquarters of the railway are in Montreal, which in itself is very interesting as the location of the world-famed Victoria Bridge, and is within a few hours ride of Quebec, the Thousand Islands, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, the White Mountains, the Saguenay River, Knapley Lakes and the eastern seaboard. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is rapidly becoming the greatest tourist route on the continent, from the numerous places that can be reached by its own lines, and by the excellent accommodation given to the travelling public. The following brief statement gives a comparison between the years 1884 and 1889 in passenger travel:

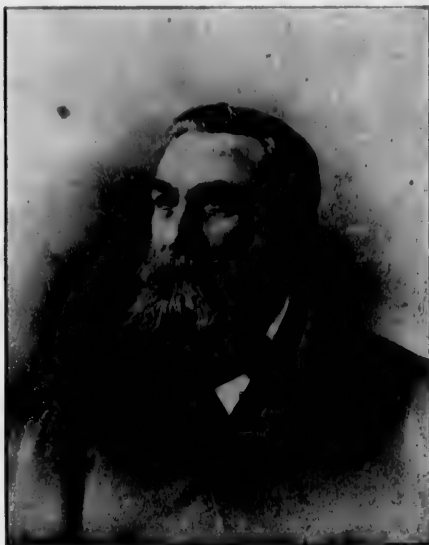
	No. of Passengers.
1884	3,098,451
1889	3,556,791

This extensive railroad system to which Canada has been so greatly indebted, is governed by a board of directors, who are represented in this country by the general manager. Directors.—Sir Henry W. Tyler, M.P., president, London, Eng.; Lord Claude John Hamilton, M.P.; Robert Young, Robert Gillespie, William Urwin Hargate, James Charles, John Marham, Wm. Lethbridge, Wm. Ford, Chas. J. Campbell, Toronto, Canada, Hon. Frank Smith, Toronto, Canada. The general offices are located at Point St. Charles, Montreal, the London office at Darnwood House, 9 New Broad street, London, Eng. From 1861 to the end of the year 1869 Sir Joseph Hickson was general manager. During his administration the mileage of the Grand Trunk was increased from 1,383 to 3,487.25, giving an entrance into Chicago; and other western cities, besides opening up the larger portion of Ontario and Quebec. Sir Joseph Hickson was succeeded at the beginning of the present year by Mr. Lewis James Seagrave, late traffic manager of this road. He came to Canada in 1874 from England, where he held many important positions and was widely recognized as a man of great experience in railroad matters. His first lessons in railroading were learnt while employed on the South Wales Railway, and when this road was taken over by the Great Western Mr. Seagrave was appointed superintendent of the South Wales division. Subsequently he became chief of the South Devon and later on of the Cornwall and West Cornwall railways. He fulfilled the duties of general manager, secretary, and secretary of the joint committees of the Great Western, Bristol, Exeter, South Devon and Cornwall Companies, being also their parliamentary representative. He was offered the position of chief of one of the Indian systems, which he declined on arriving in Canada to take the post of general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was appointed to the office of vice-president of the Executive Council of the road, Sir Joseph Hickson being president. He held a similar position in the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Seagrave was the first gentleman to hold the position of general traffic manager on this continent. It is almost needless to say that the interests of the shareholders are perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Seagrave, who brings such an exceedingly varied as well as complete experience to bear towards his command. It would be impossible to find a more able man to fill such a responsible position, upon which he entered with the good wishes of his associates in the company's employ. The other general officers of the service are Mr. W. Walbridge, assistant general manager; Mr. Wm. Edgar, general passenger agent; Mr. J. Burton, general freight agent; Mr. H. Wallis, mechanical superintendent; Mr. Robert Wright, treasurer; Mr. H. W. Walker, accountant; Mr. J. Fred. Walker, traffic auditor; Mr. W. H. Rosevear, car accountant, and Mr. John Taylor, general storekeeper. Mr. J. Stephenson is superintendent of all lines except the Southern and Welland divisions which are under the jurisdiction of Mr. Charles Still. The entire community is looking forward to the continued growth of this enormous system in a north-west direction, which would give the prairie provinces another means of shipment, relieving them from the monopoly of a single road.



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF THOS. DAVIDSON & CO.

Stamped and japanned Ware, etc. Office and sample rooms 415 St. Paul street, Montreal—Works and Warehouse, 187 Delisle street, Ste. Cuségué—Branch offices, etc., 11 Front street, Toronto.



MR. JOHN LEE.

JOHN LEE & Co., Ship Liners, Carpenters, Caulkers and Spar Makers; Horses, Cattle and Sheep Fitters, 207 Commissioners street.—Montreal being the principal port of the Dominion, a large number of ocean steamers from Great Britain and other places discharge their cargoes here. Many of these vessels return with loads of cattle shipped from Montreal and other Canadian ports. In order to accommodate the animals taken on board, it is necessary to equip the steamships with temporary stalls and other fittings. Among the firms who make this line of business their specialty, Messrs. John Lee & Co. are the most prominent. Established some thirty years ago, they have been important factors in the growth of Montreal's commerce. They have year by year extended their operations as the trade of the city increased, until now they occupy the commodious offices in the Atlantic Chambers, No. 207 Commissioners street. The firm, in addition to fitting vessels for the cattle trade, do a large business as ship carpenters, caulkers, and spar makers, employing during the season of navigation a large number of men, who, under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Murray, and first class foremen and energetic assistants, are constantly busy attending to the many contracts in hand. Mr. Lee is well known in the commercial circles in which he moves as an energetic and live man of keen business ability and foresight. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and takes an active and influential interest in all their actions for the benefit of Montreal and its trade.

GRANGER BROTHERS, Editors, Booksellers, Stationers, Bookbinders, etc., 1699 Notre Dame street.—Among the junior commercial houses which have built up a large and growing trade which is due to the activity and business tact of the head members of the firm is the house of Messrs. Granger Bros., booksellers and stationers. The house was founded in April, 1835, by Mr. Flavien J. Granger, who started business on a small scale at No. 13 St. Lambert Hill, but finding the premises too small removed to No. 1699 Notre Dame street, the premises now occupied by Granger Bros. Here his usual energy and ability which had served him so well in the past came to his aid and enabled him to build up a trade and reputation second to none. Having secured a large portion of the custom of the clergy and various religious institutions for the supply of books, etc., he added a complete line of general stationery, and now has one of the best stocks of this kind in the city. Here may be purchased any of the standard publications on all subjects, art and science, philosophy and theology, history and literature, law and medicine, classics in ancient and modern languages, books suitable for prizes, and general office requisites. In January, 1857, Mr. H. A. Granger was admitted as a partner, the firm name becoming Granger Bros., and they have taken a high place in the ranks of Canadian publishers and booksellers. Messrs. Granger are the proprietors of several Canadian publications which are a credit alike to the firm and the country. Among these may be mentioned "Notes of a Voyage to the Holy Land," by Abbe J. E. Emard; the biography of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, with his speeches since entering Parliament in 1867, and illustrated with a fine steel engraving of the Secretary of State; "Canadian Chronicles," by Arthur

Blues; "A Ghost," a story of the war of secession, by Remi Tremblay; "The Fratricide," a Canadian romance, by J. F. Morissette, and a volume of poetry from the pen of the Rev. M. Martineau, P.S.S., entitled "A Voice from the Grave"; in addition to the above particular notice must be taken of a publication handled by them called "Historic pages of Canada," by Benjamin Sulte, a fine 12 mo. volume of 500 pages, which has met with great success. The firm has always deserved the encouragement it has received, having been ever ready to forward the work of deserving authors. As an instance of their enterprise it may be said that the work entitled "A Feudal Colony," by M. Rameau, the historian, was for sale in their establishment two months before it could be purchased in Paris where it had been printed. In fact their activity in this particular line has increased the sale of standard works in Canada to a considerable extent and has filled a long felt want. They also deal in secondhand books, and issue a catalogue of rare books that can be procured from them. Lovers of old and curious volumes will appreciate the advantages offered by this special department, as the proprietors having connections with lead-

ing firms in the United States, Great Britain and the Continent can always be relied upon to procure the genuine article. In November 1890 the firm, and in fact, the public generally sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. H. A. Granger after an illness of only eight days. Letters of condolence poured in from all parts to the bereaved relatives, and, as a proof of the high esteem in which he was held nearly a thousand persons formed the funeral cortege. In April, 1891, Mr. Alphonse A. Granger was admitted as a partner and the business is now conducted by Messrs. F. J. & A. A. Granger, who are assisted by eight skilful employees. Mr. Flavien J. Granger is a member of the Board of Trade and takes an active interest in all that goes on for the welfare of Montreal and its commerce. The firm has just negotiated with Mr. Louis Frechette, our post laureate, for the publication of his new work, entitled "Fenilles Volantes," which they intend to publish in two editions, the one being specially intended "pour ses compatriotes" in the United States, and the other edition will be such as to reflect the highest credit upon this young, but enterprising and energetic firm.

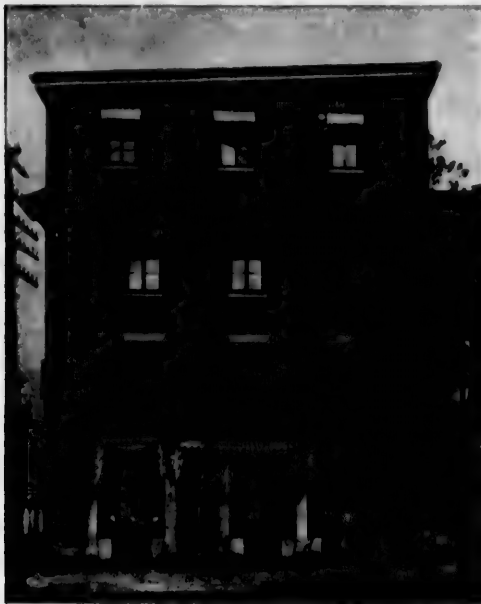


ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANGER BROTHERS.



JOHN LEE & CO.

Vessels fitted up on shortest notice for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Masts, spars and ship timbers a specialty.



MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MISS BYRNE.

MISS BYRNE, Fashionable Milliner, 793 and 794 Dorchester street.—In this progressive age, it will be noted that ladies are successfully conducting business operations, that compare favourably with any carried on by the male sex. Especially do ladies find an active and congenial field of enterprise in the millinery trade, and in Montreal one of the most fashionable and popular stores in this connection is that of Miss Byrne, whose spacious rooms are located at 793 and 794 Dorchester street. Since 1871 this lady has been prominently identified with the millinery interests of this city, and has had a successful commercial career; this result being mainly due to her own zeal and energy in keeping nothing in stock but that she could command to her patrons. By this system of straightforward dealing she has steadily retained her connection. The premises occupied are admirably adapted to the business, being on the ground floor of a large four storey brick building, and are certainly among the most attractive on the street, the three handsome plate glass windows being always tastefully dressed with a diversity of head wear, in the latest styles and newest fashions. The interior of the establishment is even more pleasing, and a choice assortment of bonnets and hats of all descriptions are here to be seen, for ladies, misses and children, trimmed to suit any features or complexion, and all patrons receive the benefit of Miss Byrne's splendid taste and years of experience in these lines. She gives employment to as many as twenty assistants, all skilled and fashionable milliners; popular prices prevail, courteous attention is paid to all, and enrolment is sought rather by increased sales than by large individual profits. The fine work done in this establishment has drawn about the house a wide and ever increasing circle of high class patrons. Miss Byrne is widely and favourably known in business and social circles, and is a first-class business lady, a desirable and popular milliner, and as a promoter of fashion in Montreal stands pre-eminent.

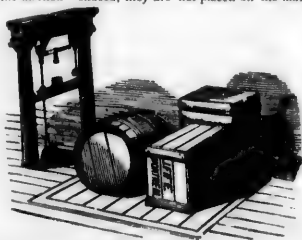
T. W. NESS, Electrical Supplies, 644 Craig street, Montreal.—Electricity! How much is embraced in the term. Something was known of this force ages ago, but until recent years it lay dormant. Within the last century what a revolution has taken place! This "play force" has been taken hold of and raised to a position more in keeping with its greatness. The many ingenious adaptations of this power are simply wonderful. The song of the steam:

"Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,"

now as well applies to electricity. Only a few years ago the telephone was one of the new wonders of the world. It has now, along with the dynamo, electric motor, etc., become quite commonplace. These are all familiar objects, and cease to be regarded as wonders. There is probably more interest in the general public in this one line—electricity—than in any other branch of trade, and a visit to the electrical

supply house of T. W. Ness (see above) will amply repay one. The spacious and commodious premises occupied by this firm are conveniently located at 644 Craig street. Five large flats, about 60 x 25 feet in dimensions are being utilized in the prosecution of this extensive business. The latest improved machinery and appliances are here in use, and the general excellence of equipment in this establishment is unsurpassed by any other house dealing in these lines in Canada. This firm manufactures largely all styles of annunciators for private houses, hotels, elevators, etc., etc. They make a specialty of telephones, manufacturing quite a number of different styles. They have had a big run on their "Bell" instrument for town exchanges and private lines. Their warehouse instruments are to be found in many of the leading banks, warehouses and offices throughout the Dominion. Manufacturers having power to spare would do well to communicate with this firm in regard to the saving they might make by putting in a dynamo and doing their own lighting. They have on hand a good stock of electric motors from half to ten horse power, and quote same at reasonable prices. Space will not permit to enter fully into the many lines carried by this house, but almost everything electrical is either kept in stock or can be supplied upon short notice. The firm is well known as the "Canadian Headquarters for Electrical Supplies." They keep well up with the times in every particular, and business relations may be entered into with them with the full assurance not only of liberal treatment, but customers will find in addition superior advantages in terms and prices.

JAMES FYFE, Scale Manufacturer and Architect, corner of St. Paul and St. Peter streets.—The name of James Fyfe is well known in Canada. No truer or better scales are placed on the market. Indeed, they are not placed on the market



in the ordinary sense, for he does not push trade in this usual way. His manufactory is operated almost solely on custom work, and not for the trade. The fact that there is



ESTABLISHMENT OF T. W. NESS

source a large establishment of any note in the Province of Quebec without some of Fyfe's standard scales, his establishment being constantly run on orders, shows how general is the demand for the products of his workmanship. The premises occupied comprise four flats, each 40.60 feet in dimensions, fully equipped with all requisite machinery for the manufacture of scales. Material of the best quality only is used in manufacture, and scales of all kinds from the small balance to the largest scales in use are turned out. The quality of the work done by Mr. Fyfe is widely known, and orders come in from all parts of Canada. He is one of a very few who have a thorough scientific and practical knowledge of scales and knows the business he is engaged in through and through. His standing may be inferred from the fact that he occasionally acts as expert for the Government, and scale inventors in the United States, where the finer scientific points in the construction of weighing machines is involved, and is engaged by shippers and merchants to investigate the cause of disputed rights. The confidence thus reposed in him is the result of honest work and the practical knowledge he has of his business. Weighed in the balance of integrity he is not found wanting. Since 1866 he has been established in business, and besides building up a fine trade he has won the esteem of his customers and fellow citizens. Mr. Fyfe is a member of the Board of Trade, and manifests an interest in whatever tends to the welfare of the city, and he is a firm believer in a grand future for the Dominion.

CHARLES CHAUSSE, Architect, Measurer, etc., Room 34, Imperial Building.—To enumerate the many beautiful edifices, churches, cathedrals, business blocks and private residences of Montreal would be one way of giving conclusive evidence that there are in this city architects of superior skill, taste and ability. In this work, however, this is impossible, and desiring to mention in this review the gentlemen who stand prominently forward as representative architects, measurers, etc., it is especially gratifying to notice Mr. Charles Chausse, of Room 34 Imperial Building. This well and favourably known architect opened an office in this city in 1880, and his well established reputation coupled with his extensive operations soon rendered him conspicuous, and he may be said to do a leading business in this connection. Mr. Chausse makes a specialty of producing artistic designs and fine architectural plans and specifications for churches and public buildings, and one needs but to look around in this city to see fitting and standing evidences of ability in the profession. Two competent draughtsmen are continually employed, while all operations are carefully supervised in person by Mr. Chausse. All architectural work is skillfully executed, estimates are given, measuring of different kinds done, while moderate charges are characteristic of this reliable architect. Mr. Chausse is an esteemed business man who thoroughly merits his success. Mr. Chausse has recently taken into partnership Mr. E. Mesnard, a rising young architect.



STANDARD BUILDING —(See next page.)

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO., W. M. Ramsay, manager, Standard Buildings, 157 St. James street.—In these days accidents happen so frequently, and life at the best is so uncertain, that for a man to neglect to insure his life, in order to provide for those dependent on him, is inexcusable. The most eminent authorities in the world agree in their commutation of the present system of life assurance. It is one that is satisfactory in the highest degree to all parties, affording those who insure the certain knowledge that their families, or others, who look to them for support, will be provided for, should they die unexpectedly. Naturally, those desiring to effect insurance on their lives, first look round to select a strong company from which to secure a policy. One of the best concerns in this line in Montreal is that of the Standard Life Assurance Co., whose offices are located in the Standard building, 157 St. James street. The rates of this company will compare favourably with any other company doing business in Canada. It was established in the year 1875, and since that date has acquired a reputation second to none in the world, all which claims being paid in full and without unnecessary delay. The invested funds of the Standard amount to over \$30,000,000, with an annual income of \$450,000, or over \$13,500 a day. That the company have taken no small part in advancing Canadian interests is evidenced by the fact that they have invested in Canada over \$6,000,000. Under the provisions of the Canadian Life Assurance Act of 1877 this company's risks in Canada are covered by funds invested here, so that the policyholder will receive the full advantage of the prudent accumulation of its people to the Standard Life Assurance Co. The terms governing the policies issued from this office are of the most liberal kind, offering all possible advantages to any policyholder who might become temporarily embarrassed, thirty days' grace being allowed for payment of premium; and in the event of death taking place during the currency of those days before payment of the premium, the policy will be as valid and effectual on payment of the premium being afterwards made. Claims are settled in Montreal, thus giving the policyholder all the advantages of local office, without an extended business connection elsewhere. These and other facts, together with the universally acknowledged stability, position and liberality of the company in Great Britain and Canada, and in fact throughout the whole world, cannot fail to recommend it to persons intending to purchase life assurance. The Montreal office is under the supervision of Mr. W. M. Ramsay. Mr. Ramsay, from his long and varied experience, is thoroughly competent to look after the interests of the corporation in Canada, the success attending it since his accession to the management being ample evidence of that fact. The Canadian Board of Directors are: Messrs. J. M. D. Brown, Sir T. D. Acheson, G. C. McEwen, E. B. Greenfield, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, C.M.G., Premier of Canada, and Sir J. Hickson, ex-manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, gentlemen well known in this city, and who have the confidence and good will of all the company's numerous patrons.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—Whether its record for more than twenty years, its present financial standing, or the character of the gentlemen associated with it be considered, the Canadian Bank of Commerce stands in the first rank of all the financial institutions of the Dominion. Only one Canadian bank—the Bank of Montreal—has a larger paid up capital. That it is the banker of the provincial government of Ontario is the best evidence that can be adduced of the absolute public confidence the Bank of Commerce has inspired. The head office is in Toronto, where the bank owns and occupies a magnificent stone building, handsome in appearance, centrally located and in the fullest sense a substantial edifice. This bank was established in the year 1867, with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. The amount increased until in 1874 it had reached the enormous sum of \$6,000,000, at which figure it has since remained. The rest fund is now about \$300,000. The bank has branches throughout Ontario and in Quebec province, and has close business connections with the leading financial centres of the world. The late Hon. W. McMaster, who stood for a lifetime upright, as well as progressive in his views in Canada, was for twenty years prior to his death connected with this bank, which to-day number among its shareholders many of the leading business men of the Dominion. Ever since its establishment the bank has paid on an average an annual dividend of eight per cent. No other comment than this is necessary touching the matter of prudence and foresight in the management of its affairs. The statement of 30th May, 1891, shows the assets of this bank to be \$25,360,677.61, and liabilities \$18,436,271.07. The province of Ontario has special cause to regard this bank with pride. The importance of having in its central city a financial institution with the record of the Bank of Commerce, and with branches reaching out to all parts of the province, is from a business point of view inestimable. The branch system, as is clearly shown by Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of this bank, is one of the most valuable features of the Canadian general banking system, affording as it does greater security to business interests than could be obtained from a lot of separate and perhaps financially weak institutions. The Bank of Commerce has branches at Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Jarvis, London, Montreal, Woodstock, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Perth, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto,

Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo and Windsor. It has six branches in Toronto, in addition to the head office. Its New York agents are Alex. Laird and William Gray. It has bankers and correspondents in British Columbia, Great Britain, India, China and Japan, Australia and New Zealand, Paris, Brussels, Chicago, San Francisco, Bermuda and Jamaica. Commercial credits are issued for use in Europe, East and West India, China, Japan and South America, Australia and New Zealand. Sterling and American exchange is bought and sold. Collections are made on the most favourable terms, and interest is allowed on deposits. In short, all the business of a prosperous and thoroughly established banking institution is conducted. The savings department is one that makes this bank of special service to people of small or moderate means. Interest is compounded twice a year, being added to the principal at the end of the month of May and November. The directors of this bank are 1.—Gen. A. Cox, Esq., president; John I. Davidson, Esq., vice-president; George Taylor, Esq., Jas. Crathern, Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoakins, Esq., Q.C., L.L.D., and Matthew Leggat, Esq. The general manager and assistant general manager are Messrs. B. E. Walker and J. H. Plummer respectively. Mr. A. H. Ireland, inspector; and Mr. G. de C. O'Grady, assistant inspector. The list of Directors includes the names of men who are recognised throughout Canada as being characterised by the highest integrity, coupled with rare ability and energy. Mr. Cox, the president, and an officer also of the Canadian Life, is one of the leading business men in the Dominion. The general manager, Mr. B. E. Walker, is widely known for the ability and force with which he has discussed in the interests of Canadian banks, the question that arose last year in connection with the renewal by government of the charter of banks. His arguments before the privy council, against an arbitrary reserve was a masterly exposition of the case, and made a strong impression on the mind of every member of the government, and he was personally complimented by the Minister of Finance. His patriotic contrasting the Canadian and United States banking system, was clear, exhaustive and convincing, and excited the attention of the leading journals in all parts of Canada. His own previous experience in banking in the city of New York materially aided him in comparing the two systems. With such a man as its general manager, possessing a complete knowledge not only of general principles but of practical methods and results both on this and the other side of the ocean, it is not surprising that the Bank of Commerce has taken rank as one of the first in Canada in stability, enterprise and wealth. Mr. Walker has been ably assisted by Mr. Plummer, formerly assistant general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and a gentleman of fine ability and long experience, whose contributions to the literature of banking have been of great value. The Montreal branch of this bank is situated in the Standard Building, 157 St. James street. Its manager, Mr. A. M. Crombie, has had a long experience in the banking business in Canada. He was for some years manager of branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada in different parts of Ontario, and for seven years the local manager in Montreal. Under his able management and with an efficient staff, the Montreal branch of the Bank of Commerce grows steadily in public favour and in the extent of business transacted.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., G. H. McHenry, manager, 157 St. James street.—Of the many first class and reliable fire insurance companies transacting business in Montreal and vicinity, one of the most prominent is the Royal Canadian Fire and Marine Insurance Co., whose head offices are situated at No. 157 St. James street. Since the incorporation of this company in 1873 it has gained for itself a reputation excelled by none, the square dealing and prompt settlement of losses having recommended them to all commercial men who have goods and buildings to insure. Being (as its name indicates) a purely Canadian company, the money made by it remains in the country to help to advance the mercantile interests of the Dominion. They transact a fire insurance business only, having lately retired from the marine business, and all risks assumed by them are carefully inspected. They issue policies in all parts of Canada, having over one hundred and forty agents who attend to the interests of the corporation. The business in Montreal is attended to by eight competent assistants, under the supervision of the able manager, Mr. G. H. McHenry. The capital of the Royal Canadian amounts to \$500,000, with assets of \$768,426. They have deposited with the Canadian Government the sum of \$50,000 for the security of its policyholders. From the foregoing it will be seen that the company, although comparatively young, is to be placed on an equal footing with the most reliable and strongest companies in the world. The officers of the company are: President, Duncan McIntyre, Esq., vice-president, J. R. Talbot, Esq., Hy. Côté, secretary. Mr. G. H. McHenry, the manager, is a gentleman possessed of an extensive and varied experience in the business, and is thoroughly qualified for the responsible position that he holds.

WALTER TOWNSEND, Railway Supplies, Standard Building.—This firm has only been in existence in Montreal for about three years, but owing to first-class connections in England it has done a large business in steel rails, cotton waste and all railway and contractors' supplies. The offices are conveniently situated in the splendid Standard Building, as shown on the next page. The name of Mr. Walter Townsend is well known to dealers in his line of goods throughout Canada, and the volume of business transacted by him is steadily growing from year to year.

THE PARIS MILLINERY PARLOURS, Mrs. J. F. Foshie, Proprietress, 2072 Notre Dame street.—Anyone going west on Notre Dame, from McGill street, would be attracted by the many neat and well arranged store fronts, but on arriving at the corner of Colborne and Notre Dame one more striking than the rest is seen. This establishment is that of Mrs. J. F. Foshie, better known as the "Paris Millinery Parlours." The fine plate glass show windows are filled with choice assortment of the goods that can be purchased within, arranged in a way that would draw the attention of the most careless passer. The interior is, if possible, even more pleasing than the window, all the leading lines and styles of millinery being shown. In addition to the bonnets, hats and hoods, which are made on the premises, a number of the latest and best Parisian bonnets and other headgear, imported specially for Mrs. Foshie's trade, are to be seen displayed in the spacious and well-lighted apartment. These being trimmed with bright colours that blend harmoniously with one another, render a pleasing effect to the eye. The fittings of the establishment are of



PARIS MILLINERY PARLOURS, NOTRE DAME STREET.



ESTABLISHMENT OF LAURENT, LAFORCE & BOURDEAU.

the most modern kind, and everything is done for the benefit of the many patrons. Only the best flowers, feathers, ribbons, lacets and other materials are used, and taking this fact into consideration the rates charged are extremely low. These parlours were established in the year 1887, and since that time, by the quality of the goods made and sold here, have built up a reputation and trade excelled by few in the city. As an evidence of the amount of business done it may be said that employment is given to no less than twenty-five skilled operators, who under Mrs. J. F. Foshie's personal supervision are constantly engaged making up the many orders on hand, a specialty being made of hand painting, stamping and embroidery.

LAURENT, LAFORCE & BOURDEAU, Importers of Pianos and Organs, 1617 Notre Dame street.—Few firms in Montreal have contributed to the musical talent of the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec to such an extent as the popular and well known firm of Laurent, Laforce & Bourdeau. This house was founded in 1854, more than thirty years ago, when Messrs. Laurent & Laforce were seized with the laudable ambition to introduce the manufacture of pianos in our city. Mr. Laforce, who, being a thorough master of the piano and organ, had acquired a perfect knowledge of the construction of these instruments, and since that time it has, by the energy and enterprise, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the business possessed by the partners, acquired a reputation excelled by none in the city. The premises occupied are spacious and well lighted, being centrally located on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The building comprises four storeys and covers a space of 100-45 square feet, being built of cut stone. The interior arrangements are simply perfect, having been carried out with a view of giving customers an opportunity of testing all instruments in a thorough manner. Messrs. Laurent, Laforce & Bourdeau have a stock of more than one hundred organs and pianos constantly on hand, all of which are of the best makes. This firm are the sole agents for the justly celebrated "Hardman" Pianos, which are manufactured in New York, and Ivers & Pond, of Boston. As every one knows, these are among the best imported pianos, having taken a number of first class certificates and medals at different exhibitions, where, it needs be said, they outdistanced all competitors. They are so agents for the firm of Marshall & Wendell, of Albany, N.Y., whose pianos are well known to be unsurpassed for sound and touch, as well as general durability and finish. This firm also represent the Canadian piano making firm of Wornith & Co., of Kingston, Ont., and other makers, among which are included the best in Europe or the United States. The most modern improvements in this class of musical instruments can always be found in this establishment and at rates that are as reasonable as are consistent with good work. The members of the firm are well and favourably known in Montreal as energetic business men, who are thoroughly cognizant with all details connected with the trade.

P. D. Dods & Co., Island City White Lead, Varnish and Colour Works, Mill street and Lachine Canal. Office, 146 McGill street.—Among the houses engaged in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc., none deserve more especial mention than Messrs. P. D. Dods & Co. This house has two separate places of business in the city,—the

Mill street and the Lachine Canal. All the colours, varnishes, oils, etc., turned out by this house are known as the "Island City" brand. The firm consists of Mr. E. Tongue, trading under the name of P. D. Dods & Co., who is a man of enterprise, push and ability. A reputation has been gained for the manufacture of the "Island City" brands, which covers not only the Dominion, but extends to Great Britain, to which country varnish is exported in fairly large quantities. Messrs. Dods & Co. import largely from England, Germany, France and Belgium, and have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the most gratifying success which has attended their efforts. Their commencement in business only dates from 1884, but since that time it has rapidly grown, and "Island City" colours, etc., are everywhere accorded a high rank, due to their superior quality. Everything is done by the proprietor to make the goods of the finest grade, and nothing of an inferior class is used in the works or turned out of the establishment.

GALIBERT BROS., Leather Manufacturers, 30 Lemoine street; Factories, 24 Wellington street.—Since 1878 this firm has been engaged in the manufacture of leathers. During the thirteen years that have passed since their commencement, the business has made great strides, and to day the leathers of Galibert Bros. are very much sought after. The works are located at the corner of Kirg and Wellington streets, and covering an area of 150x56 feet, and 110x60 feet, these buildings are respectively three and six stories in height. Besides these two establishments, the firm occupies premises at 30 Lemoine street, which are the headquarters of the business, and in which are located the offices and store rooms. They cover an area of 30x35 feet, and are fitted up with every convenience necessary. Here may be seen the many varieties of goods manufactured by this house, which includes all kinds of domestic leathers. Special attention is paid to the manufacture of sheep, goat and calf skins, and the products turned out are of excellent quality. Every process is marked by the strictest supervision, and the greatest care is taken to make the leathers of superior grades. In various duties fifty employees are engaged during the whole year, and are all experienced men at the trade. In reviewing the leather business of Montreal it is found to have made the greatest possible increase during the last twenty-five years. It is now one of the principal manufactures of Montreal, many thousands of persons being employed throughout the year. As manufacturers of leather Messrs. Galibert Bros. have become recognized as one of the principal firms. The proprietors have always put forth every effort towards the increase of their trade, and have long been known as most energetic and thorough going business men. They have by their united abilities, not only established a high reputation for themselves, but have built up a business which extends over every portion of the Dominion. Several travellers are continually engaged visiting the numerous tradesmen with whom business connections have been established. The large annual trade now done by this house is the most positive proof that can be brought forward to show that their leathers are all that they are guaranteed to be. Branches have been established in Quebec and Toronto for the better accommodation of their customers.

works, which are situated on Mill street and the Lachine Canal, and the offices and storerooms, located at 146 McGill street. The works cover about two acres of ground, and are divided into several portions for the manufacture of varnishes, dry colours, white leads, moist colours and oils. The premises occupied at 146 McGill street are also very extensive, consisting of a five storey building, having a frontage on McGill street of 35 feet and being 150 feet deep. Here is kept the large stock of the finished products of their factory and the materials imported by them. Their importations consist of window glass, painters' and artists' materials of all kinds, and some of the special grades of colours from the most noted paint manufacturers in other countries. The firm employs about 60 men, the greater number being occupied in the works, and are all experienced in the manufacture of colours and varnishes. This house is represented by several travellers, who include in their different circuits every part of the Dominion. The firm of P. D. Dods & Co. have given the name of the "Island City Paint and Varnish Works" to their establishment on



PAINT AND VARNISH WORKS OF P. D. DODS & CO.

The Alicia Cigar Company.
Montreal.

ODORE ET SPLENDORE

Brands.

BOUQUET

REGALIA DE LA REINA

REGALIA ESQUISITOS

PLANTATION PERFECTOS



Manufacturers
of
High class Cigars
exclusively.

ALICIA

Fine private brands a speciality

TRADE MARK OF THE ALICIA CIGAR COMPANY.

DE LAST & CO., Cigar Manufacturers, 444 St. Paul street.—This firm is better known as the "Alicia Cigar Company," and occupies extensive premises at 444 St. Paul street. The factory is designated by the government as Factory No. 8. It was established in 1887, and has held possession of these premises ever since. Fronting on St. Paul street by a length of 30 feet, the building rises four storeys in height, and has a depth of 80 feet. Here the manufacture of their special brands by the Alicia Company is carried on, and the choice importations of the finest Havana leaf are stored. The cigars made by this company all have the name of "Alicia," combined with their other appellation. They are known throughout Canada as the "Alicia Bouquet," "Regalia de la Reina," "Regalia Esquisitos," and "Plantation Perfectos." They are all brands of the highest class, and necessarily command a high price, ranging from \$60 per M. to \$80 per M. Messrs. De Last & Co. have their agent in Havana, and import solely from that market, and only of the finest growth. They confine themselves exclusively to the manufacture of goods of the highest class, of which the "Alicia" brands constitute their only output. In the manufacture of their goods the strictest attention is given, that they may be kept up to the standard. In this work 25 employees are engaged, and the proprietors are finding it necessary to gradually increase their staff, as their brands are constantly finding a larger sale. The trade mark of this firm is one which is now well known as being connected with an article of the finest quality. It is represented by a shield with a blue ground, being crossed by silver bars, upon which gold stars are set at regular intervals; upon the blue ground of the shield and between the silver bars, roses are embossed; above the shield is suspended a golden crown, encircled with a silver band and surmounted by the motto "Odeur et Splendeur." Two commercial travellers are constantly on the road, and include in their circuit all the most important cities and towns in the Dominion, from east to west. The members of this firm have gained a place in the front rank of cigar manufacturers, not only for the extent of business but for the unvarying and excellent flavour of their goods. This, it is their constant effort to keep up, and every energy is put forth to hold the reputation they have gained and to give continued satisfaction to their patrons. Their brands are all guaranteed to be of pure Havana leaf, imported directly by themselves. The Alicia Cigar Company is the only factory of its kind in the Dominion, inasmuch as they manufacture exclusively high class goods. They employ only the best of workmen, and positively decline to undertake apprenticeship. Besides their regular brands, they do an extensive

business in the manufacture of fine private brands for some of the best firms in the Dominion.

S. LACHANCE, Druggist, 1538, 1540 St. Catherine street.—The pharmacy of Mr. S. Lachance, at No. 1538, 1540 St. Catherine street, is one of the most attractive and tastefully

arranged, in Montreal. The business was established away back in 1870 and since then has been most successful. Few druggists, and by superior management and special enterprise and ability alone, reach such a prominent position in the profession as Mr. Lachance. The premises are admirably located for business, and are extensive, having dimensions of about 20x60 feet. Seven well qualified employees are kept, nearly all of whom are skilled and fully qualified pharmacists. A splendid stock of pure and fresh drugs and chemicals always fills the laboratory of this fine firm, and a very choice assortment of handsome toilet articles, delicate perfumes, sponges, and all other druggists' sundries are kept. The proprietary medicines of this house are important, popular and well known remedies. Some of the specialties comprise Father Mathew remedy, which is a delightful preparation destined to give immediate relief to the diseases for which it is specially adapted; Dr. Sey's remedy, equally efficacious in dyspepsia, etc.; the Persian Lotion, a wonderful beautifier; Audette's Hair Promoter, producing a most luxuriant growth of beautiful hair; and Indigenous Sitters, the best tonic ever known. With such a list of medicines Mr. Lachance stands unexcelled. The dispensary is under the personal supervision of Mr. Lachance and is thoroughly attended at all times. Progress and success are characteristics of this house and are likely to ever attend such an enterprising establishment. The fact that special remedies were manufactured by Mr. Lachance at his very large laboratory at 1492 and 1494 St. Catherine street as specialties for the celebrated Jamaica Exhibition, is sufficient to stamp this pharmacist as one in the front rank of his profession.

EDMOND DYONNET, Artistic Painter, Room 81, Imperial Building.—Montreal is a well-known centre of art, and no proof of the progress and prosperity of the city can be given, than the improvement and embellishment of the home by various artistic productions from the masters. Painting is one of the delights of a refined people, and that centring in this city there are many accomplished and skilled artists is a matter of public congratulation. New energy and ability are constantly being added to the ranks, and among these veritable artists, worthy of special mention, is Mr. Edmond Dyonnet, who quite recently arrived here from Europe, where he has studied under the leading masters. To-day he takes a prominent position in the front rank of the artists of this city. He opened a studio in 1900, and his well established professional reputation, coupled with the high character of his painting, have rapidly rendered him conspicuous, and have drawn about him a wide and steadily increasing circle of patrons from the best classes of the city. Mr. Dyonnet has developed his splendid natural ability in countries which have long been known as nurseries of art, namely, France and Italy, having frequented the most famous studios of Paris, Rome, Florence, and Turin. As appreciation of poetry can only be ensured by clearness of diction, so appreciation of art is gained by faithful representation of the subject. Mr. Dyonnet is a pupil of nature and pictures the grand and the rough with equal skill; in faces he excels, in fact so much so, that one almost feels on looking at one of his paintings that they are actually talking or speaking. Oil paintings are his specialty, and from the foregoing some idea may be formed of the high standard of professional accomplishment achieved by Mr. Dyonnet. He is a gentleman of courteous and refined address, and is popular, society and otherwise, being esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.



DRUG STORE OF S. LACHANCE.



DOMINION SQUARE, SHOWING THE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AND ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.



WORKS OF THE ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., 54 to 70 Wellington street, Montreal, Que.—This company started in 1883 under the name of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., which was changed to the American Electric & Illuminating Co., and again in 1884 to its present name. This company owns the largest factory for the manufacture of electrical supplies in Canada, and is doing by far the largest business in this line in the Dominion. The headquarters premises occupied at present are located on Wellington street from Queen to Prince street, the numbers running from 54 to 70, with a depth of 150 feet. The main building is four stories high and these extensive premises are becoming too small for the work of the company, which during the last two years has been increasing very rapidly. In 1890 a large new building was erected at the corner of St. Ignace and Water streets and equipped with boilers, engines, shafting, dynamos, etc. This station is recognized as being one of the best equipped lighting stations in America, and there has been ample allowance made for increasing. The factory on Wellington street is equipped throughout in a manner which cannot be surpassed, and in conjunction with the lighting station, engines of over 3,500 horse power are in daily use. The Royal Electric Company manufacture all descriptions of electrical supplies from the most minute article required in an electric light station up to the largest sized dynamos and power generators. They are now lighting the streets of Montreal with 2,000 candle power arc lamps and a few incandescent lights, in the aggregate about 1,000 street arc lamps. The supply of electricity for this service is so arranged that in case of any accident happening to either of the generating stations a full supply of current can be furnished from either station to carry on the service. In addition to these street lights the company supply nightly about 500 arc lights in stores, public halls, and large buildings, and are furnishing incandescent lights in nearly every part of the city. At present they supply over 4,000 incandescent lights, but expect to increase this service to at least 10,000 during the present summer. The Wellington street premises which cover an area of about 60,000 square feet are occupied by two large lighting stations, besides the main building, in which are situated the offices, tool and stock rooms, lathe and drill rooms, carpenter shop, testing room, wire covering departments, etc. The offices are fitted up with a view to the convenience both of the employees and customers. In the tool and stock room the miscellaneous supplies needed by the various departments are kept on hand, being arranged with the greatest care and all subject to an admirable system of checking. The lathe room, in which are found lathes of various sorts, drilling machines, punch presses and varied other metal working machinery, has the entire space of 125 x 60 feet occupied by these. Another room is set apart for the cutters and ovens, where the transformers, armatures, etc., are baked. The second floor is almost completely by brass workers, and here can be seen lathes and several classes of machinery. In the lamps and transformer testing department, there is a rack which holds over 100 arc lamps, and the testing rack for incandescent lights, which covers nearly one side of this large room. Passing on, the winding room is entered, where armatures of every description and size are wound, fields for all sorts

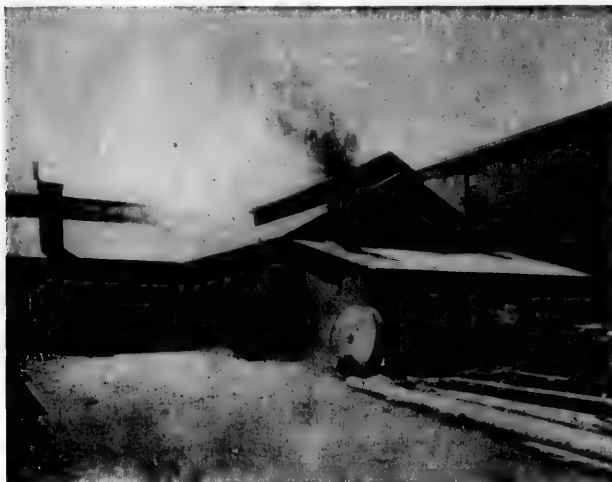
of dynamos, transformer coils, magnets, shunts, and so forth. Next to this is a large room appropriated to the use of the chief electrician as a laboratory. Here is found a most complete collection of testing instruments. On the fourth floor the wire covering department is located, and about 40 machines are constantly engaged in covering wire with various sorts of insulating material, all of which wire is used by the company in carrying out their contracts. In the different departments, about 250 hands are constantly employed, besides which the company employ a large staff to carry out their various contracts, not only in Montreal, but all over the Dominion. The machinery and apparatus turned out by the company is well known throughout the Dominion of Canada, and is equal, if not superior, to that manufactured by any other electrical company. Over 9,000 arc lights and 35,000 incandescent lights with the necessary dynamos to operate same, as well as wire and all kinds of supplies, have been manufactured by this company, and are in use in the various cities and towns of Canada. The incandescent system has been worked up to this magnitude during the past two years, as previous to 1889 the company devoted its entire time to

the manufacture of arc apparatus. The stock of this company is held entirely by Canadians. The Hon. J. R. Thibault, Senator, is president, W. J. Withall, Esq., holding the vice-chair, the other members of the Board being Messrs. G. R. Robertson, E. A. Small, Wm. Cassils, J. A. L. Strathy, F. L. Beique and Allan Macdonell, all of Montreal, and John T. Ross, of Quebec. Mr. Chas. W. Hagar holds the position of general manager and secretary, being assisted by Mr. H. H. Henshaw as treasurer, Mr. David A. Starr as general agent, and Mr. Fred. Thomson as chief electrician. In the light and power department he is assisted by Mr. D. Thomson as superintendent, and Mr. F. H. Badger, Jr., as electrician. Mr. Geo. Hunt is the chief engineer in charge of the company's extensive steam plant. The Royal Electric Co. has a capital stock of \$375,000.00, and the company are proprietors of the Thomson, and Thomson-Houston systems of electric lighting for the Dominion, and manufacture all the apparatus of these well known systems. They are now branching out into the manufacture of generators and motors for the transmission of power, and we hope next year to give an account of a large addition to the present works, for the sole purpose of furnishing power. Too much praise cannot be given to the management of the company for the successful result of the past five years services.

FRED BAUSCH, File Maker, Works, Cote St. Paul.—German, not only in their native land, but throughout the civilized world, are distinguished for their mechanical genius in some form or other; and in reviewing the commercial and industrial interests of Montreal, it is fitting that one of the representative manufactures which is conducted by a gentleman from that country, should receive special mention, namely, the file works owned by Mr. Fred Bausch, of Cote St. Paul, near this city. This enterprise was founded in a comparatively small way over twenty years ago, and the high character of the goods produced, coupled with the extensive operations of the house, soon made it conspicuous, and it has steadily increased to its present satisfactory and desirable position in the trade. The factory is eligibly located near the canal at Cote St. Paul, which affords first-class water power, and is suitable and commodious, comprising a building two and three stories in height, and covering an area of 60 x 30 feet, every facility being supplied for the rapid prosecution of this important industry. All the most modern machinery and appliances are provided, and no pains or expense have been spared in fitting up this establishment in point of completeness, second to none. Employment is furnished for about twenty hands, while all operations are carefully supervised by Mr. Bausch, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all patrons. Files of all descriptions (this firm making a specialty of the celebrated "Anchor Brand" of files, which are without doubt unrivalled in the Dominion) and almost endless varieties are here manufactured, and every piece of steel is tested and thoroughly tried before leaving these works. The trade is, of course, wholesale, and extends throughout Canada, being large and constantly growing. Mr. Bausch is a skilled mechanic, and has built up a solid business concern, which is a credit to himself as well as to Montreal. He is popular socially and otherwise, as may be easily seen from the fact that he is honored by the position of mayor of the village, and it is needless to say retains the good will and patronage of all who at any time have dealings with him.



WORKS OF THE ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., WATER STREET.



MILL WORKS OF FRHD. BAUSCH.—(See preceding page.)

DELOME BROS., Manufacturers' Agents, 15 De Bresoles street.—Among the many firms that have contributed to Montreal's commercial prosperity is that of Delorme Bros., composed of Messrs. C. E. Delorme and G. Delorme. Since the inception of their business nine years ago they have been going steadily on from year to year, until at present they occupy the fine premises at No. 15 De Bresoles street. This building is five stories high, well lighted and well suited to their purposes, being near the centre of the business portion of the city and possessing good shipping facilities. Although carrying on the business of general hardware agents they make a speciality of carriage and

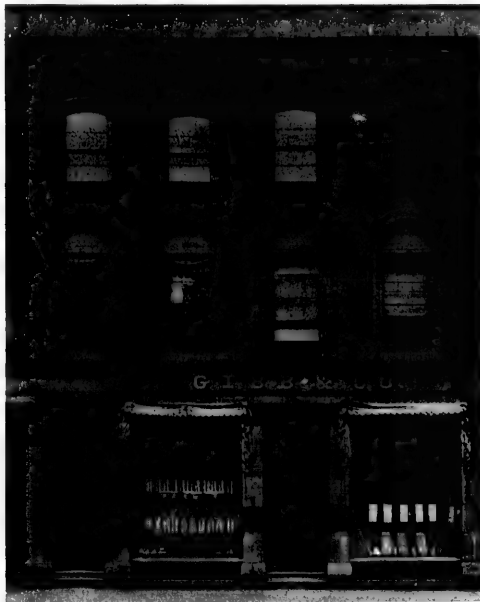
saddlery hardware, and carry a large and well assorted stock of the lines they represent. The firm employs a good staff of clerks with whose aid they endeavour to keep up to the orders constantly coming in. Their trade extends at present throughout the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Both partners are well known as men of keen foresight and financial ability. They are members of the Board of Trade and also of the Chambre de Commerce, Mr. C. E. Delorme being a member of the council of the latter. Needless to say they take a prominent part in all schemes for the benefit of Montreal and its trade.

GIBB & Co., Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Haberdashers, 148 St. James street.—This collection of interesting items regarding the old established and flourishing business houses of Montreal would be incomplete without some description being given of the house of Gibb & Co., Merchant Tailors, of 148 St. James street, and 19 Royal Exchange, London, England. This firm is the oldest one of its kind in Montreal, and is to this city what Poole is to London,—in fact Gibb's suits are known throughout Canada as the best. The firm was originally founded in the year 1775 by Benaiah Gibb, who conducted it successfully for some fifty years, and was then succeeded by his son, B. Gibb, who carried it on for forty years, when the present proprietors, Messrs. J. D., A. L. and E. M. Gibb, succeeded him. Their premises on St. James street are advantageously situated near the Post office, French Cathedral, St. Lawrence Hall and other public buildings, and thus attract a high class of transient trade. The interior is spacious and well lighted, and is fitted in a most attractive way for the accommodation of the large and varied stock, as well as for the comfort of the public. However, it is the stock that takes the attention of the average visitor, for nowhere else in town can such a fine selection of English and Scotch goods, linings and furnishings, be found. Suits in the latest styles are cut and made by experienced tailors, who thoroughly understand their business. The extent of their connection may be judged from the fact that they employ no less than 200 persons, who are constantly busy on the orders on hand. In addition to the above they keep a choice selection of gentlemen's furnishings, of imported make, including the latest styles in cravats, collars, shirts and other goods. The members of the firm are well and favourably known in Montreal, and, needless to say, retain the esteem and good-will of a large and constantly growing circle of patrons.

DOMINION BRASS WORKS, Cuthbert & Son, 23 College street, Coppermiths, Plumbers and Steamfitters.—Among the oldest and most reliable firms in Montreal are Messrs. Cuthbert & Son. Their foundry, more commonly known as the Dominion Brass Works, comprises two spacious flats, each fully equipped with everything necessary for conducting an extensive business of this kind. The trade carried on is that of brass founders and fitters, and the special feature is the manufacture of patent anti-friction Babbitt metals and brasswork of every description. Employment is furnished for fifteen skilled workmen and all operations are under the personal supervision of the proprietors. Satisfaction is therefore guaranteed. Messrs. Cuthbert & Son are gentlemen distinguished for their energy and ability; and their conscientious, straightforward dealing toward their many patrons has secured to them a very large trade.



ESTABLISHMENT OF DELOME BROS.



ESTABLISHMENT OF GIBB & CO.



HENRY BIRKS & CO.—INTERIOR VIEW OF STORE.

HENRY BIRKS & CO., Watchmakers, Jewellers, etc., 235 and 237 St. James street.—On St. James street, between Victoria Square and the Post Office, is a large number of first-class stores of every description, which form one of the prominent features of Montreal. Daily frequented by thousands of people, engaged in business or pleasure, it has become the headquarters of the best houses in the retail trade of the city. On this thoroughfare, at 235 and 237, is located the splendid establishment of Messrs. Henry Birks & Co., who occupy a large three-story building, and whose magnificent show-window is one of the sights of St. James street. Since their commencement, twelve years ago, the firm have had to enlarge their premises several times, enjoying constant success. Many alterations have been made in the store, but for the last few years it has remained in its present condition, and is surpassed by no other retail house in the city. The magnificent plate-glass show-window is 17 feet long, distinguished by the beauty of the articles displayed within it, which catch the gaze of a large number of people, who invariably stop to look at the collection of china, jewellery, etc., for which this house is so well known. Two doors give entrance to the interior, which is fitted up in dark woods, and equipped with numerous show-cases and cabinets, presenting an appearance which cannot help but charm the most fastidious. On every side, arranged with great taste, are seen samples of fine art china of exquisite design and manufacture; gold and silver plate-ware of the best quality, unsurpassed for delicacy of workmanship; watches and clocks from the most noted makers in England, France, Switzerland and the United States; precious stones of great brilliancy and of the purest water; diamond stars and rings for which this firm is so noted, and every variety of jewellery of every style. In addition a very fine selection of bronze lamps and ornaments are included among the goods carried by them. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the various lines which Messrs. Henry Birks & Co. constantly keep on hand. Suffice it to say that their stock cannot be surpassed by that of any other dealer. The second floor is set apart to the manufacturing and repairing portion of the business, twenty thoroughly experienced jewellers and watchmakers being constantly employed. The number of other hands engaged is fifteen, which includes obliging clerks who are known for their extreme politeness to all customers. The firm are extensive importers from Europe and the United States, which countries Mr. Birks visits once a year to replenish his constantly changing stock. Great taste is displayed by him in the selection, pointing him out to be a man of fine taste, coupled with a complete knowledge of his business. Courtesy and the most pleasing attention mark this house in a very favourable manner. The members of the firm have not only built up an exceptionally prosperous business, but hold the respect and esteem of the entire community. In their line they hold a position of prominence and are pointed out as ex-

amples of straightforward and enterprising business men. Thoroughly experienced in every branch of the business, and assisted by a competent staff, they are able to do every class of work entrusted to their care with the greatest satisfaction.

H. C. RUSSELL & CO., Iron, Steel and Engineering Supply Merchants, Imperial Building.—The manufacturers of Montreal constitute a very important part of the commercial life of the city, representing, as they do, some of the leading foreign firms of the world. In reviewing the commercial and industrial interests of this city, it is found that certain branches of trade have progressed wonderfully, owing to the extensive and continuous demand for one line of product. It is well known that the age of stone has passed away and the present time is very aptly termed the iron age. Steam has made extraordinary demands on the iron manufacturers and due mention must be made of Messrs. H. C. Russell & Co., who are the leading iron, steel and engineering supply merchants of the city. These gentlemen began business here in 1889, and owing to the well estab-

lished reputation and extensive operations of themselves and the houses represented, coupled with their own energy, enterprise and superior management, have built up a solid, thriving and permanent trade. They are sole agents in Canada for the following time-proven reliable houses:—The De-oxidized Metal Co. of Bridgeport, Conn.; Tripp Metallic Packing Co., of Boston; James Menzies & Co., for boiler tubes, of Glasgow; Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., of New York; also the Consolidated Safety Valve Co., and the Tabor Indicator Co., of the same city. The products of these houses are widely and favourably known for their excellence of manufacture, while they are offered to the trade at prices consistent and moderate. Messrs. H. C. Russell & Co. are manufacturers and licensees of the Park Injector, and do a very large business in these lines. They are members of the Board of Trade and are esteemed by all who know them. This firm operate largely in Scotch coal and scrap metals.

C. H. MARTIN, Manufacturers' Agent, Fancy Dry Goods, &c., Room 13 Northheimer's Building.—No better evidence of the progress and flourishing state of any one business can be had than by noting the prosperous condition of some individual branches; thus it is fitting that special mention be made of the business of Mr. C. H. Martin, who does a leading trade in this city, dealing in fancy dry goods, etc. This well and favorably known gentleman began business here about five years ago, and during this period has met with unbounded success, a result due in a great measure to the high character of the goods sold, coupled with his own energy, enterprise and superior management. His place of business is eligibly located at 207 St. James street, in Northheimer's Building, and is suitable and commodious, affording ample accommodation for the display of samples to the best advantage, as well as the rapid prosecution of trade. An assortment of lines can be obtained through Mr. Martin who represents some of the leading manufacturing houses in Canada and the United States, including eight or ten prominent New York houses. Messrs. John Tunstead & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., have with Mr. Martin a fine display of men's fur felt, stiff hats, of latest shape. This firm also manufacture ladies' felt hats in season. Messrs. Toms & Reed, of Newark, N.J., show a large range of deep hub bar buttons (pants); also Oscar E. A. Wiesner, of New York, lion-ton hat and bonnet frames (wholesale only). Mr. Martin has been representative for manufacturers of featherbone corsets for some time, a truly superior article in women's wear. One traveller is constantly on the road, and orders from all directions receive Mr. Martin's immediate personal attention. The following is a list of goods that may also be seen:—Sam'l. Bretzfeld, Esq., of New York, manufacturer hair ornaments, tortoise combs, etc.; Royce, Allen & Co., of Providence, manufacturers clasps, buckles, chateaus, charms, etc.; M. Gould's Son & Co., of New York, brass ornaments, pole ends, etc.; Toronto Fringe & Tassel Co., Toronto, Ont., pompons and cords, etc.; Mr. Martin also shows an elegant line of chenille curtains manufactured in Philadelphia. C. H. Martin also represents that large wall paper house of the F. E. James Company, New York, whose goods are unsurpassed for cheapness and elegance of patterns. Mr. Martin also superintends under another heading the a - for such houses as Young & Smylie, licorice pen - , etc., of Brooklyn;



HENRY BIRKS & CO.—A ROOM IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.



LEAD PIPE WORKS OF THOS. ROBERTSON & CO.

Messrs. Adams & Sons "Tutti-Frutti," etc.; also the California fruit packing concern of Messrs. A. Lusk & Co. of San Francisco, owners of the celebrated "Coleman Flag" brand. Mr. C. H. Martin is enterprising and endeavors to give satisfaction to purchasers as well as principals, and as he says wishes to do all his business "on the long-lasting permanency principle."

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO., Metal Merchants, 638 and 642 Craig street.—An important factor in promoting the commercial interests of Montreal at large, and an industry occupying a desirable position among the prominent trades of the city is that well known as the metal business. It is a peculiar business, and in this iron age stands in the front rank in the world of commerce. Actively engaged in an enterprise in this connection are Messrs. Thomas Robertson & Co., of 638-642 Craig street. The concern was started about 30 years ago and has been in successful operation during all this period, steadily progressing and constantly grappling with the many changes in the productions of the various metals. The business consists of handling pig iron, bar iron, steel, metals of all descriptions, and tin plates, besides the manufacture of lead pipe and brass goods in immense variety; also wrought iron tubing for gas, steam or water. A specialty is made of manufacturing boiler tubes from iron, steel, copper or brass. The premises occupied are very extensive, and are well fitted up in every way that tends to convenience in attendance to their many patrons and the storage and display of goods. A choice assortment of the above material is always tastefully disposed throughout the spacious warehouses on Common and Colborne streets, and all goods are sold at prices to suit the pocket of every one. The trade of the house is constantly increasing from year to year, and covers the whole Dominion, three travellers being continually on the road, while 25 employees are engaged in the city. Few houses equal the equipments of this favourably known establishment. An office is open throughout the year in Glasgow, Scotland, at 3 Oxford St., S.S. The firm is composed of John Wilson, M. P., Glasgow, Scotland, owner of the "Govan," and Gorbals tube works, and James R. Wilson, of Montreal, who manages the Canadian business. The whole firm is in a prosperous condition and is known to be reliable and first-class in the highest degree.

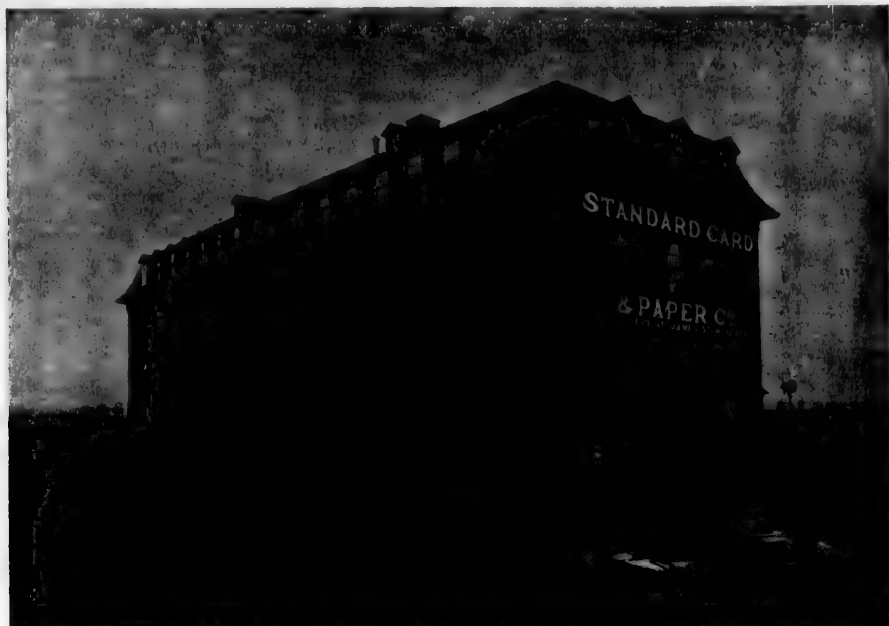
J. G. GRATON, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper, 1483 and 1484 St. Catherine street.—Residents in this quarter of Montreal can thoroughly appreciate the reliable and first-class establishment in the line of stationery, fancy goods and religious articles, owned and managed by Mr. J. G. Graton. This house has been established since 1882, and

has been favoured with the best of success during the nine years that have elapsed. The principal trade is carried on in stationery and fancy goods, while the finest lines of English, American, and all foreign and domestic wall papers are also extensively kept in stock. The premises are very large, extending from 1482 to 1484 St. Catherine street, and comprise two flats, about 30x40 feet in dimensions, each well fitted up with every requirement for the growing trade. The stock cannot all be mentioned, but consists, in part, of the finest books by standard and popular writers, comprising the most brilliant and dignified works of French and Canadian authors; the very finest articles in all kinds of fancy goods,

such as plush albums, toilet articles, delicate and tasty ink stands, morocco letter desks, and all other sundries found in a first class stationery and fancy goods store. Goods are imported from England, Germany, France and United States, and a specialty is made of wall paper and stationery. Mercantile forms and various kinds of business and office paper requisites are choicely assorted, and a select stock is ever on exhibition. Mr. Graton is succeeding well in his fine establishment on St. Catherine street, and his store is certainly one of the most attractive in this part of the city. He has every facility for filling the largest or any orders, and is sure to be favoured with continued prosperity.



OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS OF THOS. ROBERTSON & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STANDARD CARD AND PAPER COMPANY.

STANDARD CARD AND PAPER CO., Manufacturers of Cardboard and Coated Papers. Office, 303 St. James street, Montreal; Factory, St. John's, P.Q.—In every line of business the number of manufacturers is continually increasing, some few of whom gain positions of great popularity in their lines. In the manufacture of paper, mention must be made of the Standard Card and Paper Co. Although only a young concern, it has already built up a rapidly increasing business, distributed throughout the Dominion. The success which has been attained since their establishment is positive proof that their output is of excellent quality. Their headquarters are located at 303 St. James street. Extensive premises situated at St. John's, P.Q., are occupied by this company for the purpose of manufacture. The factory consists of a building four stories in height, and having a superficial area of 120 x 35 feet. The first floor is given up to the calendaring portion of the business, endless rolls of paper pass between the rollers from morn to night, receiving the highly finished surfaces for which this company has already gained a reputation. The second flat is fitted up with powerful cutting machinery, the third being set apart for the coloring departments, and the fourth, or top storey, being devoted to the manufacture of cardboard, which forms no inconsiderable portion of the business of the company. The entire factory is fitted up with machinery of the latest and most improved designs, the whole being run by steam power. The manner in which this factory is laid out and operated denotes that the management is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business, and that every care is taken to keep up the high standard, which has so forcibly marked their product since their establishment. Experienced men are employed in the various departments. Although they manufacture surface coated papers of the finest quality, special attention is given to coated book and lithographic paper, and in this line they bid fair to become very successful makers. Two commercial travellers are constantly on the road. The president, Mr. W. J. Cook, holds the reins of management, which he operates in a thoroughly business-like manner. He is widely recognized throughout the Dominion as a man of undoubted ability. Mr. G. C. Nicholson is vice president of the company, and the duties of secretary and treasurer are ably fulfilled by Mr. S. B. Smith. Great praise is due to the company, and more especially to Mr. W. J. Cook, for the manner in which the business has been built up and placed upon so solid a basis. The Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, are large buyers of paper manufactured by the Standard Card and Paper Co.

They are one of the oldest houses in the trade in the city, having been established for some twenty-five years. During that time they have identified themselves in every way with the great development of the produce traffic in Canada, and have, by steady application and perseverance, built up a connection equalled by few. The premises they now occupy, No. 33, 34 Foundling street, are well suited to their purposes, being spacious and well lighted, and fitted with every convenience for the handling of heavy articles of all kinds. They are located in the midst of the wholesale houses, and easily reached from all the principal points of receipt and delivery. They deal in all kinds of produce, both of foreign and domestic growth, fruits, &c., from the

Mediterranean; Canadian cheese, eggs, butter and pork, vegetables, in fact everything in this line can be procured here. This firm make a specialty of pork and provisions. In their business they do considerable local trade, supplying many of the retailers of Montreal and vicinity with their goods. They require the services of three travellers, who are on the road, securing orders for them from customers all over the Dominion. The partners in this establishment are well known in the city as keen and energetic men, having a thorough knowledge of their business. Mr. T. S. Vipond is a member of the Board of Trade, and, needless to say, takes an active interest in all their deliberations.



PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF T. S. VIPOND & SON.

T. S. VIPOND & SON, Provision Merchants, 33, 34 Foundling street.—Of the numerous prosperous and influential firms engaged in the provision business in Montreal, Messrs. T. S. Vipond & Son take a prominent place.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTION COMPANY.

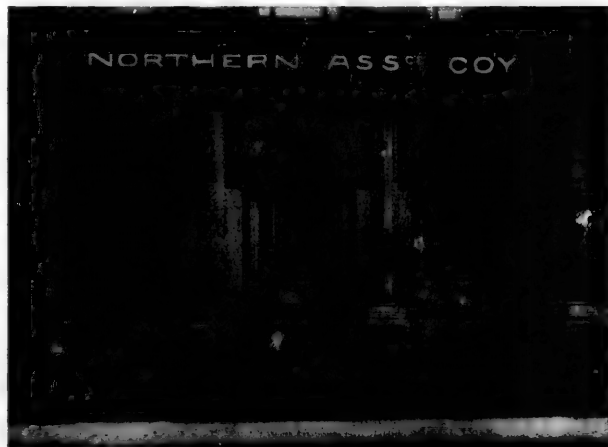
THE HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTION COMPANY FOR CANADA (LTD.), Head Office 163 St. James street.—The banks and great business establishments of Montreal are infinitely more secure because of their acquaintance with the Holmes Electric Protection Company, who appear to have solved as nearly as possible the problem how best to afford protection against the twin evils—fire and the burglar. It is not essential to this article that a technical description of the working of the system should be given. It will be enough to describe the amount of protection afforded, and add to that the fact that over one hundred banks and business places in Montreal have availed themselves of the protection offered by this company, and that the principal banks and mercantile institutions of the leading cities of the United States are also protected by them. To give an idea of the working of the system, let it be supposed that work for the day is over in one of the banks with which it is connected. The cashier, before leaving, calls up the office of the Holmes Co., giving a private signal, by simply pressing an electric button. The burglar alarm is at once set from the company's office. The mere act of opening the door of the bank thereafter gives an alarm and a force of patrolmen are at once sent to the spot. Should a burglar attempt to enter through a window, the breaking of the glass cuts off or opens an electric current and gives the alarm. Should he know that the bank was protected by the company's system, and having traced the wire, sever the connection, he would by that act give the alarm. Even should he be able to gain admission, the opening of a safe door, either in the usual way or by being forced, or a panel or lock cut out, the alarm is sounded. It is therefore practically impossible to gain admission to a place protected by the company without bringing a force of patrolmen to the spot in a twinkling, for the system is so perfect that the place of disturbance is clearly indicated. The company also have an automatic fire alarm, which not only gives warning of a fire, but being connected with every floor indicates the exact location. In addition to this the company also have a system of electrical call boxes, placed at different points of the city, which communicate with the office. Reports are furnished each morning and merchants or others are thereby enabled to learn of the fidelity, or otherwise, of their watchmen. Another important feature of this business is the protection of private residences. Persons desirous of leaving the city can safely do so when protected by this company. A force of patrolmen, employed by the company, have regular beats in the city and are traversing these every night. Should any part of the system get out of order an automatic alarm is rung and indicates exactly where the break has occurred. The facts so briefly stated show clearly how complete and sure in its operation is the elaborate system of protection furnished by this company. Their handsome offices occupy two entire floors at 163 St. James street. The officers of the company are H. C. Roome, president; W. J. Turpin, vice-president; W. Alex. McKay, secretary-treasurer; F. E. Brower-Ancher, manager. The president and manager are American gentlemen. Mr. Turpin is a member of the well-known stock broking firm of Alton F. Clerk & Co., and Mr. McKay is also a Montreal gentleman. The manager, Mr. Brower-Ancher, is always to be found at the office, ready to give the fullest information to enquirers regarding the system. Though not long in Canada, the energetic manager has made hosts of friends by his courtesy and geniality. The company employ over a score of men, and as already

stated afford protection by their system to over one hundred houses in Montreal. This is the most conclusive proof of the efficacy of the system, and of the extent to which it has gained the confidence of the business public. The company have displayed great energy and are deserving of the success that has attended them.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Robert N. Tyre, Manager, 1724 Notre Dame street.—The first thing that a merchant or other party (wishing to insure his goods or his life) does, is to look round and find out what company is to be considered the strongest and in the best financial position. Usually this is to be determined by the amount of money paid to patrons who have lost by fire, and the death claims settled; the capital invested; the size of the government deposit, and the assets. This being the case, it may not be out of place to give a few points relative to the position of one of the strongest companies doing business in Montreal, viz., the Northern Assurance Co., 1724 Notre Dame street. The head offices are at London, England, and Aberdeen, Scotland. Since the foundation of this corporation it has borne

a reputation for honest dealing and reliability second to none in the world. They have agencies in all quarters of the globe. The report of the Northern Assurance Co. shows a wonderful growth since its incorporation, the receipts in 1890 exceeding \$3,000,000, which, with the capital and accumulated funds, will reach the immense sum of \$13,000,000. They have on deposit with the Canadian Government \$200,000 as security to their Canadian policy holders. The office in Montreal is under the able management of Mr. Robert N. Tyre, to whose efforts the increase in the number of policies in this country is largely due. The office are well lighted, spacious, and fitted in the most convenient way for the transaction of a large and increasing volume of business. Twelve competent assistants are employed, who are constantly busy looking after the interests of the many patrons. The record of the Canadian branch since its establishment in 1867 is one that might be envied, the uninterrupted and prosperous progress of the company being in a great measure due to the way in which all claims have been promptly settled, thus securing the good will and respect of all its many clients. Mr. Tyre, the manager, is well and favourably known in commercial and social circles in Montreal, is a member of the Board of Trade, and needless to say takes great interest in all the deliberations of that body.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, J. W. Beall, Manager for Province of Quebec, 115 St. James street.—Among the many firms whose headquarters are in other towns, who have found it profitable and convenient to establish a branch office in Montreal, Messrs. Stone & Wellington of Toronto, Ont., take a prominent place. Their office in this city is located in the Temple Building, No. 115 St. James street. The nurseries of this firm are situated at Fonthill, Welland Co., Ontario, and cover over seven hundred acres of ground, being the largest in Canada. This business was established in 1843 and since the date of its inception has been going steadily on, growing from year to year until at present they command the bulk of the trade in the Dominion. Every department is fully equipped, particularly in ornamental trees and shrubs. They possess five conservatories, each one hundred feet long, and here the work of propagating is carried on during the winter season by skilled and intelligent men under the direction of Mr. Morris, the senior member of the firm and manager of the nurseries. Messrs. Stone & Wellington make a specialty of growing new and hardy apples, pears, plums and cherries suitable for the north-east and northern counties of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also the North Eastern States. After having tested many kinds of the above named fruit trees, they found that the best results accrued from the introduction of over sixty Russian varieties, these being hardier and in every way withstanding the rigors of the northern climate. This firm have branch offices in different parts of the country, notably at Madison, Wis., and Victoria, B. C., besides Montreal. The office in this city is managed by Mr. J. W. Beall, who from his long practical experience has conducted it in such a manner as to transact perhaps the largest trade in the Dominion. He employs some sixty to seventy-five agents who are always actively engaged in selling throughout all sections of the country. The firm are always ready to employ honest and reliable men to act as agents.



OFFICES OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.



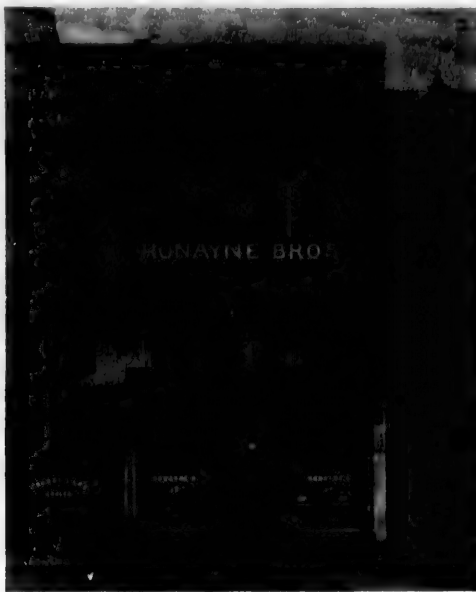
ESTABLISHMENT OF D. & J. SADLER & CO.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, Church Ornaments, etc., 1669 Notre Dame street.—There are few towns and cities throughout the United States and Canada that have not heard of D. & J. Sadler & Co., either by means of their high class Catholic books and stationery, or the handsome ornaments, etc., that adorn the many churches and cathedrals of this continent. The well established reputation of the firm, coupled with their extensive operations in this city, soon rendered their house conspicuous, and after its inception it soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade it has ever since maintained, a result due in a great measure to the energy, enterprise and prudent management of the proprietors. The premises occupied in this city are very large and commodious, four spacious flats about 70x25 feet in dimensions being utilized, which afford ample accommodation for the publication work which is largely conducted in the three upper storeys, as well as the storage and display of the large stock of ornaments, etc., on the first flat, which is used for retail trade, the remainder being devoted exclusively to the wholesale stationery, etc. Their premises are certainly among the most attractive on the street, being admirably located at 1669 Notre Dame street; there is always tastefully disposed throughout a choice assortment of church ornaments, vestments, statuary and religious articles, too varied and numerous to be detailed. The stock also embraces books and stationery, Catholic prayer books and bibles, all of first-class manufacture, while moderate prices prevail. A specialty is made of publishing the Dominion series of Catholic school books, which are used in all parts of Canada. It might be mentioned that the printing of the books is very carefully improved, accents and inflections being well marked and designated. In this sketch it would be impossible to relate the many improvements made in their books, for instance, their ancient and modern history which is profusely illustrated with accurate maps, and is of great value to all readers. Books are sold by subscription, and expensive works are distributed among the masses, productive of much good in the homes of the people, while the terms and prices place them within reach of all. Two travellers are constantly on the road in Canada, and it is needless to say a large and growing trade is done. Messrs. Sadler & Co. are gentlemen of marked business ability, and retain the good will and respect of all who at any time have dealings with them.

RONAYNE BROS., Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes, No. 17 Chaboillez Square.—Among the prosperous boot and shoe houses of Montreal, whose extensive operations and well established reputation have made them prominent and conspicuous, is that of Messrs. Ronayne Bros., of No. 17 Chaboillez Square, who do a very large wholesale and retail trade in those lines. The house was founded by the father of the present proprietor, in 1866, and for the long period of a quarter of a century has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity,

the firm having gained a reputation of the highest order, owing to the superior character of their goods and the fair dealing and honourable principles of business which have characterized this establishment since its foundation. The greatest care is exercised with regard to all work emanating from this house, and the result is a product which for beauty, comfort, fit and durability, cannot be excelled in the city. Their handsome new store, at No. 17 Chaboillez Square, comprising four spacious flats, 60x20 feet in dimensions, is tastefully fitted up and stocked with choice productions of the best foreign and Canadian goods, including boots, shoes,

slippers, sporting shoes, such as for cricketing, lawn tennis and lacrosse, of all sizes and weights in great varieties, for ladies, gentlemen, boys, youths and children. A large stock of rubber goods is constantly carried, a specialty being made of fine American goods, notably those of the Gossyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., of New York. In every respect the house may be considered a representative one; prompt, liberal and enterprising. Mr. E. P. Ronayne is a member of the Board of Trade, and the individual members of the firm are popular in business and social circles, being held in high esteem by all with whom they come in contact.



ESTABLISHMENT OF RONAYNE BROS.



METROPOLITAN CLUB



DRUG STORE OF LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, Retail Druggists, 1605 Notre Dame street.—The store occupied by Messrs. Laviolette & Nelson, at 1605 Notre Dame street, is a most attractive one; and from the fact that their business has been established over 20 years they must be men of reliability and sterling worth. This house has also had a good name, and trade has been carried on most successfully during the whole period of its existence. Among the dealers in fine, pure drugs and chemicals Messrs. Laviolette & Nelson form one of the chief firms. None have collected them in energy and enterprise in business. The premises are situated in the leading business part of the city, are well equipped for their trade, and offer ample accommodation both for display of goods and convenience to customers. A specialty is made of fine dispensing, and Mr. Nelson supervises this department in person. Family recipes and physicians' prescriptions are promptly and skilfully dispensed in this large house. A complete and choice assortment of pure, fresh drugs and chemicals is always on hand. A splendid stock is carried of the most popular and desirable patent medicines, as well as druggists' sundries of every description. One of their own productions is a French patent medicine, Dr. Chevalier's Red Spruce Gum Paste, for coughs and colds, and a special preparation by Dr. Nelson. Their place of business is well fitted up, with handsome tile flooring and elegant glass windows, and five employees are required to wait on the many patrons. Success has ever attended this firm and their continued prosperity is watched with pleasure by their fellow-citizens.

BELDING, PAUL & Co. (Ltd.), Silk Manufacturers, 296 St. James street.—Of the many large manufacturing concerns in Montreal the firm of Belding, Paul & Co., silk manufacturers, No. 296 St. James street, is one of the most prominent. The establishment in this city has been running some thirteen years, and since that date has been progressing favorably, the quality and finish of their products recommending them to all corners. The office at No. 296 St. James street is fitted with all the latest conveniences for the rapid transaction of a large business. The mill is located on Shearer street, where with the aid of the most improved machinery six hundred hands are constantly employed turning out the fine grades of silks made by them. They manufacture all kinds and qualities, such as filling flows, wash twist, etching silk and rope silk for fancy work. Besides the above they make spool silk, ribbon and broad goods. Their products are well known throughout the Dominion, the staff of travellers employed by them visiting their customers in all the cities of Canada. The firm import raw silk in large quantities from China, which they use in producing the variety of articles in which they deal. This house is known in the United States as Belding Bros. & Co. with offices in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, as well as mills at Rockville, Conn., Northampton, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal. The foregoing gives some idea of the wealth of the Company and the area over which its trade extends. Their makes of gros grains, satins, serge, surahs, shawl linings, etc., are acknowledged to be equal to any of home or foreign manufacture. They publish (for the benefit of the users of their silk) two neat manuals, giving directions for their use in all kinds of fancy work. Mr. Paul, the Canadian member of the firm, is well and favorably known in commercial and social circles in this city as a man of keen foresight and business ability. He is a member of the Board of Trade and takes an active and influential interest in all that concerns the welfare of Montreal and its commerce.

GANOXO BROTHERS, JOS. DONNELLY, Agent, Room 114 Temple Building.—Among the many prominent manufacturing firms in other cities that have found it advantageous to establish agencies in this city is that of Messrs. Ganoxo Brothers, wholesale confectioners, of St. Stephen, N. B. In the year 1890 they secured the services of Mr. J. Donnelly as agent for Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada. Having had several years experience in the wholesale confectionery trade, Mr. Donnelly is qualified in every respect to take complete charge of such a business. The firm represented by him is one of the best and at the same time one of the oldest in the lower provinces and can be relied upon for goods of a superior quality. They make a specialty of the celebrated "Lily" chocolate creams and other grades of fine candy. These goods are sought after by consumers in all parts of the Dominion, the quality and the attractive way in which they are packed recommending them to all purchasers. Mr. Donnelly, since taking charge of the affairs of the firm in Quebec and Upper Canada has, by his energy and perseverance, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the business, increased the trade from this portion of Canada in a material manner. In fact the volume of

business passing through his office necessitates the employment of two assistants who are constantly busy attending to the many orders. Mr. Donnelly makes a practice of visiting his customers throughout the Dominion personally. All goods sold by him are from the factory of Messrs. Ganoxo Bros., and his patrons, knowing this, can be sure that everything in the confectionery line that they require is made from the purest material that can be procured.

F. H. REYNOLDS, Solicitor of Patents, Room 53 Temple Building.—The nineteenth century is an age of invention; scarcely a month passes but some fresh discovery in mechanics, some contrivance entirely new to the spirit of the times in which we live; and inventions of any value whatever until secured by patent, must not be paraded, as they would be quickly copied and utilized by the covetous who are at all times on the alert to benefit by the brains of others. The important functions of a solicitor of patents are not generally known, but they are indispensable to the inventor. One of the longest established solicitors of patents in Montreal is Mr. F. H. Reynolds, whose headquarters are centrally and skilfully located at room 53 Temple Building. It will be easily seen that a patent solicitor in this era is a most important individual. Mr. Reynolds has been before the public since 1874, having at that date succeeded to the practice of Charles Tasche, Esq., who founded the business in 1850. Mr. Reynolds corresponds with patentees in almost every part of the civilized world. In addition to securing patents for inventions in Canada, he also gives professional assistance in obtaining American and European patents. Mr. Reynolds is a native of England, but has resided in Montreal for 25 years. He is an associate of the Society of Civil Engineers, and is favorably known throughout Canada.

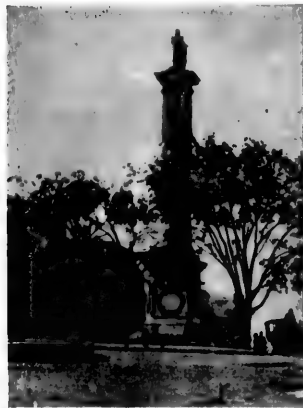
ARTHUR H. FLIMMELL, Chartered Accountant, Office, No. 19 Hamilton Chambers, 17 St. John street.—In this age of progress, and especially in large centres of commercial activity like Montreal, the services of the chartered accountant are indispensable, and their importance cannot be overated. Among the accomplished accountants of this city, Mr. Arthur H. Flimmell is deserving of special mention. This well and favorably known accountant has been before the public in his profession since 1875, and during the intervening period has met with marked and eminently well deserved success therein, a result due mainly to his energy, superior executive ability, and high character. His office is centrally located, in the Hamilton Chambers, at 17 St. John street. Mr. Flimmell is widely known throughout the city, and his services have also frequently been engaged in many parts of Canada. As a professional auditor he has few equals in the Dominion, being the annual auditor for many of the largest public corporations as well as for private concerns, and he is also regarded as exceptionally expert in the examination of books and intricate accounts. He also acts for executors and administrators estates in trust. He attends personally to all business entrusted to him, despatching it with vigour and promptitude. Mr. Flimmell is a gentleman popular socially and otherwise, and it is needless to add that he has always enjoyed and retained the good will and respect of a host of friends.



SILK MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF BELDING, PAUL & CO.



INTERIOR VIEW OF W. S. WALKER'S JEWELLERY STORE.
(See Nordheimer Building, page 90.)



NELSON'S MONUMENT, JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.

W. S. WALKER, Jeweller, Diamond Importer, &c., 211 St. James street, Nordheimer Building.—The inhabitants of Montreal, in common with people all over the country, have an ardent liking for diamonds and fine jewellery. As is well known there are many citizens who possess a larger amount of capital than others, and can therefore satisfy their desires in this respect. Few people are free from a certain love of good jewellery. Of the few really first class establishments of this sort in the city, that of W. S. Walker, No. 211 St. James street, is noted for the quality and variety of the goods to be obtained there. His fine plate glass show window contains a splendid assortment of gold and silver jewellery, also a fine display of diamonds, &c., in fact it is so inviting that Mr. Walker has found it necessary to protect it with iron bars. The interior is even more attractive than the window, for here, in elegant show cases, on neat shelves and brackets, may be seen, perhaps, the finest array of costly articles in town. The large stock comprises watches from England, Switzerland, Germany, France and United States, and English and French clocks in marble and onyx, the smaller articles of gold and silver jewellery set with precious stones, such as diamonds, rubies, turquoises and pearls; plated ware of the best quality, and in fact the selection is really so varied that it is useless to attempt to describe their beauties here. Mr. Walker employs skilled assistants, who attend to the repairing of watches, clocks, musical boxes and jewellery,

which, under his personal supervision, is done in the best possible style. This business was founded in the year 1853, and has since that time become one of the first stores of this description in town.

RICHARD MCSHANE, Grocer and Provision Merchant, 115 McGill street, corner of Commissioners street.—Many of the necessities of life come through the grocer and provision merchant, therefore this branch of trade becomes one of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of any large city, and especially in Montreal, as it tends so much to advance her interests as the commercial centre of Canada. An old established and thoroughly reliable house in this connection is that of Mr. R. McShane, of 115 McGill street, his headquarters being admirably located on the corner of Commissioners and McGill streets. Founded in 1868, the enterprise has steadily progressed, and by careful attention to patrons and the supplying of first class goods at moderate prices, combined with his own keen appreciation of a high class trade, Mr. McShane has drawn around him the cream of the



THE OLD METHODIST CHURCH, ST. JAMES STREET.
(Site of Temple Building.)

Montreal grocery patronage. He occupies spacious and commodious premises, well adapted to the business, and the store is always attractively dressed with a large and choice stock of staple and fancy groceries of all descriptions, embracing pure teas from China and Japan (imported direct) coffees from South America, Java and Arabia, spices and sugars from the Indies, breakfast cereals, table delicacies, a prime line of provisions, hermetically sealed goods in tin or glass, and in fact everything that legitimately comes under these headings. Everything is pure and fresh, and a specialty is made of keeping beef, pork and other ship's stores in bond. While Mr. McShane is in no wise behind his competitors in groceries, he lends the van in wines and liquors, and there is always displayed throughout his place of business the leading home and foreign wines and liquors, including claret, champagnes and light wines from France, old whiskies from Belfast and gin from Holland, ales and porters from England, and every sundry usually found in an A wine and liquor store. He has some of the leading shipping companies as references, such as Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Allan line, Messrs. R. Keilford & Co., D. Shaw, Thompson, Murray & Co., of the Beaver line, and many others. From the foregoing it will easily be seen that this establishment is among the foremost in the trade, in Montreal, and it goes without saying that Mr. McShane is held in high esteem by his host of patrons.



INTERIOR VIEW OF W. S. WALKER'S JEWELLERY STORE.
(See Nordheimer Building, page 90.)



TEMPLE BUILDING.—(See pages 136 and 137.)

CANADIAN SECRET SERVICE AGENCY, John A. Grose, Superintendent Commercial Branch, Silas H. Carpenter, Superintendent Criminal Branch. In this age of the "bold burglarious burglar" it is still largely the case that the foundation of the world; but as the times advance and progress marks every phase of life, new, novel and easy methods are adopted by the accomplished "safe breaker," "faker," or confidence men, for obtaining their ends. The old services of "Mathematics" that every action is accompanied by a reaction, equal in force, but opposite in direction, is indeed a truism, for never before was it so difficult as at the present time, for a criminal to avoid the authorities, especially in our own country, thanks to such an institution as the Canadian Secret Service Agency, whose headquarters in Montreal and, of course, for the Dominion, are located in the basement of the Temple Building, St. James street. This essential and important branch of business is under the management of two of Canada's most able detectives, namely, Messrs. John A. Grose and Silas H. Carpenter. The former superintends all commercial work, while the latter attends to the criminal branch. The fact that these gentlemen are under the patronage of the Dominion and provincial governments and the judges of criminal sessions, and the evidence of their reliability and sterling worth. All "legitimate" detective work is undertaken, that is to say, everything with the exception of divorce cases and all marriage difficulties. Both Mr. Grose and Mr. Carpenter have had years of experience in their work. Mr. Grose having been formerly employed by the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., by the Dominion Government, while Mr. Carpenter has had wonderful success as a criminal detective. It is exceptionally gratifying to mention that there is such an accumulation centering here as "The Canadian Secret Service Agency" and it is needless to say, that ever since its inception it has been widely recognized as a long felt want. Both members of the company are popular in social and commercial circles, and retain the good-will and respect of a host of friends.

CHAS. E. GOAD, Temple Building.—During the last seventeen years there has been established in Canada a very important system of Insurance Surveys. Plans to a very large scale are prepared of all cities, towns, and villages, which show every building in its sort or kind, and by colors which denote material of construction, and by various signs indicating class of roof, positions of windows, party walls, iron doors, etc.; fire managers are enabled to estimate the risk of conflagration in any new district, or to fix the rates and liabilities accordingly. The magnitude of the work may be gathered from the fact that it engages a staff of over fifty assistants; the surveys extending from St. John's, Newfoundland, in the east, to Victoria, British Columbia, in the west. Over four hundred of these surveys have been made, and are periodically revised and extended as the changes and growth of the various centres demand. The credit for the establishment of this system of surveys belongs to Mr. Chas. E. Goad, C. E., of Temple Building, Montreal, Quebec, Bank Chambers, Toronto, and 63 Essex Street, London, E. C. Mr. Goad, who is a member of the American Society, and of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, began his career on the staff of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway, then of the Montreal, Northern Colonization Railway, and in 1876 was chief engineer of the Halifax and Cape Breton, after which he found it necessary to the success of the system of insurance plans which he had inaugurated, to give his whole time to the supervision of the work. A few years ago Mr. Goad extended his operations to the United Kingdom, where the work is very much more difficult owing to the crooked and irregular thoroughfares and the manner in which the buildings have been crowded together and dovetailed into one another, in the general eagerness to utilise all available space. In the British Isles, the surveys include twenty-five of the largest cities and towns, and 63 smaller ones, and cover an area of miles of the most closely built and valuable blocks in the world. In looking at some of the London plans it would seem that there are many buildings into which the daylight can scarcely ever enter, and where a sunbeam is a thing unknown. The surveys are so arranged that London differs from big conflagrations. The only wonder is that there are not more frequent, which speaks well for the efficiency of the London Fire Brigade. Of more interest to the Canadian public are the atlases of Montreal and Toronto, of which revised editions are extended every year. These atlases show all buildings and street numbers, and also the official sub-division numbers, which render them of great service to all who are interested in real estate. Just recently the same establishment has issued an excellent map of Montreal and vicinity, which is acknowledged to be the most complete and comprehensive map of the city ever published, and Mr. Goad has exhibited considerable public spirit in producing so good a work at a popular price.

HANCOCK BROS., Accountants, Debenture Brokers, Rooms 1, 3 and 5 Temple Building.—Montreal is a well-known centre of commercial greatness, and in this city are found gentlemen of erudition, learning

and ability, actively engaged as accountants, debenture and bond brokers. Among these dealers who have exerted considerable influence upon the commerce of the city, and have developed a business of magnitude, are Messrs. Hanson Bros., who do a leading business throughout Canada, and also in England and the Continent, in the above lines. These well and favorably known gentlemen have been established in the city for many years, and during this period have attended with marked and eminently well deserved success—a result due in a great measure to their own energy, enterprise and superior executive ability. They do a large brokerage business in bonds and debentures, and they buy and sell Halifax bonds or Victoria, C. C. debentures. It matters not from what quarter their business comes, so long as it is legitimately in their line. The members of the firm are all gentlemen possessing a wide practical knowledge, and are distinguished for their keen foresight and careful, reliable judgment. They are agents for investments, estates in trust and standard securities, and their agents in London, England, are Messrs. Coates, Son & Co. At all times they make a specialty of dealing in municipal and government bonds. Messrs. Hanson Bros. are also Commissioners for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, and do a constantly growing business in all parts of Canada. Mr. Edwin Hanson is a director of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, and one of the Canadian directors of the Glasgow and Montreal Asbestos Company, and both he and his brother belong to the Board of Trade. Their solid business character, their enterprise, and it is needless to say, they retain the good-will and confidence of all who at any time have dealings with them.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN., William Hanson, Chief Agent, Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal.—This Company is perhaps more widely known than any other insurance company on this continent from the fact, no doubt, of its being the pioneer accident company in America and the largest of the world. It is insured in the United States and sold more claims than any other company. It began business some twenty-eight years ago as an accident insurance company only, but a year or two afterwards added the life department. Its success as an accident company is unparalleled in the world's history of insurance. It has insured over a million and a half of accident insurance yearly. It has attained these enormous dimensions by solid, steady progress and fair, square dealing. The directors are men of renowned business ability, with reputations and fortunes at stake, and of whose integrity and honesty of purpose it is so universally conceded, faithfully echoes the character of the management. As the life company the Travelers enjoys the proud distinction of being the largest purely stock company on this continent and is justly entitled to be regarded as one of the leading and most successful American companies. Its plain, definite, easily understood contract and low rate makes it eminently the life policy for the times, when there is so much humbug and delusion in the way of estimates, dividends, profits, and assessments, etc., being hawked about under the guise of insurance, and the leading public are alive to the fact that they want definite guaranteed results for the least outlay instead of trusting to future luck and impossible estimates for big things to come, therefore the Travelers' increased its business in the life department over 65 per cent last year, which, we believe, was the largest increase obtained by any of the leading life companies in this country. As to its accident department it is so far and away ahead of anything in the field that comment is unnecessary. Its policy is the simplest and most liberal of any issued and covers not only travel, but extends to the Canadian business of "The Travelers" has now grown to very considerable proportions. The Company opened up here a very short time after it was organized and a good volume of business has always been done. For the last 10 years, however, since the present Chief Agent, Mr. William Hanson, came to Montreal, the business has been accomplished with most gratifying results. It is now doing one of the leading businesses in Canada. It writes almost as much accident business in Canada as all other companies combined. The offices of the chief agent, Mr. Hanson, are in the first floor of the Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal, and everything goes to indicate that through the zeal of Mr. William Hanson, chief agent, so ably supported by the district and local agents throughout Canada, that the continued lead and success of "The Travelers" will be maintained.

EDMUND EAVES, manufacturing wholesale jeweller, Rooms 22, 25, 27, 29, Temple Building.—In all flourishing and progressive centres of commercial activity like Montreal wholesale jewellery houses are found in active and successful operation. In the review of the industrial and business interests of the city, it is exceptionally gratifying to make mention of that well and favorably known house engaged in this connection Mr. Edmund Eaves, a Jeweller, Montreal, who is centrally and rightly located in the Temple Building, at rooms 22, 25, 27, 29. This reliable and extensive enterprise was founded by Mr. Edmund Eaves in 1867, who conducted the business up to his death in Decem-

ber, 1889, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Mr. John L. Eaves. This gentleman has maintained the old constitutional title, as well as the distinguished position in the trade which the house formerly held, unbounded success having attended it in every department. The premises occupied are spacious, suitable and commodious, comprising four large rooms, which are used in order to stock room, sample room, factory office, and all of which are well equipped with everything useful or useful in carrying on this branch of trade. The factory is fitted up with all the latest improved machinery and appliances, including apparatus, burning materials, etc., and from a point of completeness is one of the finest institutions in the city. In the factory as much as twelve competent and experienced jewellers are employed; in the office and other departments, five assistants are required, while four travellers are constantly on the road throughout Canada, their large and growing trade extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All travellers carry full stock, while in the light and convenient workroom in the city there is always on hand a fine and complete assortment of jewellery of all descriptions and in many varieties, in fact in this brief sketch it would be impossible to enumerate the list of goods in detail. However, to give an idea of the range of the goods, American and English watches; gold and silver chains, watch charms, and cases; also rings in great varieties, diamond, diamond settings, bracelets of all kinds and styles, sterling silver knives, forks and spoons, bronze, nickel, marble and alarm clocks, Lorraine's fine opera glasses, and a host of other goods, are all to be found in these lines. Mr. Eaves also carries a full stock of movements and works without any case, and in this way furnishes accommodation to hosts of patrons, while he supplies to the trade jewellers' tools, electroplating and various materials and supplies for this industry. Mr. John L. Eaves is still a young man, but having, so to speak, grown up with the business, he possesses a breadth of knowledge and wide range of experience, which are equalled by few; he is also possessed in a marked degree of those sterling qualities which constitute the success of a business manager. Mr. J. G. Monk, is a valuable acquisition to the business, and judging from the past record of the house, it is only fair to assume that it will continue in the future to hold its place prominent in the front rank of the wholesale jewellery establishments of Montreal and Canada.

ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO., Agents American Watch Company, Montreal branch, 185 St. James street.—The watch is the largest single article of merchandise that manufactures in the world, none are more worthy of mention than the world-renowned American Watch Company of Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and are represented in the Dominion of Canada by their selling agents, Messrs. Robbins, Appleton & Co., whose offices are conveniently located in the Temple Building, Nos. 21 and 23A, and are under the management of Mr. A. R. Harmon, formerly of Boston, Mass., with the able assistance of three young men of the city of Montreal. The factory of the American Watch Company is located at Waltham, Mass., 27 miles from Montreal. The establishment of the American watch company, and has had a continuous existence since the year 1854. The buildings at Waltham have a frontage of 646 feet. The daily capacity of the factories and departments controlled by the company is 2,000 movements, 500 gold cases and 1,000 gold-filled, silver and metal cases, and in the making and sale of these employment is given to about 4,000 people. All Waltham watches are made of the best materials and on the most approved principle, and for any defect in material, workmanship or construction, the Company holds itself at all times responsible. The company has offices at New York, 5 Bond street; Boston, 435 Washington street; Chicago, 104 State street; London, Holborn Circus.

DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY, S. T. STEWART, Superintendent.—The Dominion Express Company commenced doing a general express business in the year 1882 in Winnipeg, Man., extending their business over the Canadian Pacific Railroad as far as comparatively. In their general business, however, they were removed to Toronto, Ont., where arrangements were made to transact a general express business throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In July of that year they opened an office in this city on Notre Dame, near the French Square, subsequently removing to the present location on St. James street, corner of Dollard lane, where their business was carried on for about six years. The promptness with which they delivered and despatched goods, and their moderate rate of charges made them very popular with the public. In 1886 the transcontinental line was completed, when the Company extended its service to Victoria, and thence to China and Japan, having offices in Yokohama and in Hong Kong and other principal points in China. In 1889 their service was extended to St. John's, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., giving them a line of their own from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with nearly 7,500 miles of territory, or about two-thirds of all the railway lines in Canada. Agencies have been established in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and work in connection

with Sutton & Co. and other carriers for all points in Great Britain and the Continent. This company now occupy eligible premises in the Temple Building, St. James street. Their offices are spacious and well lighted, being fitted in the most modern style with all conveniences for the transaction of such traffic. As an evidence of the growth of their business, it may be said that thirty-seven men are employed in this city, and it requires the services of twenty-three messengers to handle their business on trains running out of Montreal. They carry all kinds of merchandise, money and valuables, make collections, and are now in a position to forward express matters to all parts of the world. Their officers are Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, President; John W. S. Stout, of Montreal, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. S. S. Stewart, of Toronto, General Manager; Mr. S. T. Stewart, Superintendent Eastern Division, Montreal.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, SEARANT P. STEARNS, MANAGER, 183 St. James street, Montreal.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was organized and commenced business in 1850 and was established in Canada in 1868. The Equitable claims to be the largest, strongest and most liberal life insurance company in the world, and the justice of its claim is shown by the fact that it has for many years done more new business annually and has paid out more in claims than all other insurance and greater income than any other, and that its surplus exceeds by \$8,841,990 that of the most successful of its competitors. Its new business in 1890 amounted to \$203,826,107; its income to \$5,939,683; its out-landish insurance at the end of the year to \$720,462,748, and its surplus at the same date to \$23,746,447. Twenty years ago the Equitable introduced the lifetime system of insurance, which has won an extraordinary popularity, and a larger part of its business is done upon that system. The Society is now paying its policy-holders a year's premium on the results secured by the holders of these policies have never been equalled by any other company or in any other form of policy. Those issued on the endowment plan are returning in cash all the premiums paid in with interest at rates varying according to age, and up to 8 per cent. on the surplus, and all the premiums paid with interest at rates varying from 2 to 54 per cent., besides affording assurances on the lives of the holders during the entire twenty years. The Society has always made it a point to pay its policy-holders the claims with the least delay, and the terms of its policies is prevented from contesting them on any ground after two years. The head office of the Society in Montreal is in charge of Hon. Searant P. Stearns, late Consul-General of the United States, and its business in Montreal and throughout all parts of Canada is progressing to a marked degree. It numbers among its policy-holders some of the most prominent public men, lawyers, clergymen, merchants and capitalists of the Dominion.

MORRIS & HOLT, Advocates, Barristers, etc., Rooms 29-30, 31, Temple Building, St. James street.—As is well known, Montreal takes the lead in professional as well as commercial life, being the seat of the celebrated McGill University, from which some of the most brilliant professional men in the country (notably in the legal department) have graduated. While some of these gentlemen have settled in other parts of the Dominion, many of the more prominent have established a practice in this city. Among these may be mentioned Messrs. Morris and Holt, who entered into partnership in the year 1885 as advocates, barristers, attorneys-at-law, etc. Mr. Morris has long enjoyed a lucrative and influential practice, having been associated, under the firm name of Torrance & Morris, with the late Judge Torrance until the latter's elevation to the Bench, and then with that eminent jurist, the late Thomas W. Ritchie, Q. C., and Mr. William Rose, now Sir William Rose, Bart., under the firm name of Ritchie, Morris & Rose. After Mr. Ritchie's death Mr. Morris associated with him in 1885, Mr. Charles M. Holt. Since that date they have by their energy and ability, coupled with a thorough knowledge of law in all its branches, secured an enviable clientele and a reputation second to none. In addition to the usual duties of lawyers, etc., they are the legal representatives in Canada of several first class firms in Scotland and England. The mere fact of their acting for these houses is evidence that they are looked upon as being among the best legal firms in Montreal. Mr. Morris, the senior member, graduated in 1869, and has since then become a Queen's Counsel, and is also a director in several of the leading companies in this city. He is the son of the late Hon. Wm. Morris and a brother of the late Hon. Alistair Morris and is a pleader of the first rank. Mr. Holt obtained his degree of LL. B. at Laval University at 1883, and has by his brilliant attainments in his profession contributed in a great measure to their success. He is the son of the late Judge Holt, of Quebec, and is a forcible public speaker and pleader. He is also published a work on railway law which is the standard authority on that subject in Canada. The offices of the firm are centrally located in rooms 29, 30, 31 Temple Building, 185 St. James street. These apartments are fitted in the most modern and comfort-

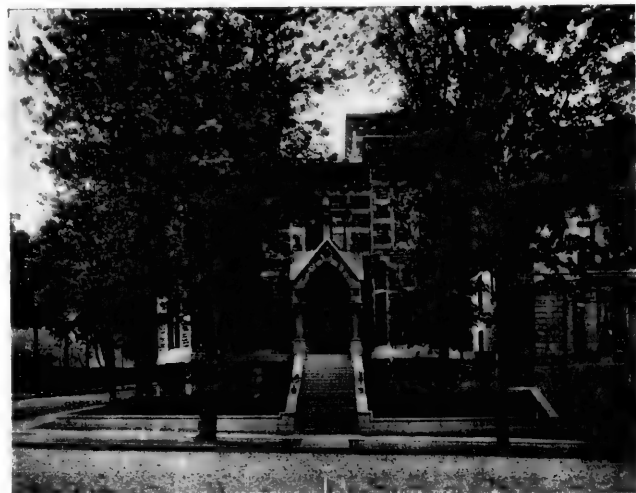
able way, for the accommodation of clients and the conduct of a large and growing business.

MORGAN MOYER & Co., Real Estate Agents, Room 67 Temple Building.—Real estate is a most popular field for financial investment in any centre of commercial activity, and in Montreal there are many brokers actively engaged in this connection. Among the houses that stand prominently forward as representatives, and whose well-established reputation, coupled with their extensive operations, have rendered them conspicuous, is that of Messrs. Morgan Moyer & Co., of room 67 Temple Building. Mr. M. Moyer has been in business as a real estate dealer for over two years, his headquarters being formerly located at Montreal Junction, following to increase of business he moved in March, 1891, to take as a partner Mr. W. P. Martin. These gentlemen have continued the business under the firm name of Messrs. Morgan Moyer & Co. As real estate brokers this firm stand pre-eminent, and as they have a wide range of practical knowledge and the best of discriminative judgment, as well as keen foresight in business, they are enabled to estimate accurately the present and prospective value of property of various descriptions, dealing especially in Montreal Junction real estate. Properties are profitably bought and sold with entire satisfaction to all concerned; insurances are effected, while prompt returns are always made, and moderate commissions characterize the house. Their business is large and constantly growing, while it is confined to genuine real estate, as they do not deal in or handle houses in the city. They have a branch office at Montreal Junction, and both members of the firm are regarded as authorities on real estate matters in this section. Both Mr. Moyer and Mr. Martin are gentlemen of exceptional business ability, and are popular socially and otherwise.

MR. S. L. SWETT, Publisher and Advertiser, Rooms 62 and 64A, Temple Building.—In this progressive age, "Printer's Ink" is used no advantageously, in such a variety of ways, that advertising may be justly termed an art. The old stereotyped methods of advertising have become monotonous to the average business man of enterprise, and while he may know full well that persistent and judicious advertising commands success and that he must bring his inducements before the public by the proverbial "Ad," yet, until 1888 this long looked for new departure in advertisements was practically wanting in Montreal. The above date marks a new era in publishing and advertising, for it fell to the lot of Mr. S. L. Swett to establish a business here as an advertising agent and publisher, and during the comparatively short intervening period he has met with marked and eminently well-secured success, a result due to his personal originality, enterprise, energy and superior executive ability in producing new, novel, unique and catching "Ads" in the form of books, guides, folders, etc. Mr. Swett occupies suitable and commodious headquarters in the Temple Building, which it will be easily seen are centrally and eligibly located, and comprise rooms 62 and 64A, which afford ample accommodation for customers, as well as the rapid and convenient prosecution of business. This popular publisher does a business of a very wide range, such as the publication of guides of all descriptions for

tourists entering strange resorts, he furnishing all necessary information, as well as a thousand little details and "pointers" which would be difficult to obtain elsewhere; he supplies his own illustrations for all books, and has competent and skilled artists, continually busy in his extensive work, while Mr. Swett supervises all operations in person and guarantees satisfaction to his patrons. Some of his popular and favorably known productions are the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Guide, the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s Guide, and the Windsor Guide. Mr. Swett publishes commercial books, devoted exclusively to the advances of trades and industries in the city, and he supplies a long felt want to business men who contemplate a judicious expenditure of advertising, but who have not a clear idea as to what means they should resort to nor the cost, and who have formerly found difficulty in carrying out the plan without having the cost exceed the amount contemplated. This gentleman thoroughly knows what an "Ad" is worth, while he has no superior in placing it profitably before patrons. Mr. Swett is travelling passenger agent for the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company, and does a particularly large and varied business for this company; he also does a very large publishing trade with them alone, and at all times gives the greatest satisfaction. From the foregoing it will be seen at a glance that Mr. Swett does a leading business in his line in Montreal; he is popular socially and otherwise and it is needless to say that he will and will respect of a wide and constantly increasing circle of patrons.

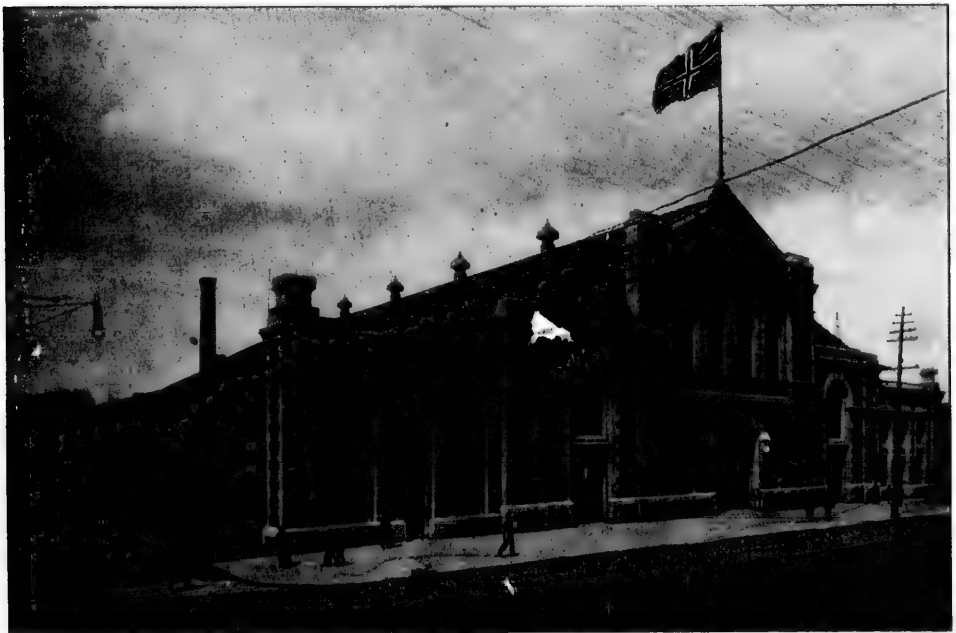
JAS. BAXTER, Broker and Financial Agent, 120 St. Francis Xavier street.—In large cities of progress like Montreal, a most inviting field is open for the broker, and here there are gentlemen of education, erudition, and ability actively engaged in this connection. Among the many, none are more worthy of special mention, or merit a more prominent position than Mr. James Baxter, of 120 St. Francis Xavier street. This well and favourably known gentleman began business in this city in 1877 and by his zeal, energy, enterprise, rare executive ability and integrity, has drawn about him a wide and steadily increasing circle of high-class patrons. In this age of progress, it is well known that to succeed as a broker, a man must possess many superior qualifications, such as keen foresight, business tact and discretion. It is needless to say Mr. Baxter is in possession of these to a marked degree, for his success in Montreal has been unbounded. His office is centrally and eligibly located in the very heart of the city, and all patrons receive prompt, polite and careful attention. Mr. Baxter does a general broke age business, such as negotiating loans; buying, selling or exchanging real estate, issuing commercial paper, making advances on warehouse receipts, and in short, everything that legitimately comes under these headings. He has achieved success by pursuing a fair and liberal policy towards customers, and giving them terms and facilities unequalled by any other house, while his financial position is such that he guarantees the full carrying out of all obligations into which he may enter. The business is sustained by the commissions charged, which are the lowest compatible with a living business. Mr. Baxter is a gentleman popular, socially and otherwise; he has ever identified himself with the best interests of the city, and is a thorough business man esteemed by all who know him.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES BAXTER, 120, ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.



DRILL HALL.—INTERIOR.



DRILL HALL.—EXTERIOR.



MOUNT ROYAL PARK, FROM THE HOTEL DIEU.

A. HURTEAU & BROTHERS, Lumber Merchants, Corner Sanguinet and Dorchester streets.—There is probably no branch of trade to which Canada owes so much as to the lumber trade, in fact this has been the foundation of all her prosperity, and she can well look upon the development of the lumber traffic with pride. Prominent among the firms in this business, that of Messrs. A. Hurteau & Brother takes a prominent place. Established in 1880, they have since that date prospered to a marked degree, and now occupy the large premises corner of Dorchester and Sanguinet streets; they have also extensive yards for the accommodation of their immense stock at the Wellington Basin. They furnish employment to twenty-five assistants, who are thoroughly competent in their various departments. They deal in all kinds of lumber for building purposes, square timber, scantling, tongue and grooved boards, spruce, hemlock and pine wood, etc., etc. These various grades of timber are selected with the utmost care and can be relied upon to give satisfaction in every case. The trade done is extensive, and is not confined to Montreal, but spreads all over the Dominion from Halifax to Vancouver. The members of the firm are held in high esteem by the public of Montreal, as an evidence of which it may be said that Mr. N. A. Hurteau represents St. James Ward in the City Council, and is well known as a conscientious and upright alderman, who is always on the *qui vive* to attend to his constituents' interests.

GILLESPIES & Co., Commission Agents and Importers of East and West India Produce, 12 St. Sacrament street.—In a review of the commercial enterprises of Montreal, it is observed that some houses possess great advantages over others in the same line of business, the result in some cases of longer experience and in others of a greater natural aptitude for the particular trade in which they are engaged. The fact that the house of Messrs. Gillespies & Company, who do a large business as commission agents and importers, was founded away back considerably over 100 years ago, and that during the whole of this very long period it has been in active progressive operation, is sufficient evidence of their sterling worth. The enterprise was founded by Messrs. Gillespies, Moffat & Co., who afterward were succeeded by Gillespies, Patterson & Co., and finally Gillespies & Co., the present proprietors; unbounded success having attended the establishment ever since its inception. Few houses in the city of Montreal have such a desirable and enviable post as that of Gillespies & Co. The premises occupied are centrally and eligibly located at 12 St. Sacrament street, and afford every facility for the prosecution of this important business. This well-known firm handles and keep in stock constantly a variety of goods, including special lines of groceries, such as spices, etc., from the East and West Indies; sugar and molasses from the West Indies, choice spirits and a large number of other products from these points, far too extensive to be detailed. Wines and spirits of all descriptions are specially dealt in, and Messrs. Gillespies & Co. are agents in the Dominion for some of the most

important wine and liquor firms in the world, some of the chief being Jas. Hennessy & Co., Cognac, brandy; J. B. Sheriff & Co., Islay, Scotch whisky; Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., Oporto, port wine; Ingham & Whitaker, Marsala, wine; Sazerac de Forge & Fils, Cognac, brandy; Distillers' Co. (Ltd.), Edinburgh, Scotch whisky; "Bell" Brand, Jamaica, rum; Board & Sons, London, Old Tom gin; B. Vergara, Xeres, sherry wine; Paulin Arnaud, Tarragona, port, sherry and clarets; Jules Mumm & Co., Rheims, champagne; S. Alsop & Sons (limited), Burton-on-Trent, ales and stout, and many others. They have also sub-agencies in every city of any importance in Canada, and a very large and

growing trade is done in all departments. Limited stocks of the above liquors are kept in Montreal for the convenience of the trade, samples and quotations always being furnished on application. It will be easily seen from the foregoing that Gillespies & Co. are prominent representatives in their line in the city, and, it is needless to say, retain the good will and patronage of all who have dealings with them. The individual members belong to the Board of Trade, and are highly respected, progressive citizens. Mr. J. A. Gillespies is chairman of the Standard Life Insurance Company, and has ever been identified with the best interests of the city.



LUMBER YARD OF A. HURTEAU & BROTHERS.



GLEN TAY WOOLEN MILLS, LANARK, ONT.—MOORHOUSE, DODDS & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Geo. D. Ross & Co., Selling Agents.—(See next page.)



HAWTHORNE WOOLEN CO. (LTD) CARLETON PLACE, ONT.
Geo. D. Ross & Co., Selling Agents.—(See next page.)



CLYDE WOOLEN MILLS, LANARK, ONT.—BOYD CALDWELL & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Geo. D. Ross & Co., Selling Agents.

Geo. D. Ross & Co., 648 Craig street, Montreal, and 19 Front street west, Toronto.—The firm of Geo. D. Ross & Co. need no introduction to the business world of Canada. Established in 1879, the trade relations of the house have broadened steadily until it has become known from end to end of the Dominion. The headquarters are in Montreal, but there is also a flourishing establishment in the "Queen City." The firm are selling agents for the following well known woolen mills, views of which are herewith presented: Glen Tay Woolen Mills, Moorhouse, Dodds & Co., proprietors; Hawthorne Woolen Co. (Ltd.) Carleton Place, Ont.; Clyde Woolen Mills, Lanark, Ont., Boyd Caldwell & Co., proprietors. They are also agents for John Baird & Co., Almonte, Ont., and represent in all twenty sets of machinery, manufacturing all classes of tweeds, flannels, etc.; and eight sets in knitted goods, viz.: Jos. Simpson, Toronto, manufacturer of shirts and pants; and T. A. Code, men's socks, mitts, etc. Geo. D. Ross & Co. are also sole agents in Canada for Clapperton's Spool Cotton; Knox's Linen Thread, Gilling and Salmon twines, nets, etc.; Millward's sewing needles, and Paton's boot and shoe laces, full lines of which they keep in stock, both at Montreal and Toronto. In addition the firm are Canadian correspondents and agents for Edelstein, Moser & Co., plain and fancy worsteds, etc., Bradford; Jabez Johnson & Co., cotton towes and quilts, Manchester; Asa Harby & Co., printed linings, velveteens, cords and moleskins, Manchester; C. & F. Sudlury, hosiery, gloves, etc., Nottingham. The mere enumeration of these facts establishes at once the high standing of the firm of Geo. D. Ross & Co., while at the same time it indicates the great volume of the business transacted. The Montreal house is a fine four story building, commodious and admirably fitted for the prompt and easy handling of goods. Located on Craig street, that leading thoroughfare on which are so many splendid establishments, the house is most eligibly situated. The firm ship goods to all parts of Canada, east and west, and none in any line of trade enjoy a higher reputation.



OFFICES OF THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO.

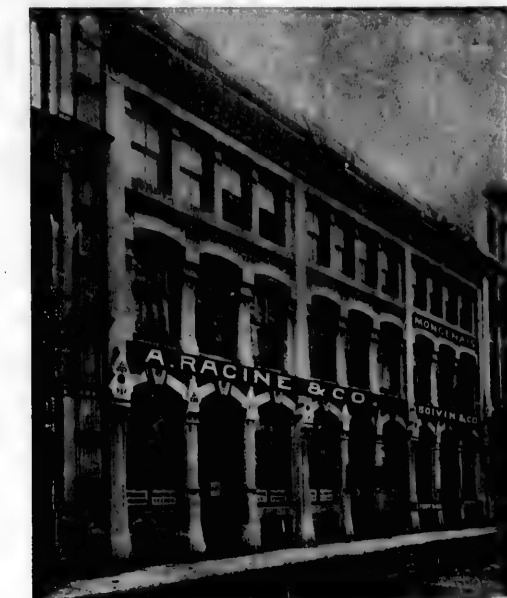
CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Taylor Bros., General Agents, No. 45 St. Francois Xavier street.—In large commercial communities such as Montreal, with its great mercantile and other interests, losses by fire are of frequent occurrence. Under such circumstances the existence of fire insurance companies is an absolute necessity. Prominent among the solid and reliable corporations of this city is the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, established in Scotland in 1805; it has since that date attained a reputation and connection excelled by none. The prompt settlements and liberal dealing for which the Company is noted, have had their due effect upon real estate owners throughout Great Britain and Canada. The Canadian offices were opened in the year 1883, and under the management of Messrs. Taylor Bros., its numbers of risks accepted throughout the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba have been large. The invested accumulations of the Caledonian Insurance Co. in excess of its capital reach the amount of \$6,555,000. The Canadian Government Deposit of this Company is \$127,000, affording ample security to its policy holders in Canada. This deposit is in conformity with the requirements of the Insurance Department, so ably filled by Mr. W. Fitzgerald, the superintendent at Ottawa. The argument often brought up against British companies operating in Canada is that they

take money out of the country to send it home for investment. In the case of the Caledonian Insurance Company this does not apply, as will be seen when it is said that they have invested in the Province of Quebec alone \$50,000, besides \$65,000 worth of municipal debentures, thus proving that in addition to funds received in the Dominion, they have invested money from the Home office. The interests of the Caledonian Insurance Company are attended to by representative agents who are scattered throughout the Dominion. Messrs. Taylor Bros. are well known in the commercial world as being men who are thoroughly competent to take charge of the Company in Canada. Their business dates from 1845.

P. KELLY, American News Agency, Music Dealer, etc., No. 154 St. Antoine street.—One of the best known news agents in Montreal is Mr. P. Kelly, at No. 154 St. Antoine street. Since the establishment of his business, some years ago, he has by his energy and ability pushed his trade to such an extent that he is one of the best known agents in the city. His store, being centrally located, near the C.P.R. and G.T.R. depots, and convenient to all portions of the city, enjoys a large and growing transient patronage. The shop is occupied to its full capacity by the varied assortment of goods which he keeps on hand. Here may be found English and American songs and magazines of all descriptions, toys and small wares. A specialty is made of the "Montreal Songster," of which Mr. Kelly is the publisher. This is a collection of the most popular songs of the day, and is greatly in demand. He is agent for several American papers, notably the *New York Mercury and World*, etc. Besides the above, he handles a fine line of stationery, the latest novels, and everything that can usually be found in a well equipped store of this class can be purchased here. Mr. Kelly is well known by a large and ever-increasing circle of patrons, whose good will and respect he has won by his courteous and obliging ways.



A ROAD IN THE MOUNTAIN PARK.



PREMISES OF A. RACINE & CO., MONGENAI, BOIVIN & CO. AND E. LEFORT & CO.

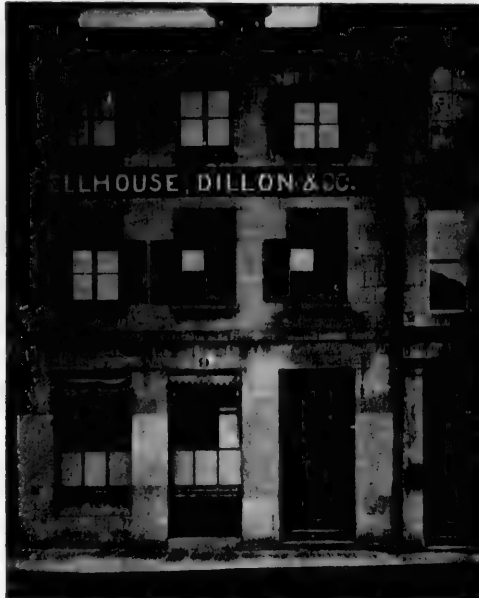
A. RACINE & Co., Importers of and Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in Dry Goods, 334 and 336 St. Paul and 169 Commissioners street, Montreal.—Among the wholesale dry goods houses of Montreal a prominent position belongs by virtue of their very extensive business to that of A. Racine & Co., which twelve years ago succeeded the old firm of Adolphe Roy & Co. The premises comprise four flats 170 x 52 feet in dimensions, affording ample space for the storage of their immense stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The assortment is complete in every department of this line of goods, and the sales and sample rooms make a most handsome display. The firm import direct from England, France, Germany and the United States, and have close business relations with leading houses in those countries. Goods of the very finest quality as well as the ordinary lines of staple dry goods are always in stock, and include the latest novelties in every department. The firm have admirable facilities for placing before their numerous customers the best that the market affords in every line. They have a large wholesale and jobbing trade, extending over the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The business requires the services of fifteen clerks, and six travellers are on the road for this firm. The reputation of the house stands high and the area of trade is steadily widening. Mr. A. Racine, the head of the firm, is a member both of the Board of Trade and Chambre du Commerce, and takes an active interest in the commercial affairs of the city in which he has by his energy and integrity built up so extensive and prosperous a business.

MONGENAI, BOIVIN & Co., Importers of Wines, Liquors and French Canned Goods, Importers of Plate Glass; Plate Glass Insurance Agents, and Agents of French Line of Steamers—New York to Havre; Office, etc., 338 St. Paul street.—Although established only seven years ago, this is now one of the leading business houses in Montreal. The development of its trade has been remarkable, and the reputation it has throughout Canada points to an equally prosperous development in the future. Though conducting several important branches of business the firm is qualified from its membership and the ability of the members to achieve marked success in every line. The premises comprise three large stores extending from St. Paul through to Commissioners street, and twenty-five persons are employed in the establishment. The firm are extensive dealers in the choicest brands of wines and liquors, which they import direct from France, Spain and Portugal. The source of these is an ample guarantee of their flavour and purity. The firm are also large importers of plate glass, and are manufacturers of plain and bevelled plate mirrors, a line in which they have a large trade. In connection with this they conduct a plate glass insurance business. These important lines of business are conducted with great ability and pushed with energy. As agents of the French line of steamers plying between New York and Havre, they are

also active and enterprising, and the interests of the company are carefully looked after. The members of the firm are J. B. A. Mongenais, L. I. Boivin, J. M. Duffresne and J. M. Wilson, all of them well and widely known.

E. LEFORT & Co., French Manufacturers' Agents, 8 Rue Martel, Paris; 338 St. Paul street, Montreal.—Through the agency of this firm, which was established in 1886, the public have the very best facilities for securing genuine French extracts and essences and French perfumery. These goods are so well known that they need no words of praise. They are unsurpassed in quality and are in constant demand in the markets of the world. The business of this firm is steadily increasing, and they now require the services of eight employees. The sample rooms are simply magnificent in the beauty and variety of the goods displayed. A specialty is made of the extracts and essences prepared by Roure Bertrand & Co., and the perfumes prepared by Gelle Freres, two of the most famous French houses in their respective lines. Messrs. Lefort & Co. are pushing their trade with great vigour and success, and their goods are now sold throughout Quebec, Ontario and the lower provinces. Where introduced their goods become at once a standard and are in ever increasing demand. Mr. Lefort is a gentleman of fine business ability, a fact proved by his selection as a member of the Council of the Chambre du Commerce. Vanden Abeele & Freres & Co., 8 Rue Martel, Paris, are also associated with Mr. Lefort in this flourishing business. Its success in these four years is an ample guarantee that its future business will have a most extensive and prosperous development. In order to facilitate their business the firm have an establishment in Paris, and are thus able to ensure their patrons the very latest and best goods in their lines. This is an important point, and at once gives the firm a standing with the trade throughout the country.

BELHOUSE, DILLON & Co., Importers of Chemicals, Dye-stuffs and Aniline Colours, No. 9 Custom House Square.—This house has been in existence for over thirty years, and is one of the most extensive importers of chemicals, dye-stuffs, etc., in the city. The business was first established in 1866. The office is situated at No. 9 Custom House Square, and the warehouse and mills on St. Francois Xavier street. The office is on the second flat overlooking St. Paul street. The mills and warehouses comprise a five-story building, being 60 x 150 feet in dimensions. The number of employees is fourteen, and these are constantly engaged in the various duties of the business. The business of this house is that of importers and manufacturers' agents; the lines handled consisting of heavy chemicals, drugs, dye-stuffs, aniline colours and acids. Messrs. Belhouse, Dillon & Co. are the sole agents for W. Pilkington & Son, of Widnes, the noted alkali



OFFICES OF BELLHOUSE DILLON & CO.

manufacturers. The caustic soda of this company is 60% to 70% and upwards in strength, and its superior qualities are well known. Their bleaching powder is also of the finest manufacture, and is known as high test. The firm also represent the celebrated firms of Wm. Fickert and Kuttroff, manufacturers of aniline colours. Besides these two firms they represent the foreign manufacturers of chemicals generally. Messrs. Belhouse, Dillon & Co. are now everywhere recognized as one of the leading houses in the drug and chemical trade. Their business is strictly confined to the wholesale trade, and they will furnish price lists and special quotations on application to them. There is a branch of the firm in New York city, located at No. 20 Cedar street. Messrs. Dillon are now the only members of the firm resident in Canada, and have the full control of all the Canadian business. The growth of this house has been one of continual success, this being more especially noticed during the time since the Messrs. Dillon assumed control. Mr. J. St. G. Dillon is a member of the Board of Trade. His whole time is given to the business, and the manner in which he has carried this out marks him as a business man of good abilities. The trade of this house extends from Halifax, N. S., to Vancouver, B. C., and travellers are at all times engaged in selling their imports. The high reputation of this firm is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

A. W. STEVENSON, Chartered Accountant, Hamilton Chambers, No. 17 St. John street.—The accommodation furnished by the many leading chartered accountants in Montreal is thoroughly appreciated by the managers and proprietors of large public and private concerns in the city. Prominent among the reliable accountants, Mr. A. W. Stevenson, of No. 17 St. John street, is worthy of special notice. He began business in 1875, and by his ability in auditing, examining books, etc., combined with his general courtesy, business experience and moderate charges, has built up a large and lucrative business. His offices are centrally and elegantly located, and fitted up with every facility for carrying on extensively every department of the accountant business. Mr. Stevenson is well known and largely patronized as auditor for corporations and private firms, as agent for executor, trustee to insolvent estates, for investments in mortgage and standard securities, and many other special difficult lines of business. He is an expert in examining books, and has a very large clientele. Four employees are continually busied in his office, and all work done is very carefully supervised by Mr. Stevenson. He is a member of the Board of Trade and popular in business and social circles, also secretary-treasurer of the Accountants' Association of Montreal, treasurer of the Mining Association of the Province of Quebec, as well as being a commissioner for the receiving of affidavits for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and is a Justice of the Peace.



ESTABLISHMENT OF A. C. LESLIE & CO.

A. C. LESLIE & Co., Manufacturers' Agents, Iron, Steel, Tin Plate, Wire, Galvanized Iron, etc., 445-447 St. Paul street.—The fact that they are agents for Jessop's steel at once suggests the other fact that A. C. Leslie & Co. conduct an important and flourishing business. The manufacturers' agent always holds an important place in any community, since he is the medium through which purchasers are sure of getting an article as cheap, if not cheaper, than they could get the same from a manufacturer. The reason of this is so plain that it need not be given here. The business conducted by A. C. Leslie & Co. was established in 1867, and has grown to large proportions. Their premises at 445 and 447 St. Paul and 5 Elot street comprise five floors (three in Elot street) 30x50 feet in dimensions. Among the numerous lines of goods in which they deal are Jessop's steel, Lysaght's galvanized iron, Jno. Rodgers & Co.'s cutlery, English and Scotch iron, wire and wire rope, anvils, vices, and other such materials. They represent leading houses in every line, and their goods therefore are of the best quality obtainable. Their trade extends all over Canada, and their reputation with the trade is well established. It follows that dealers in the highest class of goods should be upright in all their dealings, and this is strictly true of the firm of A. C. Leslie & Co. Mr. Leslie, the head of the firm, is an influential member of the Montreal Board of Trade and a gentleman of the highest repute in business circles.

E. LEMIEUX, Merchant Tailor, 3 St. Lawrence Main street.—Since Mr. Lemieux commenced in 1883 he has built up a rapidly increasing business, which holds a very prominent position in the trade in Montreal. This business has shown every evidence of improvement from year to year, until it stands forth at the present time second to none in the city. The premises occupied by this establishment are situated at 3 St. Lawrence Main street, and consist of a four-storey building, covering an area of 28x45 feet. The business carried on consists of that of merchant tailoring and gents' furnishings. The interior is most conveniently fitted up, and the display of goods in the large show window is one of fine quality and great variety. The store is lighted up by electricity, which greatly improves the general appearance. The large mirrors and cabinets lend a brilliant effect. Mr. Lemieux keeps a fine stock of imported and domestic cloths, such as woollens, tweeds, cassimeres, and many others, enabling his customers to have full satisfaction in the choice of material they require. He also has a very large and varied assortment of gents' furnishings. In both these classes of goods he has the latest and most popular styles, and tries at all times to give the utmost satisfaction to his customers. In the tailoring portion of the business he is assisted by a cutter of fine ability and long experience. All work entrusted to the care of the proprietor receives his personal supervision. Employment is given to 15 courteous assistants and skilled operatives. These latter occupy the upper flat, which is fitted with all the necessary appliances for the business of



ESTABLISHMENT OF E. LEMIEUX.

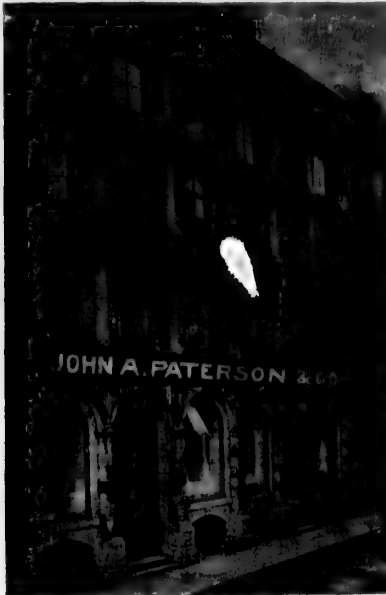
tailoring. The trade of this house covers the city and surrounding country, throughout which Mr. Lemieux has gained not only a well deserved reputation, but also a business which increases every season. The proprietor is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, with which he has been connected for several years, and is much esteemed by a large circle in social and commercial spheres.

GEO. BRADSHAW & Co., Packing Box Manufacturers, etc., 41 Basin street.—In all large manufacturing centres many trades are found which are more or less subject to other industries. Among these may be mentioned the manufacture of packing boxes. Messrs. Geo. Bradshaw & Co., whose premises are located at 41 Basin street, were established in 1840. The mill covers an area of 16,000 feet. Planing and boring machines and circular and band saws make up the machinery required in the business. The yard, situated at Guy Gate Basin, and 240x140 feet in

dimensions, is used for the storage of the large quantities of lumber handled by this firm. A specialty is made of the manufacture of packing boxes of every description, in which line they have built up an extensive trade, not only in Montreal but throughout the Dominion over which their travellers are continually passing. In addition to this an increasing business is done in preparing lumber for contractors, carpenters, joiners, etc. Employment is given to 45 experienced men who are engaged throughout the year. The firm do all in their power to give satisfaction to their customers, and put forth every effort to fill orders with promptness. The success which has attended the firm since their establishment is highly deserved, and is a reward for the untiring efforts of Mr. Geo. Bradshaw, who is sole proprietor. He is thoroughly versed in every branch of the business and is well known as a man of fine tact and judgment, and to his perseverance and management is due the present success of the company.



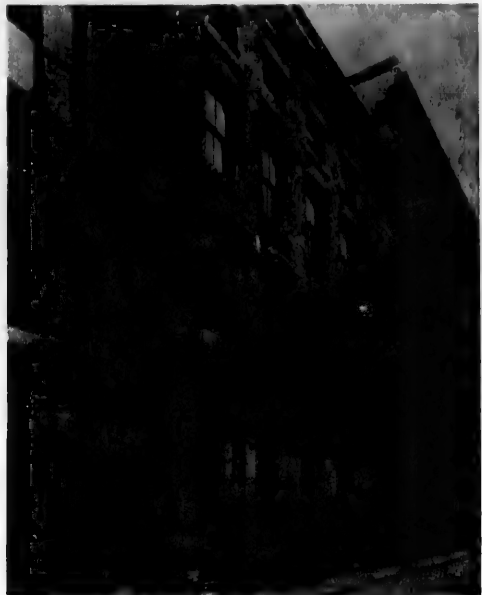
FACTORY OF GEO. BRADSHAW & CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN A. PATERSON & CO.

JOHN A. PATERSON & Co., Importers of Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods, 12 St. Helen street.—Established in 1881, this firm occupies most extensive premises located at 12 St. Helen street. The magnificent building in which their business is carried on contains two stores, which together give a frontage of 72 feet. The structure is five storeys in height and has a full depth of 60 feet. The interior has a total superficial area of 32,400 feet, and is fitted up in the most convenient manner for the rapid transaction of an immense volume of trade. The show-rooms of this establishment are handsomely finished and the numerous articles which comprise the large assortment of samples to be found in them are arranged with much taste and artistic effect. The samples are selected from large consignments of goods received from many countries, comprising millinery and fancy dry goods lines. The firm are direct importers in these branches of trade from the great centres of fashion, London, Paris, Berlin and New York. They have direct communication with the best makers in all these places, and have in stock at all times a splendid assortment of goods in the latest fashions. Their trade is strictly wholesale, and they are members of the Montreal Dry Goods Association. Their immense business gives employment to 34 experienced assistants, who are all constantly engaged in the duties of their various departments. Mr. John A. Paterson, the senior partner, is the Board of Trade representative. He has taken almost the whole control upon himself, and is a manager of great ability. The large business which has been built up by this firm covers every province of the Dominion, and eight commercial travellers are constantly *en route* in the interests of the proprietors. Since Messrs. John A. Paterson & Co. were established in 1881 they have had a rapidly increasing business, and each year has shown a larger stock carried and an advance in the quantity of their importations. Mr. John A. Paterson and Mr. J. C. Redmond are the members of the firm, and to their united abilities and enterprise is due the wide reputation which now belongs to John A. Paterson & Co. These gentlemen have every reason to feel satisfied with the gratifying results which have been achieved, and to look forward with pleasure to continued success.

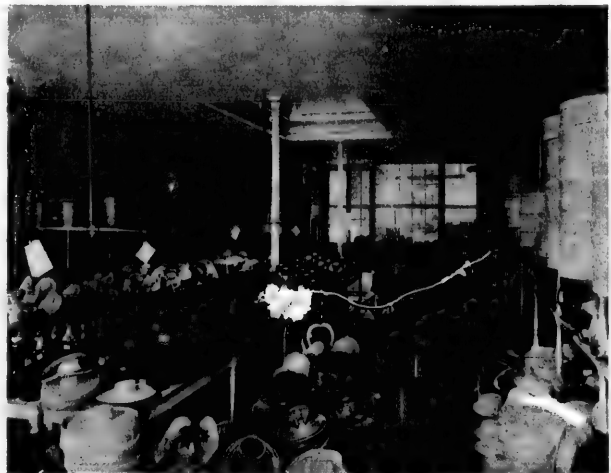
C. ALFRED CHOUILLON, General French Agency, 13 and 14 St. Jean and 11 St. Alexis street, Montreal.—A unique and decidedly important enterprise conducted in Montreal by Mr. Alfred Chouillon. Mr. Chouillon came to this country in 1887, after having established large business connections throughout France, and principally in the large manufacturing centres such as Paris, Rouen, Le Havre, Calais, Roubaix, Sedan, Lyons, St. Etienne, Elbeuf, Le Puy, St. Claude, Rheims, Bordeaux, Cognac, Marseilles and Elksur, where he has agencies. The agency of Mr. C. Alfred Chouillon is the only concern of its kind in Canada, dealing exclusively in French goods. Its organization is most complete, and by referring to it you may get import prices for all kinds of goods, including wines, spirits, liquors, dry goods, woollens, chemicals, patent medicines, etc., etc. Dealing only on a commi-



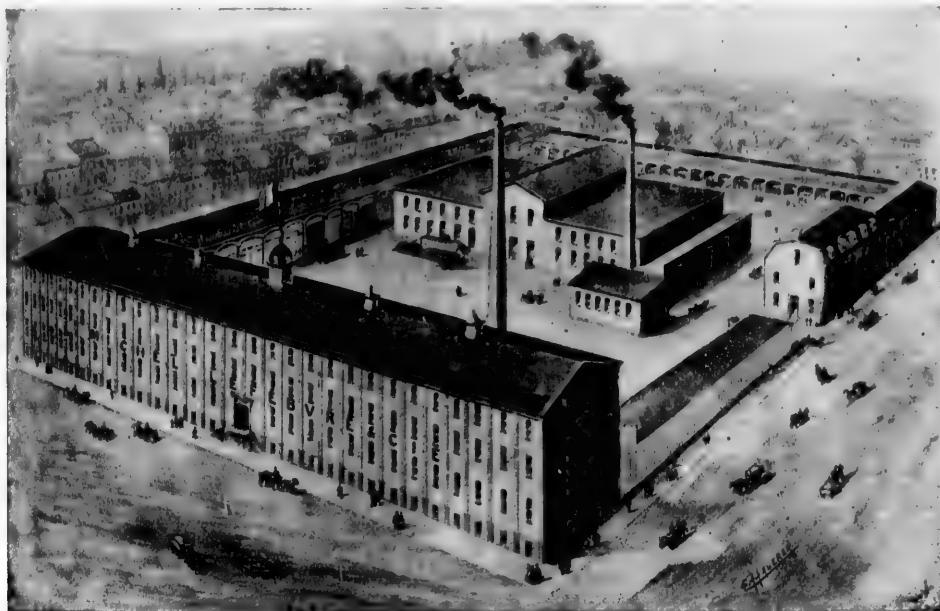
ESTABLISHMENT OF C. ALFRED CHOUILLON.

sion basis, Mr. Chouillon can sell goods at the lowest possible figure, that is to say at manufacturers' prices. This explains the immense development of his business since his establishment in Montreal. This concern was founded by the present proprietor, and after its inception soon rose to the distinguished position in the trade that it has ever since maintained, although it has met with considerable hindrance, caused mostly by the timidity of French firms to enter into export business. For that reason the highest credit must be given to Mr. C. Alfred Chouillon for the ability he has displayed in successfully surmounting these difficulties. The premises occupied are eligibly located, and comprise a handsome four storey building, thoroughly fitted up in every department, with every requirement for the business. Ample accommodation is afforded for the storage and display of the stock

carried. As Mr. C. Alfred Chouillon has the best of connections in the leading markets of France, and imports everything direct, he is enabled to offer inducements to his customers throughout Canada, difficult to duplicate elsewhere. Six travellers are continually on the road in the different parts of the Dominion, and orders are constantly pouring in from every section of the country. A competent staff is employed to attend to the large and growing trade of the house. Mr. C. Alfred Chouillon is certainly a leader in these lines in Canada, and is a progressive and popular business man, thoroughly meriting his success in this city. Although but a relatively short time in Canada, he has been admitted a member of the Board of Trade, and elected for two consecutive years to the presidency of the French Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, an ample proof of the high esteem in which he is held.



SHOW ROOM OF JOHN A. PATERSON & CO.



VINEGAR WORKS OF MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO.

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & Co., Vinegar Manufacturers, No. 80 to 94 Papineau Road. Among the many large firms that have contributed in a marked degree to the commercial success of Montreal, that of Michel Lefebvre & Co. takes a prominent place. Established in the year 1849 for the purpose of manufacturing vinegar, they have since that time progressed to a marked degree. Their present premises on Papineau Road prove that the enterprise of the partners has received a due measure of reward. An idea of the size of these buildings may be gained when it is said that the main building is two hundred feet long and sixty feet deep, built of solid brick, and four stories high. This structure is occupied by the offices, warehouse and jam factory. The other buildings are as follows: vinegar works two stories high, 50 x 80 feet, pickle works of the same size, salt house 120 x 60 feet. Besides these erections there are shops for the coopers, blacksmiths and carpenters, as well as dwellings for the foremen and watchman, etc. As may be judged from the above the amount of business done is considerable, the firm giving constant employment to some eighty skilled assistants, besides some one hundred and fifty additional hands in the summer season. Messrs. Michel Lefebvre & Co. manufacture the finest kinds of vinegar, pickles, jams, jellies and preserves. These goods are known as the "Lion" and "Lion Brand," and that they are of the best quality is proved by the fact that they have received gold, silver and bronze medals, besides twenty first prizes at various exhibitions. Heretofore the best makes of jams, etc., were imported from the old country, but now the consumers will be able to purchase domestic goods of a quality equal to the best imported. Messrs. Michel Lefebvre & Co.'s products have become known throughout the length and breadth of the country, customers from Newfoundland to British Columbia acknowledging the superior quality of their goods. So marked has this appreciation been that the *Commercial*, of Winnipeg, published some time ago a long editorial setting forth their various good qualities. The members of this firm are well known throughout the commercial world of Montreal and in fact of the whole Dominion. They are members of the Board of Trade and take an active and influential interest in all that concerns the welfare of the trade and commerce of Montreal. It is needless to say they retain the respect and good will of all with whom they have dealt.

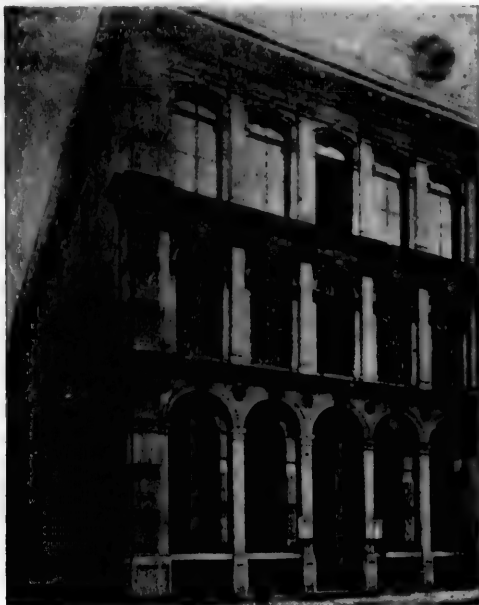
L. R. BARIDON, Druggist, 1703 St. Catherine street, corner St. Denis street.—To the members of the druggists and chemists' profession the public are greatly indebted, for to them the majority look for relief from the ills that flesh is heir to. They are co-labourers with the doctors and surgeons, and without the pharmacist the efforts of the physician would avail little. It will be easily seen that holding the issues of life and death in their hands they re-

quire a thorough and careful training, in order to qualify them for their arduous duties. Among those who have passed the difficult examinations successfully, and set up in business for themselves, is Mr. L. R. Baridon, whose place of business is situated on the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets. These premises are perhaps the most attractive on the street, with plate-glass show-windows on either side, containing an elegant display of fancy goods, druggists' sundries, glassware, &c. The inside of the store is more attractive than the exterior. The large stock of drugs, chemicals, soaps, toilet articles, perfumes, &c., are tastefully disposed on the shelves and counters. The shop

itself is fitted with show cases of the finest kind, beautiful dark wooden trimmings, and kept as neat and clean as possible. Mr. Baridon makes a specialty of filling physicians' prescriptions, which is done with neatness and celerity, employment being furnished to some seven fully qualified assistants, who are kept constantly busy attending to customers' wants. Mr. Baridon is a native of the United States, but has resided in Montreal for some seventeen years, and during the twelve years in which he has been in business in Montreal has made a name for himself as one of the most pushing and successful of the young business men in this city.



DRUG STORE OF L. R. BARIDON.



ESTABLISHMENT OF THIBAUDEAU BROS. & CO.

THIBAUDEAU BROS. & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods. Head House in Quebec, Branches in Montreal and London, Eng. Montreal branch, 332 St. Paul street and 163 Commissioners street. The dry goods firm of Thibaudeau Bros. & Co. probably import more dry goods in a year than any other Canadian firm. At least they are excelled by hardly a single firm. The head house was established in Quebec about eighty years ago, and it is therefore one of the oldest as well as largest in the Dominion. There have always been men of great energy and ability at the helm of its affairs and it has never for a season faltered in its steady, prosperous and honourable development. By such men it is controlled to-day, and the volume of its business is still increasing yearly. In Canada there is a flourishing branch in Montreal and to facilitate its enormous business a branch has been established in London, Eng. The house is thus placed in a position of advantage equalled by few Canadian establishments. The Montreal branch is located in a handsome building, five flats, 165x50 feet in dimensions. The trade is strictly wholesale, and requires the active labour of 35 persons in this branch alone. The stock comprises dry goods of every description, plain and fancy. Goods of home manufacture, goods from England, France, Germany and the United States are displayed in their sale and sample rooms in infinite variety and including the very highest class of goods to be found in the various markets from which the different branches are supplied. Their exceptional facilities for importing goods enable the firm to place them on the Canadian market at prices that challenge the keenest competition. Throughout Canada their goods are distributed, and the house enjoys a reputation and a degree of public confidence that are in the highest degree creditable to the present and all preceding members of the firm. The Hon. Edouard Thibaudeau, the present head of the firm, has a reputation not only as the head of a great mercantile establishment, but as a man who has played a prominent part in the politics of his native province. His political career has been marked by high minded courage and the possession of those eminent qualities which befit the statesman. He resides in the city of Quebec. The other members of the firm are Alfred Thibaudeau of Montreal and Rodolphe Audette of Quebec, the former a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the latter a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Quebec.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ltd., of London, England, Evans & McGregor, Managers.—There are few insurance companies in existence combining the three branches of business, namely fire, life and marine, that can show such a splendid record as the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Limited, of London, England. Although there are many companies doing a similar class of business that have been established for a much longer period, few, if any, can show such material proofs of progress in so comparatively short a time. Established in London in the year 1861, with a subscribed capital of \$12,500,000, of which \$1,250,000 was paid up, the life business was commenced in 1862 and the marine business a year later. On the 31st December, 1890, the reserve funds amounted to \$1,028,470; the fire fund to \$4,133,460; the life fund

to \$6,443,970; the marine fund to \$1,253,000, making a grand total of \$12,858,900, which together with the paid up capital of \$1,250,000 is sufficient proof of the company's progress and prosperity. The company have agencies in all parts of the world, and some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted may be gained from their last published statement which shows a net premium income from the several branches of over \$6,500,000, the fire branch contributing about \$4,500,000, or by far the largest share of this enormous income. The Canada branch was established in 1863, and at first transacted only fire and life business, but of late years they have branched out into marine business as well, and now the three branches are in active operation under the one management. The great bulk of the premiums, however, is derived from the fire business, which last year gave a gross premium income of \$379,466, being the second largest fire

business done in Canada by a British company. The headquarters of the Canada branch (shown in the accompanying cut) are located at 1731 Notre Dame street, Montreal, where the business is conducted with much energy and success under the able management of Messrs. Evans & McGregor, the Canadian attorneys and managers, who are both well and favorably known in commercial circles as experienced underwriters and men of keen foresight and business ability. The Canadian business under their management has steadily increased from year to year and will doubtless continue to show greater progress. The company has always been noted for fair and honorable dealing and for its promptitude in the adjustment and settlement of losses, so that patrons may rely upon being well treated in this respect. For the security of Canadian policy holders, the company have on deposit with the Dominion Government the sum of \$315,313.



OFFICES OF COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.



ESTABLISHMENT OF H. A. HETU, INTERIOR VIEW.—(See next page.)



ESTABLISHMENT OF BLAIKLOCK BROS.

H. A. HETU, Boots and Shoes, 309 St. Lawrence Main street.—The trade in boots and shoes is one that is carried on extensively in Montreal, some of the largest shoe factories in the country being located in this city. But it is more particularly the retail shoe houses that flourish here in the large population of this city (necessarily requiring to be shod) causes an immense demand for footwear of all kinds. Of the many enterprising stores established during the year 1860, that of H. A. Hetu, retail boots and shoes, is one of the most important. The premises occupied by Mr. Hetu are conveniently situated for the carrying on of a retail trade at 309 St. Lawrence street. The fine show windows are tastefully dressed with a fine assortment of footwear of every description, large mirrors adding to the general attractiveness. The interior of the store is arranged in the best possible style, the stock being carefully arranged to give the most pleasing effect. Every variety of boots and shoes, from the finest French kid ladies' boot to the heaviest article for men's rough wear can be procured here. The fittings in this establishment are of the latest style, the shop being lighted by electricity. Mr. Hetu employs three capable assistants, with whose aid he endeavours to supply the wants of his many customers. This business although founded so lately, has been coming rapidly to the front, Mr. Hetu having by his courteous ways and business abilities forced his way into the front ranks of the retail shoe shops of Montreal. He makes it a point to carry only the best grade of manufactured goods, making a specialty of hand sewn foot gear. Judging by the rapid progress made since its inception it is only fair to prophesy that the business will attain still greater proportions in the near future.

BLAIKLOCK BROS., Warehousemen, 17 Common street.—Among the numerous houses occupied in the warehousing business one of the most prominent and thoroughly reliable is that of Messrs. Blaiklock Bros., whose headquarters are located at 17 Common street. Besides the ordinary warehousing business, this firm do an extensive commission business, and are agents for some very prominent Canadian and European houses. This enterprise was started in 1878, and has been successfully conducted ever since. The reputation of this house in every department of their business is certainly a most desirable and enviable one. Their premises on Common street are very large and are well adapted to this important industry. They comprise a spacious and commodiously fitted up office and five very large warehouses, which afford ample space for the accommodation of their numerous patrons. No expense has been spared in fitting up the building with every requirement of the trade in such a way that the most critical and exacting public can be easily satisfied. The trade of the house is very large and increases constantly, nine employees being actively engaged on the premises. Agents are continually busy in Toronto and other places attending to their many patrons in the West. Goods free or in bond are conveniently and securely stored at moderate charges. Besides receiving consignments, effecting sales and advancing money they also do a custom house brokerage business and are forwarding agents for such solid and well known houses as that of Messrs. Thos. Meadow & Co., and Langstaff, Ehrenberg and Pollak, shipping agents of Liverpool, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris and Havre. They also have an agency for delivering parcels and baggage

to any part of the civilized world, namely for the celebrated Pith & Scott, foreign express of London, Liverpool and Paris. As commission merchants they do business for Alex. Cairns, Paisley, Scotland, dealer in marmalades, jams and jellies; and Brownly Bros. & Co., of Waterford, Ont., celebrated for their famous "Horseshoe" brand of canned goods. The magnitude of this establishment cannot be described, but it is certainly one of the largest in these lines in Canada. Blaiklock Bros. are progressive merchants, and both are members of the Board of Trade.

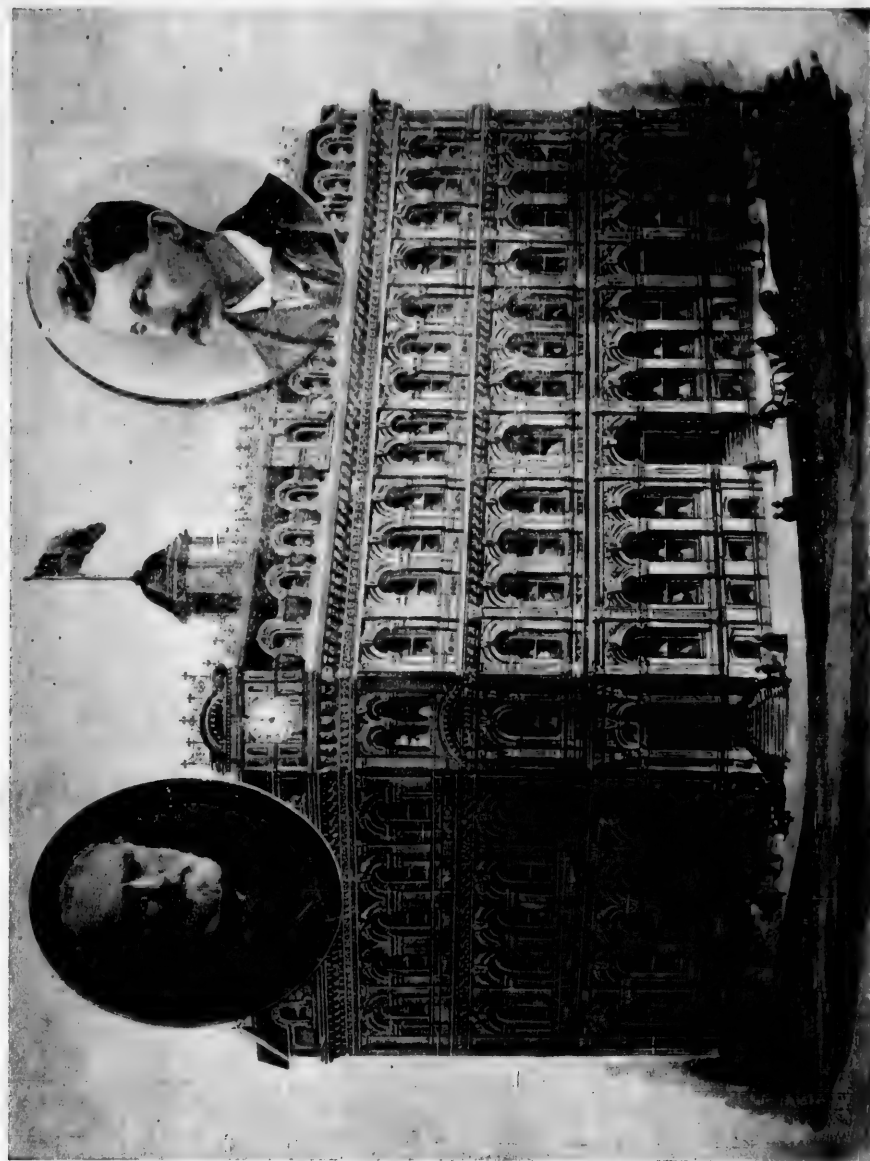
G. ROSS ROBERTSON & SONS, General Insurance Agents and Brokers, 11 Hospital street. Special Agents for the North British and Mercantile.—The important functions of the accomplished insurance broker are not generally known to the public, but in a centre of commercial activity like Montreal, to business men whether in large or small branches of industry, they are absolutely indispensable. Among the insurance brokers prominent

in the commercial world, and who do a leading business in these lines are Messrs. G. Ross Robertson & Sons, whose headquarters are centrally and slightly located at 11 Hospital street. These gentlemen have been in business for twenty-six years, and the fact that during this extended period they have met with marked and eminently well-deserved success, is standing evidence of their reliability and sterling worth. It is most gratifying to mention that Messrs. G. Ross Robertson & Sons are the oldest and most thoroughly established brokers in this city. They do a leading business, not only in Montreal, but throughout Canada, and it continues to increase from year to year. In all phases of insurance whether fire, life, accident or marine, they are thoroughly conversant, and intelligently and cheerfully give all information to their patrons. The individual members of the firm are Mr. G. Ross Robertson, sr., the founder of the business, Mr. G. Ross Robertson, jr., and Mr. W. Stewart Robertson. They are all gentlemen of wide practical knowledge, keen foresight and good judgment, who are esteemed by all who know them, and who thoroughly merit their prosperity. They are members of the Board of Trade and it is needless to say retain the good will and respect of a host of friends.

MCCUAIG & MAINWARING, Real Estate, No. 147 St. James street.—Within the last two or three years the City of Montreal has been growing rapidly, the buying up of large tracts of land on the outskirts of the city, and the subdivision and selling of the same in small building lots at moderate prices having induced many people who wish to own their homes to purchase and build. The opportunities thus afforded of fulfilling the natural desire to become proprietors are fully appreciated and taken advantage of by the public. Perhaps the most prominent firm in Canada engaged in opening up suburban localities is that of McCuaig & Mainwaring, of No. 147 St. James street and No. 13 Victoria street, Toronto. The office in Montreal is under the personal supervision of Mr. Mainwaring, who is a resident of the city, and who, it may be added, is the promoter of the proposed electric road in Montreal. These gentlemen represent syndicates which own large properties in Cote des Neiges, Outremont, Mile End, Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Maisonneuve, Hochelaga, Cote St. Antoine and the City of Montreal. The property in connection with which the firm's name has become almost a household word is popularly known as "The Montreal Annex." Park Avenue runs through this tract, and judging from the way in which lots have been sold in the short time that they have been on the market it must in the near future become one of the most popular residential portions of the town. The lots, which may now be purchased for a mere song, will undoubtedly increase in value, as it is impossible for Montreal to keep growing in a western direction, and this being the only natural outlet for the growth of the city it is bound to become a second Cote St. Antoine. In addition to the above property, Messrs. McCuaig & Mainwaring have several other parcels of land that they intend putting on the market shortly. The firm employ six clerks in their Toronto office and four in Montreal, besides a number of sub-agents in both cities. In order to show the extent of the business of Messrs. McCuaig & Mainwaring it may be said that they have opened up and developed more suburban property than any other real estate brokers in the Dominion.



OFFICES OF G. ROSS ROBERTSON & SONS.



M. P. Deight, General-Manager.

W. R. Powell, Montreal Manager.
 GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO'S MONTREAL OFFICE, CORNER ST. SACRAMENT AND ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER STREETS. (See next page.)

THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.—The history of the system, now controlled by the Great North Western Telegraph Company is the history of the commercial progress of Canada. Both originated together and they have kept pace ever since. The telegraphic system now known as the "Great North Western" had its inception July 20th, 1847, when the Montreal Telegraph Company constructed a single wire line from Quebec to Toronto. The same year extensions were made to Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Belleville and Three Rivers. Connection was also made with Buffalo by the Toronto Telegraph Company and in 1851 there were fourteen offices between Toronto and Quebec. Other ventures were launched with small success, among them the Dominion Company in 1871 which had 400 offices and 9,000 miles of wire but its United States connection, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, being taken by the Western Union it soon fell into the lap of the larger corporation. The Niagara Falls Company, the Prescott and Bytown and the Grand Trunk Telegraph system were all absorbed in like manner. In 1848 the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Co. effected a connection with Troy and from there with Buffalo and New York. Extensions were made to other American points, and cables crossed the St. Lawrence at intervals. The same year the British North American Telegraph Company built a line from Quebec to Father Point to report vessels passing up the St. Lawrence. And three years later it was decided from Rivière du Loup to Woodstock where a connection was made with St. John and Halifax. Two other lines connected Quebec and Montreal, and for five years the opposition was kept up, but then all the business passed into the hands of the Montreal Company. In 1865 all the lines in northern New Brunswick were acquired and cable lines were laid to the "Peggy's Line" being built through Canada was absorbed. In 1880 the lines of the Dominion Co. were leased to the Western Union. Meantime a new factor arose. From a small beginning in the West, with Winnipeg as a centre, there came a company, based at North Western, who, by the extent of its ramifications has since justly earned the name of "Great." Telegraphing was in 1881 a losing game, through the senseless and wasteful competition of rival companies. In 1881 a comprehensive scheme for the amalgamation of all the telegraphic lines of Canada was carried out. A new company, the "Great North Western" leased the Dominion line at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the Montreal Company's lines for a rental of eight per cent. In 1880 thirty messages were considered a good day's work, but now the Montreal office averages 1,000 messages a day. The only competitor the Telegraph Company has is time. Formerly if a message got through at all it was regarded as a dispensation of Providence, now if a message fails it is regarded as a phenomenon. To describe the stupendous business of the Great North Western, the number of messages handled all over the system, the annual aggregate of words transmitted, all the offices and the miles of wire controlled by it, the exactness and intricacy of the processes by which the business is conducted, for, would be a heavy task and unless it were done in detail the whole could not be described to one not acquainted with the marvellous development of modern telegraphy. It is only possible to give the merest outline of the methods practised in Montreal, but of these one notion may be obtained from the workings of a system which covers Canada with a network of wires. The first building represented in the accompanying cut was erected in 1874 at the corner of St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament street for the Montreal Telegraph Co. and was acquired ten years ago by the Great North Western for its Montreal headquarters. Those who erected it "built better than they knew," for its foundations are so broad it has in it the capacity for accommodating the growth of every year. Its external strength and beauty and its spacious interior provides a proper centre for the telegraphic business centring in Montreal. In the main hall are the manager's office, the office of the Associated Press, the receiving and delivery department, the messenger service and the business offices, and in the rear the vaults which hold the accumulated business of six months. There are four operators behind the receiving desk on the street floor, working direct with New York and Chicago, and whose fingers are never off their keys. This saves the time involved in sending messages up and down the pneumatic tube. The average time to get replies from Chicago and New York while the boat is in session is from three to five minutes. According to the top of the building you are at the very heart of the system. Through the cupola enter 125 wires, besides four cables carrying the lines beyond the confines of the city. The whole is fire-proof and each wire is guarded with a lightning protector which works automatically and shuts off the wire in case of danger. In the battery room on the fourth floor are 5,000 cells supplying 28 batteries. Here is also the mechanical department where a staff of workmen make and repair the instruments a hundred at a time. Adjoining it is the clock room from which all the timepieces in the service are regulated. On the third floor is the main operating room, under the management of Mr. T. Rodger. Here in busy seasons a staff of 95 operators are at work. The clatter of instruments seems at first intolerable, but each operator learns to neglect all other sounds but those from his own. The instruments are quadruples, that is, allowing four operators to work on a single wire at the same time in different directions, duplex for two, or single for one operator. The "quads" are used to New York, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto, the duplex with longer circuits to Chicago, Sydney and Halifax. Here is also the "Gold and Stock" instrument which furnishes quotations to all the tickers in the brokers' offices. The switch board, an elaborate affair, costing \$1,500 provides direct connections with all the American cities and to most of the newspaper offices. The Halifax wire connects with the Direct Cable Co's cable landing there, and with Bermuda

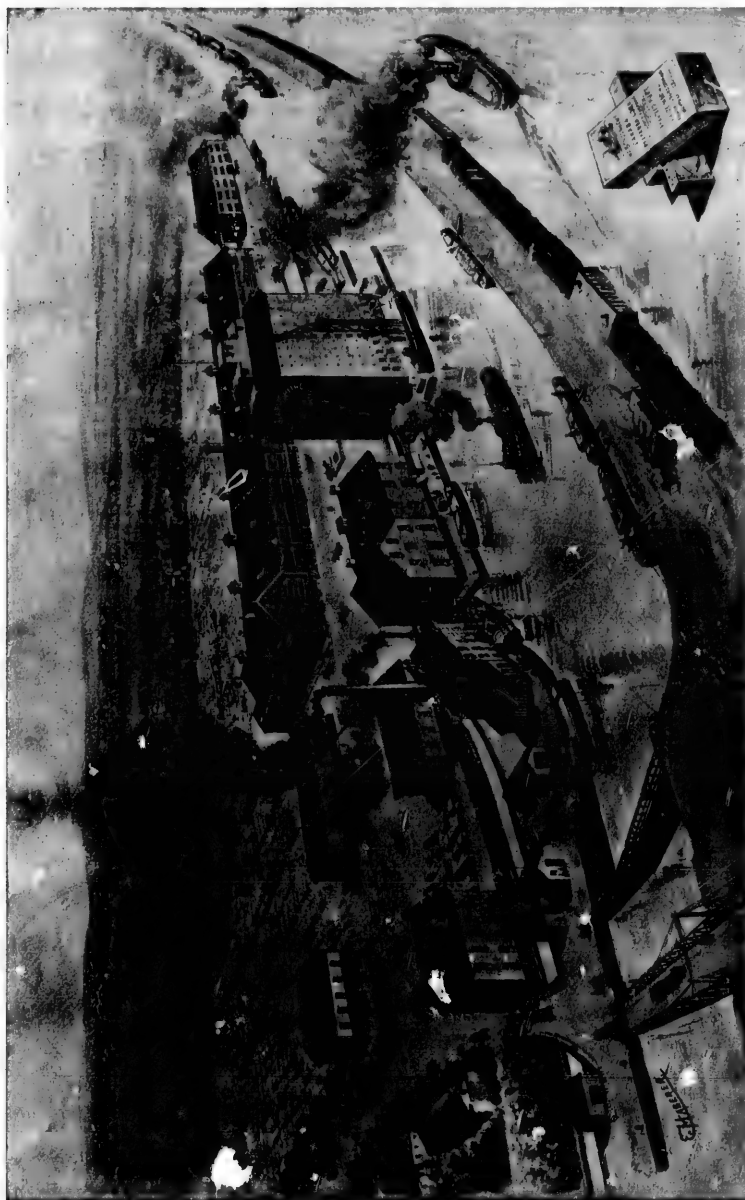
cable the Sydney wire with Ireland (the New York) and with the Western Union. Atlantic cables in New York with South America and with Central American Republics and West Indies. Montreal is the repeating centre for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Northern States, and in case of such an accident as befell the Western Union office last summer it gives an escape to the whole American Cable business. On the second floor are found the offices of the Great North Western, and the secretary's office and board room of the Montreal Telegraph Company, with safe and vaults. The employees at Montreal number 250. The bookkeeping department requires nine clerks who check all dispatches which have been sent or received. The delivery department has sixty messengers who carry dispatches all over the city after they have been numbered and copied, and there is in addition a telephone call service, for messengers to bring dispatches for transmission. In the basement the stores are kept, and also a fifty horse-power engine with dynamo which supplies the light. One of the most interesting parts of the system is the news service. This company manages the Canadian Associated Press and has a correspondent in every city and town in Canada who furnishes full details of any passing event. This branch is affiliated with the American Associated Press, which it supplies with news three times daily, and receives in return the news of the world for Canadian papers. In addition the Company handles an enormous amount of special correspondence for all the American papers. The general manager of the company is Mr. H. P. Dwight, whose signature "H. W." is familiar to every employee who has had occasion to receive his kindly, half-smiling rebukes. Mr. Dwight in 1849 was the first man to handle and sent all the business passing through the Toronto office, and his one assistant was Mr. R. F. Eason, now the head of the news department. To him used to come George Brown of the Globe, and other newspaper men to give the reports as he read them from the telegraph; now they are sent out nearly copied with typewriters. Mr. Dwight has a genius for foreseeing where lines will be needed and has them ready when the needs of the country demand them. To him is largely due the credit of organizing the telegraph system of Canada. The Division Superintendent for the Eastern District is Mr. Angus Grant who has spent a lifetime in the service and yet directs its management. Mr. W. B. Powell was lately appointed local manager for Montreal and the appointment is another proof of the unvarying sagacity of the company. Few industries in Canada have worked up so quietly and quickly from small beginnings, and few have so largely aided in the development of the country. Telegraphy is no longer a luxury, it is a necessity on the present condition of civilization depends, and which so far as Canada is concerned is abundantly supplied by the Great North Western Company.

GEORGE F. PHELPS, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Oysters, Fish, Game and Poultry, 36 Victoria Square.—From a comparatively small beginning this business has grown to enormous proportions since first originated. In 1861 Mr. Geo. F. Phelps first commenced as an oyster, fish, game and poultry dealer, and by great energy and perseverance has built up a reputation second to none in the city of Montreal. The premises in which Mr. Phelps has been located since he first started are situated

at 36 Victoria Square. The building has a fine frontage of 40 feet, with a depth of 145 feet. He carries on the business of a wholesale and retail dealer in oysters, fish, game and poultry, being also an extensive importer of oysters, fish and game. The store is lighted by two large plate-glass windows, overlooking the upper portion of Victoria Square. The interior is fitted up with counters, marble slabs and tanks for holding fish, and every equipment necessary for the full performance of all the duties connected with the business. The office is situated at the rear of the store. The various kinds of fish, game and poultry, in which the proprietor deals, are always of the finest quality and strictly fresh. Every variety of oysters, fish, game and poultry are handled by him when in season. Salmon from British Columbia and New Brunswick and the famed Kamnetee River, which yields fish known throughout North America, prairie chickens from the West, grouse and pheasants from Great Britain, may be mentioned as a few examples of Mr. Phelps' specialties. During the season oysters are handled by him in enormous quantities, being imported direct from the United States. Mr. Phelps makes a specialty of packing oysters to ship to distant points, and in this he supplies most of the towns west of Fort Arthur through to Vancouver. This portion of the business has been carried on since the opening up of the western division of the C. P. R. He has also an extensive trade eastward from Montreal. Everything in fish and game is procured when possible. Employment is given to sixteen men. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Board of Trade, with which he has been long connected. He is well known as a thorough-going business man, and has gained a wide reputation throughout Canada. His whole career stamps him as a man of great enterprise and ability. He is much esteemed by a large number in commercial and social circles. The success he has achieved is very gratifying, and is the reward of many years of close attention to business.

A. J. HOUGHTON, House Painter and Decorator, 237-239 Bleury street.—In a large city like Montreal with its many fine residences, stores, etc., that require painting and decorating from time to time, it is necessary that there should be many competent house painters and decorators in order to attend to the large volume of work. Among those prominent in this line of trade is Mr. A. J. Houghton of No. 237-239 Bleury street. This business was founded some forty years ago by the father of the present proprietor, Mr. John Houghton. The premises are admirably situated, being in the midst of the residential portion of the city. The trade has since the date of its inception been going steadily on increasing from year to year, at present furnishing employment to fifteen skilled painters who are constantly engaged on the many contracts always on hand. In addition to house painting and decorating, he makes a specialty of sign painting and writing, turning out work equal to any that can be procured in town. Mr. Houghton has by his steady application and untiring attention to business gained a reputation unequalled in the city. Besides attending to the practical part of the business he keeps a well assorted stock of paints, colours, brushes and artist's materials on hand. From his long and varied experience Mr. Houghton is enabled to give entire satisfaction to his many patrons, whose confidence and good-will it is needless to say he retains.

GEO. F. PHELPS OYSTER DEPOT.



WORKS OF THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH COMPANY AT CARDINAL, ONT.—(see next page).



STEAMERS SOVEREIGN AND EMPRESS OF THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.'S LINE.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LTD., 23 St. John street. - One of the principal manufacturing concerns in Montreal that have assisted to a large extent in building up the reputation and commerce of the city is the Edwardsburg Starch Co., whose offices are located at No. 23 St. John street. This enterprise was founded in the year 1858, by the late V. T. Benson, when the demand for starch and kindred preparations was comparatively small; however, by careful and at the same time energetic management the business was placed on a prosperous footing. In the year 1866 a joint stock company under the name of the Edwardsburg Starch Co. was formed and has since that date been in successful operation. The officers of this company are Mr. Richard Bolton, president; Warden King, Esq., vice-president, and Mr. Malcolm Thomson, secretary-treasurer. These gentlemen are all well known in Montreal as men of ability and integrity, and it is largely due to their financial foresight that the company has reached its present place among the manufacturers of the Dominion. The increase of trade has been so great that they now have two mills in constant operation, in order to supply the demand. One of these is at Cardinal, Ont., where all grades of corn, rice and wheat starch, as well as the best lines of table syrups, are made. A specialty with this company is the manufacture of potato starch, for which purpose they have a mill in Prince Edward Island, the starch made there being largely manufactured from potatoes grown on the Island. Employment is furnished to 125 skilled operatives, who are under the supervision of competent foremen, constantly engaged turning out goods to fill the many orders on hand. The quality of the various brands of starch and syrups made by them has recommended their products to buyers in all parts of the Dominion, who having once tried them continue to send their orders. The company have agents throughout Canada, in Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Quebec, Halifax, N.S., etc. An idea of the enormous business done may be gained from the fact that the annual output is something over 4,000,000 pounds of starch, not to mention the immense quantity of glucose and syrups made from corn, etc., which are largely used by confectioners and grocers. The starch factory is under the management of Mr. Sims, for many years manager of the largest starch works in Scotland. The capacity for production has been increased about 50 per cent. during the year; this perhaps is not surprising when we consider that the company has deservedly enjoyed the highest reputation for over 33 years, for the purity and excellence of its products, especially its "Canada Prepared Corn" (Benson's) - Silver Glaze, Canada Laundry, Rice Starch, etc., the name "Edwardsburg" being accepted by the public as a guarantee of superior quality. Other

factories have counterfeited and fraudulently imitated this company's wrappers and packets in shape and colour, particularly its justly celebrated prepared corn in yellow wrappers, which have become so familiar in all well kept households in Canada. The best known grocers throughout the land always give the genuine well-known "Benson's Prepared Corn" when asked for it. The foregoing facts all go to prove that while the progress of this reliable starch company has been desirable and enviable, in fact unopposed during the extended period of over a third of a century, yet the industry in starch has only barely revealed its possibilities, and it is difficult to say where the movement will end. Under the present superior management, with its fine water power flowing through the factory and its unlimited supply of fresh cold water, drawn direct from the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and other exceptional facilities, it is only fair to assume that the Edwardsburg Starch Company will continue to hold first place among institutions of their kind, not only in Montreal and Canada, but the world.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO., R. W. Shepherd, Jr., Manager, Nos. 87 and 88 Common street. - The attention of strangers visiting the docks of Montreal harbor is at once attracted to the fine river steamers lying at the wharves, in fact, the boats which ply between river ports and this city are noted for their comfort, speed and fine lines. The development of the port of Montreal is in a large measure due to these boats belonging to different lines, whose headquarters are located in this city. Prominent among the companies that have exercised a powerful influence over the local trade of the port is the Ottawa River Navigation Company, of which Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Jr., is the able and enterprising manager. Previous to the incorporation of the Ottawa River Navigation Company in 1864 the line was composed of the following steamers: The Queen Victoria, Prince of Wales, Phoenix, Atlas, Lady Simpson, etc., (operated under the style of the "Ottawa Steamers,") owned by a few gentlemen of whom Mr. R. W. Shepherd (the president of the Ottawa River Navigation Co.) was the originator of the enterprise and one of the principal owners. At that time the stream of travel was very considerable, there were no railways to draw off travel from the water ways, and business men, lumbermen, raftsmen, etc., had no other direct means of communication between Bytown (now Ottawa) and Montreal than by the Ottawa steamers. These steamers were always famed for their excellent accommodation and service, and a breakfast on the boat, after leaving Lachine in the morning, was looked forward to with great pleasure by all the patrons of this favourite route. The success

which has attended the Ottawa River Navigation Co. since its incorporation in 1864, and the demand since railway competition for river steamers specially built for tourist and excursion travel, induced the company to build modern steamers to meet this growing business, and at present they possess one of the best equipped lines that have headquarters in this city. Special attention of the public is directed to the daily trip between Ottawa and Montreal, and the trip to Carleton through the picturesque scenery of the Lake of Two Mountains and down the rapids, made by their boats. In 1886 the steamer Empress (Capt. A. Bowie) was built. She is a large iron steamer of beautiful lines, carrying about 800 passengers, and one of the fastest river steamers in Canada. The steamer Sovereign (Capt. Wm. Shepherd) built in 1889, the latest addition to the fleet, is made of steel. The Sovereign is made on the model of the most modern river day boats that ply between New York and Albany on the Hudson. The fittings of this boat are in keeping with her name, and are worthy of special mention. Accommodation is furnished for seven hundred passengers, the upper saloon and dining room being equipped with all the latest furniture, the joiner work being finished in natural woods. The engines are modern and capable of being worked up to high power, and when occasion demands the Sovereign can be driven at very high speed. The menu is one that would compare favorably with that of the best hotels. The meals are cooked in an inviting way and served by attentive and obliging waiters. In fact, no expense or trouble is spared to make the traveller as comfortable as possible. It may be mentioned that the company own the Carleton and Grenville railway, which they run in connection with their daily line. In addition to the above they also operate three market lines, viz: Montreal to Carleton, Montreal to Little Rivière, and Montreal to Piantaganet. These lines are largely patronized by farmers and country merchants residing along the route, who send their produce, etc., to the city, and bring return cargoes of goods of all kinds. On certain days of the week when market is held in Montreal, it is an interesting sight to see these boats unloading at their wharves, the variety of stock and the gathering of all sorts and descriptions of people making up a lively scene. The officers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company are at present: president, R. W. Shepherd; vice-president, I. J. Gibb; secretary and manager, R. W. Shepherd, Jr., all gentlemen well known in Montreal as men of exceptional abilities and thoroughly versed in all pertaining to the carrying trade.

J. C. WILSON & CO., Paper Makers, 696 to 702 Craig street.—A narration of events in the progress of Montreal, that have to a great extent been the means of placing her at the head of Canadian commerce, would not be complete without special notice being taken of perhaps the most flourishing business enterprise in the city, viz.—The firm of J. C. Wilson & Co., paper makers, etc., of 696 to 702 Craig street. This firm was established in a comparatively small way in the year 1870, and at that time tenanted the premises No. 184 Craig street. The premises then consisted of two small flats. However, owing to the careful and at the same time enterprising management of Mr. Wilson, the volume of trade soon increased to such a degree that the firm subsequently occupied three stores of six floors each. In 1880 Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co. erected a paper mill at Lacute, Que. This mill is the best equipped of its kind in the Dominion, and the class of goods produced there caused the business to grow so rapidly that they found it advisable to double the manufacturing capacity of their mill in the year 1885. Every facility for shipping is afforded the firm at Lacute, they having a siding of their own, as well as freight sheds contiguous thereto. Power is furnished by water from the North River, a dam having been built for this purpose. The mill is fitted up with all the most approved and modern machinery for the manufacture of the grades of paper used by this firm. Sixty-five hands are employed permanently in their mill. Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co. make a specialty of manufacturing manilla papers, suitable for writing, envelopes, tags, and for the manufacture of paper bags, as well as wrapping purposes. Theirs is the only mill in Canada making true manilla paper, and tissue manilla. The paper bag department of their business has lately been enlarged, owing to lack of space in the Montreal premises. As may be imagined, after getting a mill such as this into complete running order, and turning out lines of goods that could compete favorably with American manufactures, the business of this firm increased so rapidly that it was found impossible to remain longer in the old premises, and in 1886 they removed into their magnificent new building erected on Craig street. This is one of the finest mercantile structures in Montreal, and merits a special description. This building, at Nos. 696 to 702 Craig street, has a frontage on Craig street of 101 feet and extends back to Fortification lane in the rear, a distance of 120 feet. The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance, the side walls of the erection (which is eight stories high) are built of brick, while the front presents an imposing appearance, being composed of pressed brick and Perth sandstone with grotesques fittingly placed, affording a pleasing and a superior arrangement. The building may be described in one word as "perfect." The ground floor is used for offices and sample rooms, the shipping department being in the rear portion of the building, on Fortification lane. The offices are fitted up in the best style, being finished in Canadian pine and varnished, all other fittings being in correspondence to the same. The second floor contains an exhibit of all the different lines of goods the firm manufactures, such as paper bags, flour sacks, envelopes, shipping tags, toilet papers, wrapping papers, solid and folding paper boxes, etc., etc., which are all made either on the premises or in their mill at Lacute. The three next floors are devoted to the storage, etc., of the various lines manufactured on the four upper stories. The manufacture of envelopes, flour sacks, shipping tags, paper boxes, toilet paper, etc., as well as printing in all its forms is carried on in this building, a specialty being made of the paper bag trade. Indeed, it is in this branch of the business that the firm owes in a large measure its success, having been always up to the mark. In the manufacture of paper bags, by machinery, they have attained first place in this branch. An important factor in their trade is the printing of paper bags, envelopes, shipping tags, flour sacks, wrapping papers, etc. The quantity of work done in this line may be imagined, when it is known that no less than twenty printing presses are constantly in operation. The latest and most improved envelope machinery is used in the manufacture of envelopes, the output of one machine alone being 60,000 per day, and recently the most approved machinery for the manufacture of paper flour sacks has been imported from the United States, and is in operation, turning out a grade of flour sacks superior to anything heretofore made in Canada. Power is furnished to the upper flats of this immense building by a sixty-horse power steam engine, and employment is given to about one hundred and sixty operatives. Every convenience is provided for their comfort and safety. A passenger elevator is run in the same manner as an hotel elevator, with electric bells, fire escapes, etc. The building is to be lighted by electricity, and every precaution is taken against fire. The four top flats and a part of the fifth are fitted up with automatic sprinklers, and stand-pipes, hose, etc., in case of fire. One of the most complete private telephone lines is in operation here, all the different stores being connected and instruments supplied with the use of all foreign and local lines. The trade done by Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co. is extensive, extending throughout the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the service of a large number of travellers being constantly required in looking after the interests of the firm all over Canada. Mr. Wilson, to whose business ability and energy the success of this enterprise is due, is well known in Montreal as a gentleman of exceptional financial attainments, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of his immense commercial interests. An evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens

of Montreal, it may be mentioned that he was Alderman for St. Lawrence Ward for six years; was chairman of the light committee for four years. It was during his term of office that the present civic system of electric lighting was introduced. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital and the Montreal Dispensary, the Protestant Infirmary, and the Montreal Maternity Hospital. Was member of Parliament for Argenteuil in the last Parliament. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of Montreal and its commerce.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES BAZARS, corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence Main streets.—Some short time ago a number of Parisian gentlemen formed themselves into a company for the purpose of carrying on in this city a large store, or entrepot, on the plan of such places as the Bon Marche, of Paris, Macy's, of New York, or Jordan, Marsh & Co's., of Boston. The name of the corporation is the Compagnie Generale des Bazar, and their place of business is on the corner of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence Main streets. The building, which is four stories high, is of stone, and of a very attractive style of architecture, and extends from St. Lawrence street to St. Chas. Borromee street in the rear. The handsome plate glass windows are the point of admiration to all who pass on either street, each one being decorated with samples of the various lines that can be obtained in the different departments. On entering, the visitor would find himself in a spacious and well lighted apartment, in which can be purchased family goods, toilet articles, church ornaments, dry goods, books, etc., which are disposed in great profusion on the shelves and in the show cases. These, together with the elegant wooden trimmings, which are of cherry, go to make up an effect particularly pleasing to the eye. The staple and fancy dry goods are of the latest patterns and colours, many lines being imported directly from Paris as well as from Germany and England. The assortment of jewellery, fancy clocks, cigar cases and other knick knacks, is probably the most complete in the city, being selected with the greatest care by competent buyers in the leading markets of the world. If there is any one line that the managers of the Compagnie Generale des Bazar may be said to make a specialty of, it is in that of gentlemen's furnishings, the stock of shirts, tie collars, cuffs, hosiery, smallwares, etc., being very select and composed of the finest goods, rivaling any collection of similar articles in town. On ascending, the second floor is found to be as well fitted and as spacious as the first, the stock being of such a character, and arranged so neatly, that it is perhaps a trifle more attractive. However, the assortment of glass and chinaware, silver and tinware, together with house furnishings of every description is almost bewildering. Here may be purchased such articles as lamps of all kinds, from the cheapest to the most elaborate bronze table or piano lamp, vases, bric-a-brac, figures, bathing vats, boots and shoes, millinery, children's furnishings, and many other things too numerous to mention. The third and fourth floors are devoted to the

stock of toys, novelties, etc., which are here in indescribable variety. Some idea of the business and character of the Compagnie Generale des Bazar may be gained from the foregoing, albeit somewhat meagre, description, but anyone desiring to spend a profitable and enjoyable hour, cannot do better than go and see this palatial store for themselves.

BOWES & McWILLIAMS, Wholesale Dealers in Fruits of all kinds, 1836 Notre Dame street.—As "self preservation is the first law of nature," how much we all should strive to learn the laws of health by studying how, when and what to eat, and by memorizing the best dietetic elements. The bounding circulation, good digestion and mental activity enjoyed by day, together with the sound sleep accorded by night, to the man who prefers plain to luxurious living, and vegetable to animal food, are well worth striving for, but it must be emphasized that if a fair percentage of wholesome ripe fruit be used with the above noted diet, its value, and the enjoyment of using it will be greatly enhanced. Nature has made very kind provision for human wants in the prolific productions of healthful fruit in different parts of the world, and in this progressive age wholesale dealers in fruits in Canadian cities not only supply the many home foods to the trade, but also keep in stock, pure and well preserved, the choice pickings from all parts of the world, ranging from Messina to California, and from South America and Africa to Florida, and the different provinces of the Dominion. In Montreal among the wholesale dealers in fruits of all descriptions who have exerted a considerable influence upon the commerce of the city, and have developed a business of magnitude are Messrs. Bowes & McWilliams, of No. 1836 Notre Dame street. These well and favourably known gentlemen have been actively engaged in this connection since 1879, and have steadily progressed, their facilities for conducting the business having developed and increased as the trade widened and became more extensive. Their headquarters are centrally and eligibly located in the heart of the city and are suitable and commodious, ample space being provided for the storage and display of stock, as well as for the rapid prosecution of trade. A full and complete assortment of foreign and domestic fruits is continually on hand, and all lines are guaranteed to be just as represented. Bananas, oranges, lemons, tangerines, peaches, apricots, lime fruit, grapes in season, and all kinds of fruit are here to be found. Goods are carefully packed and shipped to any part of the Dominion, and orders pour in daily from all directions during their busy season, which includes parts of Spring, Summer and Autumn. A large and steadily growing trade is done throughout this city and province, and a specialty is made of handling Canadian apples of the finest kinds, while all lines are offered in the trade at prices the lowest compatible with a living business. Both Mr. Bowes and Mr. McWilliams are gentlemen possessed in a marked degree of those sterling qualities indispensable to success, and are thoroughly experienced in their business, to which they devote their close personal attention, having as a consequence secured a business which is conducted in a manner that reflects upon them the highest credit for energy, enterprise and ability.



ESTABLISHMENT OF LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES BAZARS.



BOAT LANDING AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, OPPOSITE MONTREAL.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of the City of Montreal, 9 St. Lambert Hill. Although the City of Montreal has perhaps one of the most efficient fire brigades on the continent, supplemented by a complete fire alarm service, still, notwithstanding all this, fires are of frequent occurrence. Merchants and others owning buildings therefore take advantage of the opportunities offered by fire insurance companies of indemnifying themselves against loss. Among the many companies transacting a business of this kind in Montreal is the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Montreal. This is a Canadian corporation, and as such should receive the patronage of all those who wish to encourage a home enterprise. Besides, it has effected lately a reduction of 50 per cent. on the usual rates, which means a great economy to all those who would patronize it. Established in the year 1859, it has for thirty years carried on a prosperous business, going steadily forward until at present it is in the front rank of home companies, and occupies spacious and well-lighted offices at No. 9 St. Lambert Hill. The last annual report of the company shows that a most promising and steadily increasing business is being done, the capital, insurances and income having continued to increase satisfactorily. At the beginning of the year 1890 the capital stood at \$500,633.24 and the insurances at \$5,179,637.00 and at the end there

of the capital had reached \$703,553.63 and the insurances \$5,475,879.00. This brings the capital up to the large proportion of 10.84 p. c. of the total risks. The officers of the company are Messrs. Joseph Compe, president; F. N. St. Charles, vice-president; L. O. Heu, A. Labrecque, F. N. Montmarquet, Owen Hart, D. C. Broseau, G. Renaud, J. A. Vaillancourt, with Mr. J. B. Lafleur as secretary-treasurer and manager. The foregoing facts prove conclusively that this corporation is in a most flourishing condition, and thoroughly capable of carrying on a large business in its particular line. Mr. Lafleur, the

manager, is a gentleman well known for his keen foresight and energy, and having a thorough insight into all operations conducted by an insurance company, is eminently fitted to fill the important position which he occupies.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (LIM.) OF LONDON, ENG. — That great destruction of property which occurs in our midst from year to year is brought home alike to business men and persons in private life by the published statistics compiled by the Government, which for 1890 recorded in Canada a fire loss costing fire insurance offices in claims \$3,383,543, while including uninsured property, the great total could not have been less than \$5,000,000. Prudent men always recognize the value of fire insurance, and in view of the possibility of their property being swept away by fire, notwithstanding all human precautions against such disaster, provide themselves with the indemnification afforded by fire insurance. Among the fire insurance companies who have by methods of prompt and honourable dealing made themselves popular is the Fire Insurance Association of London, which company, as its name indicates, transacts a purely fire business. Since its introduction into this country in the year 1880, it has established itself by means of representatives of ability and worth in every important commercial centre. Within that period the indemnity paid to its policy-holders, who by the misfortune of fire have also been claimants, has amounted to the immense sum of \$825,700, and this has been done in a manner satisfactory in the highest degree to the persons interested. It is a pleasure to note that its careful methods of business and just dealings have resulted in a constantly growing measure of success. The resources of the association are of the most ample character for the extent of business done, the subscribed capital being \$4,000,000, with invested assets of \$577,000; the policy-holders of the Dominion are specially protected by funds in Canada of about \$130,000. The directors' last annual report showed a gratifying and substantial increase in revenue and that the affairs of the association had prospered as a whole. The manager for Canada, Mr. John Kennedy, has had the benefit of long and varied training in the insurance field, and is recognized as a safe underwriter; he is ably assisted by an experienced inspector and by a staff of seven reliable assistants. The chief city agent for the English department is Mr. Fed. L. Hart, and for the French department Mr. A. A. Meilleur. In addition to these gentlemen,



VIEW OF PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE.

the association is represented by over 150 agents operating throughout the cities and towns of various provinces. The Canadian board of directors comprise Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G., chairman; Messrs. Robert Benny, (Benny, Macpherson & Co.) and Smidford Fleming, C. M. G., all well known in Montreal and throughout the country for their high financial standing and business abilities. The chief office for Canada is located in Montreal at No. 47 St. Francois Xavier street.



St. James Church, St. Denis Street, Back View St. Patrick's Church, Corner Lagauchetière and St. Alexander Streets
 St. James Church, St. Denis Street, Another View.
 Church of the Sacred Heart, Corner Ontario and Plessis Streets. St. Bridget's Church, Corner Champlain and Dorchester Streets.

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.



S. CARSELEY'S, THE LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

S. CARSELEY, Dry Goods Importer, 1765 to 1777 Notre Dame street, Montreal, and 18 Bartholomew Close, London, England.—This house with its magnificent and varied stock and its more than 300 employees has few rivals in Canada. Imagine a building fronting over 200 feet on Notre Dame street and extending back 100 feet, affording with the basement five floors of that area, divided systematically into from 40 to 50 departments, each completely stocked, and some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the establishment. But to realize their way of doing business (which is entirely on the English system) and the immense trade done, one must visit the place, join the throng and spend an hour or so within the walls. The splendid plate glass windows, fifteen in number, are dressed with exquisite taste, and there is hardly an article in the line of staple and fancy dry goods and men's furnishings that cannot be found there displayed. The growth of this firm has been remarkable. The house was established in Kingston, Ont. in 1862, but removed to Montreal in 1872, and has therefore been located in this city for over 19 years. Every year of the nineteen, save one, 1886—the year of the small-pox epidemic—has brought an increase of business. The increase during 1890 was the largest for many years. The premises are being enlarged for the business of 1891 to accommodate the still increasing trade. The house has a branch at 18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng. A retail dry goods house that has a branch of its own in London does not need that anything else should be stated to show that it is a flourishing establishment. The Montreal house, as already stated, is divided up into about forty departments and in the most systematic manner. There are two hydraulic elevators and the whole establishment is equipped with every available facility for the prompt despatch of business and the greatest comfort and convenience for customers. A unique department, and one that is greatly appreciated, is a pleasant room where ladies may enjoy a quiet chat over a cup of coffee or other refreshment. There is also a large lunch room for the convenience of the employees of the house. When a customer enters in search of any class of goods the proper department is easily found, and each is found to present a complete assortment from which to select. Here are some of the departments, as indicated on a handsome show card prepared for use: Carpets, upholstery, house furnishings, curtains, hosiery, handkerchiefs, lace, ribbons, trimmings,

smallwares, umbrellas, gloves, corsets, embroidery, prints, wools, furs, dress goods (black), dress goods (coloured etc.), velvets, silks, Manchester (muslins, linens, cottons), flannels, men's outfitting, tweeds, morning wrappers, baby linen, knitted goods, millinery, show room (mantles, mantle cloths, shawls, etc.), youths' clothing, youths' hats, boots and shoes, trunks, costumes, work rooms, dress making, etc. Even this does not convey anything like an adequate idea of the variety of goods always in stock. It is hardly necessary to say that all foreign goods are imported direct, and that this house has the very best facilities for placing before customers the cream of the world's markets at rates that cannot be surpassed. A specialty is made of fine goods in every department, and the latest novelties of every season in every line are to be found at Carsley's. A department is specially fitted up for attending to orders by mail. All parcels amounting in value to \$5 and over are sent prepaid to any point within a radius of 600 miles. Single pairs of kid gloves are sent post paid to any part of Canada. The business of the mail order department is very large and steadily growing. The business of every department during 1891 is confidently expected to eclipse all former records, as the popularity of the firm is yearly growing greater. With an immense building fitted from cellar to roof with every modern improvement, with a stock that for variety and excellence is unexcelled, and with a reputation that ranks among the highest, this establishment which reflects great credit upon the city as well as on the system, has before it the promise of still greater development in years to come. The firm has just purchased the old Mechanics Bank, on St. James street, 65 feet front by 85 feet deep, lacking up to the present Notre Dame street premises, and intend opening through to St. James street next summer. This will give the store about 5,000 square feet more space.

JAN. CLELAND, Blacksmith and Die Maker, 16 St. George street.—The services of the blacksmith and machinist are indispensable in any civilized community, and more especially is this the case in large cities of industrial and commercial activity. In Montreal the mechanical industries are specially well developed, and actively engaged in this connection is Mr. James Cleland of 16 St. George street, who does a leading trade as a blacksmith, machinist and die maker. This reliable and favourably known mechanic began business for himself in 1870, and during the inter-

vening period has developed a solid, thriving and growing trade, a result due mainly to the high character of the work done at all times. His headquarters in the city are admirably located and conveniently fitted up with everything needed or useful in the prosecution of this important trade. Mr. Cleland does a general blacksmith trade, as well as the fine work of machinists of many varieties, while a specialty is made of manufacturing dies for cutting leather, paper, cloth, rubber, etc., and a very extensive business is done in all departments. Employment is furnished for seven assistants constantly, and work is done for patrons in all portions of the Dominion; this fact will give some idea of the wide reputation for their excellence of manufacture that the productions from the blacksmith shop of Mr. Cleland have attained. He is a gentleman who has always given the strictest attention to the calls of his customers, and as a consequence has secured a business which reflects the highest credit upon himself and the trade.

JOHN BURRILL, Real Estate Broker, Room 69, 4th Floor, Temple Building.—In a city like Montreal, of commercial greatness, real estate is a most profitable field for financial investment, and indeed it would be difficult to name any way in which money brings more profitable and sure return for the amount invested than in this connection. Among the prominent real estate brokers of the city none are more deserving of special mention than Mr. John Burrill of room 69, the Temple Building. This gentleman has been established in this line for two years and has merited and won a very liberal share of public patronage, his keen foresight and reliable judgment regarding the present and prospective value of property having drawn about him a wide and constantly increasing circle of customers from the solid and wealthy classes of the city. Mr. Burrill makes a specialty of managing estates, and does a very extensive business in this line, while he also collects rents, attends to repairs in insurance, buys and sells real estate, and at all times furnishes the best of references and securities. He is very popular as a real estate agent in this city and community, and is often engaged to buy and sell property for gentlemen of wealth who rely wholly upon his ability in such matters, and are at all times satisfied, for Mr. Burrill always invests profitably. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and his reliable, straightforward dealings at all times meet with general approval.



ESTABLISHMENT OF WALTER PAUL.

WALTER PAUL, Grocer, St. Catherine street, corner of Metcalfe. — Of all the trade and commercial interests of the city, the grocers hold a very prominent place, and amongst the most prominent of retail family grocers in the city, if not in the Dominion, is the establishment of Mr. Walter Paul. Situated on St. Catherine street, corner of Metcalfe, close to Dominion Square and Windsor Hotel, it may be said to hold one of the finest stands in the city. Mr. Paul, although well known and closely identified with the grocery business of Montreal for the last twenty-five years, has carried on business on his own account for the last twelve years. Commencing on the opposite corner from where he now is, the business grew so rapidly that seven years ago his present premises were erected for him, and are without doubt the most commodious and best adapted for the business of any establishment in the city. The building covers over 3,000 square feet of ground, consisting of two flats and basement, fitted with all modern improvements. The arrangement of the immense plate glass windows lets in lots of light by day and at night the building is splendidly lighted up both by electricity and gas. In the establishment from eighteen to twenty hands are employed, which goes to prove that a very large retail business is being done. Mr. Paul is a direct importer of nearly every article that he deals in, which are all first class, as he caters for the best trade in the city, the large majority of his patrons consisting of what is generally known as the better class. One peculiar and rather remarkable feature of the business is that it is conducted on strictly temperance principles, no intoxicating liquors of any kind being kept for sale. Mr. Paul is a strong temperance man himself, a member of the Board of Trade, and takes a very keen interest in all benevolent and philanthropic work. He has repeatedly been asked to enter the municipal council, but has always declined on account of the pressing nature of his business, which, in addition to the entire city, takes in also the country. Orders are received from the distant provinces daily, which are executed with the utmost promptitude. This establishment is well worth a visit from strangers in Montreal, who are always made welcome by the gentlemanly clerks in attendance.

IMPERIAL BRIDGE AND IRON COMPANY, Hochelaga. — Among the large manufacturing industries that have lately been established in this city, one that deserves special mention is that of Mr. A. Roussseau, at Hochelaga. These works are popularly known as the "Imperial Bridge and Iron Works," where all kinds of structural irons will be constructed, and are situated at 42 Seaver street. Mr. Roussseau was formerly a partner in the bridge building firm of Roussseau & Mather, which was subsequently changed into the Canadian Bridge and Iron Company. The works of this concern were destroyed by fire last December, and operations were necessarily discontinued. After the fire Mr. Roussseau immediately made preparations for the continuance of the business, and secured a suitable site for the erection of new buildings. In fact, the snow was scarcely off the ground when operations were commenced, the premises being opened shortly afterwards. The factory is a wooden building covered with iron, 25 x 91 feet, and is situated conveniently near the Canadian Pacific Railway track. The machinery is of the best and is driven by a large engine from the shop of Messrs. Laurie Bros. of this city, while some of the heavier tools, such as the lathe, drill and planer, &c., come from the Suba Machinery Works in Toronto. The balance of the outfit was constructed in the

shop under Mr. Roussseau's personal supervision, and he being a practical engineer and bridge builder, they are in every way suited to the purposes for which they are used. The companies with which Mr. Roussseau has been connected, either as manager or partner, have built some very fine iron bridges, and fair samples of the work are to be seen at Ottawa, where the old suspension bridge across the Chaudiere was replaced by a fine iron structure without the slightest interruption of traffic. The bridge across the Rideau from St. Patrick street was also built by Mr. Roussseau's firm. Judging from his past career, and knowing his capabilities as an engineer and bridge builder, it is only just to predict for the "Imperial Bridge and Iron Works" a successful future. The following letter from the chief engineer of the Dominion Government, Mr. H. F. Perley, speaks in flattering terms of Mr. Roussseau's abilities:

Department of Public Works of Canada,
Chief Engineer's Office,
OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1891.

Mr. A. Roussseau, 42 Seaver street, Hochelaga, Que.

DEAR SIR,—By express I send you three photographs of the reconstruction by you of the highway bridge across the Ottawa, at Ottawa. With reference to the work which you

did, permit me to say that it has given me much satisfaction, and I can only characterize what you did as one of the boldest pieces of work ever done in the way of bridge building in Canada. Had the site been free and unobstructed, your course would have been comparatively easy, but as your work had to be done outside of an existing structure over which a constant and steady stream of traffic flowed without interruption—a traffic which may be characterized as huge; and over a current so rapid that it was impossible to place false works therein, I could only admire the means you took to overcome all these difficulties and to carry forward your work to a successful completion in spite of the very many difficulties and obstructions by which you were surrounded; and though I, at times, doubted your success, yet you overcame everything by your skill and knowledge, and it affords me much pleasure in acknowledging them.

Yours obediently,

HENRY F. PERLEY,
Chief Engineer.

THE EMPIRE CLOTHIERS, Geo. S. Rooney, Manager, 2261 St. Catherine street. (See illustration on back of cover of this book.)—One of the most attractive of Montreal clothing stores is that of the Empire Clothiers, 2261 St. Catherine street. The business was established only two years ago, but the merits of the goods and the energy of the manager, Mr. Geo. S. Rooney, have already made it a house of wide popularity with an ever increasing patronage. The store is a handsome one, 125 x 20 feet in dimensions, well lighted, has a lofty ceiling, and the arrangement of goods is such that visitors are able with the least possible inconvenience to move about and inspect them all. Only ready made clothing is carried in stock, and it is from the well known establishment of the Sanford Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, Ont., whose ready made clothing in point of style, finish and durability, challenges the best custom made work to a comparison. The work of this company is found in the leading clothing houses throughout Canada. When the Empire Clothiers first began business in Montreal, there was some degree of doubt on the part of the public regarding the quality of material and workmanship in such an establishment. That doubt has been set at rest by the proof of the uniform excellence of the stock carried by this reliable house. The latest novelties in children's, youths' and men's suits and overcoats are always in stock. There is only one price at this store. The goods are warranted to be as represented, and the price is marked in plain figures. Clothing is made up in the latest English and American styles and gives as good satisfaction to the wearer as custom made work. Canadian, American, English, Irish, Scotch and French goods are found on the tables, so that every taste can be suited. The children's department is neatly carpeted, and the most courteous attention is given to all comers. The prices in the establishment are much less than those of custom establishments, while equal satisfaction is assured. Hence the growth and popularity of the house. Mr. Geo. S. Rooney, the manager, who lives over the store and is therefore always on hand, is a gentleman of twenty years experience in the clothing business, having first been engaged in it in the north of England. To a thorough knowledge of the business he adds a courteous and kindly disposition, and a push and enterprise that have placed his house in the front rank of Montreal clothing houses. An efficient staff of clerks is kept constantly employed to attend to the wants of customers. The business is retail only and is steadily growing in volume. "Ever in advance" is the motto of the house.



ESTABLISHMENT OF WALTER PAUL—INTERIOR.



William McLean B. L.
Interior of Library.

Sir J. W. Dawson, Principal.
Kejpatia Museum.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Medical College.
General View of Entrance and Grounds.

THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

There are some minds gifted with that rare prescience which enables them to see beforehand and to realize in action the needs of the future. Such was the case of James McGill, merchant of Montreal when about 85 years ago he dictated that will by which he provided for the planting in the land of his adoption of a college and university, similar to those which in his native country had sent forth the men who have made Scotland renowned throughout the world. He died at a time when Montreal was but a town of 15,000 inhabitants, with a very limited English population, when there was only a small number of English people in the Province of Quebec, and when Ontario was but a young and struggling province. He did not hesitate to inaugurate a greengiving body, but a college with an adequate teaching staff, and not of a denominational character, but of broadly liberal type. In all this he showed an educational wisdom not only in advance of his time but in advance of that of some prominent reformers of our own. He left his landed property and what, for that time, was a considerable sum of money, to the Board of Royal Institution, then recently constituted for the purpose of establishing a system of liberal education, upon condition "that the said 'Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning' do and shall, within the space of ten years, be accounted from the time the said college, erect and establish, or cause to be erected and established, upon the said last-mentioned tract or parcel of land, an University or College, for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning in this Province, with a competent number of students and teachers, to be named by the said establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended." This was quoted in the Royal charter subsequently obtained, and it was added that the university or college so established should be for the education of youth in "the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature." It was also ordained that the institution should be a university, and that it should have "one college at least for the education of students in the arts and faculties, to continue forever, and that the first college be called 'McGill College,' and that the said establishment and other names to be added if desired. Under this will and charter the university and college bear the name of McGill, and the provision for "true religion" having been interpreted in the sense in which it would be understood by a Hanoverian king, and a Scottish Protestant, who, like the king, may have been a Presbyterian in Scotland and an Episcopalian in Canada, has been held in subsequent statutes to give the university a character at once Protestant and non-denominational. The following notes can scarcely contain all the original, but briefly summarized, from the numerous publications respecting the university, and especially from those of its present Principal, who has treated of the history and constitution of the university, in many lectures, articles and reports:—The charter of McGill University dates from the year 1828, so that it is really twenty years of age, but its actual history as a teaching institution began somewhat later, and the past session was reckoned as its fifty-eighth, in so far as its oldest faculties, those of Medicine and Arts, are concerned. Owing to protracted litigation, the property of the university was not incorporated into the possession of the Board of Governors until 1829. On the 20th of June in that year, the University was formally opened in the old residence of the founder, Burnside House; the Montreal Medical Institute, which had already been in existence for some years, was incorporated with it as its Faculty of Medicine, and a little later its Faculty of Arts was constituted with a principal and three professors or lecturers. Many untoward circumstances conspired to check the growth of the infant institution, and it was not until the changes effected by the new charter, which stipulated that it should be a rapid growth. Of the men who were then prominent in its councils, as governors of the college, not one remains to witness its more recent growth. Within these thirty years its revenues have grown from a few hundred dollars to \$600,000 a year, and without recourse to the fees in professional faculties and the income of some more recent benefactors. Its staff has increased from the original eight instructing officers to fifty-seven, and two or three others will be added in the present year. The number of students has increased to 750, and the attending colleges, or rather colleges, the McGill Normal School and of affiliated colleges in Arts, to more than 800. Its Faculties of Law, Applied Science and Veterinary Science have been added to those of Arts and Medicine. It has three affiliated colleges in Arts and four in Theology, and has under its management the Provincial Protestant Normal School. Its buildings, like itself, have been growing by a process of accretion, and the later, the Peter Redpath Museum, the McDonald Engineering Building and Physics Building are far in advance of all the others, and a presage of the greatness of the future. It has ten chairs endowed by private benefactors, fifteen endowed scholarships and exhibitions, besides others of a temporary nature, and eight endowed gold medals. It has sent out more than 2000 graduates, of whom probably 1500 are now occupying useful positions and honours in this country. McGill is not yet content with what it has thus attained, since if we measure its growth with that of the City of Montreal, or with that of the Dominion of Canada, we may not find much cause to congratulate ourselves, and if we compare its material progress with those of the greater universities of older countries, we shall have still

less reason to boast. McGill should not be regarded as an institution merely for Montreal or for the Province of Quebec, but for the whole of Canada. Primarily, no doubt, it was intended to subserve the interests of the English speaking people of this province, but at this moment half of its students are from other provinces, and its founders and early supporters secured for it a Canadian status, in the connection with the Government General, as a Visitor, who is still retained. At first sight it might seem that its name is too restrictive for such high claims; but practically this is not the case. Had it been named the University of Montreal, a stronger local colouring would have been given to it. In the United States, those universities which, like Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Johns Hopkins, bear the names of individual men, have become, or are likely to become, the wisest in their influence. In Canada, Laval, Dalhousie and McGill Universities, and Morin College, bear such individual names, and these are the only ones that count to have narrower fields of usefulness or to fail to attract to themselves the benefactions of other friends of education. On the contrary, every new benefactor justly regards it as an honour to connect his name with that of an eminent founder, and the benefactions of one man, perpetuated in his name, tend to stimulate others to like good deeds, and thus to attract, as by a magnetic influence, additional gifts. The truth of this is proved by the recent bequests and subscriptions to McGill University. Another principle strikingly illustrated in the history of McGill, and connected with some of its recent acquisitions, is that of beginning with a small thing, and then to be cherished and cultivated. The library began in 1855 with the purchase of a small collection of historical and literary works, which the Governors, poor though the college was, ventured to make as a nucleus, and which served as the seed of a small room, the walls of which since had to be extended and enlarged; nay, an additional room has recently been added for law books and public records, and for the library recently presented by one of the Governors, the late Honourable Judge Mackay, and there is now no distant prospect of a new library building. The philosophical apparatus consisted in 1855 of a few instruments of antique pattern bequeathed to the University by the late Dr. Skelton, a man who both as the head of the Royal Grammar School, the predecessor of the present High School, and as a cultivator of the sciences, deserves to be held in grateful remembrance. These have been used and cared for, and added to until they have grown to a good collection, and now this is to be extended by the liberality of Mr. McDonald, in a manner hitherto unexampled in this country. The little observatory tower, built in faith when there was no telescope, was to become the home of the Huxley telescope and its accompanying apparatus for astronomical observations. Not very long ago there was no chemical laboratory. There are now two laboratories capable of accommodating sixty-five students in practical work, and they have grown up under the care of Dr. Harrington and Dr. Girwood almost imperceptibly and with little cost to the university. The observatory itself is a case in point. Originally built to aid the late Dr. Smallwood in his work, it has grown under Prof. McLeod into an important Dominion institute, both for weather observations and for time, and has been able to take a leading part in determinations of long arc and other work important to the whole Dominion. When in 1855 the Professor of Natural History, then appointed, acquired for the museum of the university, the natural history collection, and there were collected of any kind, but on second thought he procured from a drawer a specimen of one of the most common fossil corals from our quarries, and said that this had been presented to the university, and he kept it. It was a small beginning, but it has gathered around it the present magnificent collection, and it still keeps its place in one of the cases of the Peter Redpath Museum. The higher education of women, undertaken in 1884, on a limited scale, and with very meagre means, has developed into a most important part of the work of the university, and there is a near prospect that by the further liberality of its founder, the Chancellor of the University, it will be developed into a second college co-ordinate with McGill. The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated at the time of the will at \$100,000, but it has since been collected more greatly owing to the growth of the city. The sum was not large in comparison with many other educational bequests; but it would be difficult to estimate its value to Canada in general, and to Montreal in particular. Gathering around it the work of the university, it has sustained the McGill University, and carried it on to its present point of usefulness and success as a source of literary and scientific culture. Hundreds of professional men in all parts of Canada bear testimony to its value; and the city derives from it much of its intellectual and scientific life. Indirectly, it has benefited the cause of common and grammar school education, through the action of the Royal Institution, through the services of students and graduates as teachers, and through the McGill Normal School, which, the University of Toronto, and the University of New Brunswick have been established but for the influence of the

college. These who have in these ways received its educational benefits are to be found in all parts of the country, contributing by superior skill and intelligence to the common good. If the future may be anticipated from the past, its utility will, in the time to come, go on increasing and widening, growing with the growth of our country and perching all departments of useful and becoming knowledge. The experience of older nations has shown that such educational endowments survive all changes, and go on, bearing fruit from age to age. It will, doubtless, be so here also, and the time will come when the original endowment of McGill will appear but as a little germ from which a great tree has sprung—or as the spring which gives birth to a mighty river. As already stated, this was granted in 1828, and under it were carried on the early operations of the university—embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, owing to the failure of the Government General to fulfil the terms of the aid, and by the structure of the charter itself, which was cumbersome and unwieldy, and unsuited to a small college in the circumstances of this country. The result was that, after nearly thirty years of struggle, the university, with the exception of its medical faculty, was almost extinct, and that it was without sufficient income even to sustain the scanty staff which it then possessed in the Faculty of Arts. Its existence at this time seems to have been largely due to the persistency with which the late Vice-Principal, Ven. Archdeacon Leitch, and the late Principal, the late Mr. James McGill, Anderson, Davidson, Coffin, Ramsay, Holmes, Robertson and Dunkin deserve especial mention as the restorers of the university. One of their earliest efforts was to raise a adequate endowment. Their first attempt in 1856 produced \$100,000. Mr. James McGill, the late Principal, and his brother John and Thomas, of the Molson chair of English Literature, the first endowed chair, which has been followed by so many others. To this was added a subscription by lady citizens to the amount of \$35,000. Additional subscriptions were raised in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and in 1868, while large gifts and benefactions for endowments of chairs, medals and scholarships, for the education of women and for the professional faculties have testified from time to time the continued kindness and liberality of the friends of the institution in Montreal. Turning now to the constitution as it exists under the royal charter, the first fact which meets us is that the supreme authority in the university remains in the hands of the Crown, and is exercised by His Excellency the Governor-General as Visitor. This gives an imperial character, and removes the university at once from any merely local or party influence, while it secures the patronage of the head of our political system. Though the new charter dates from 1852, the first Visitor, in point of fact, was Sir Edmund Head, a graduate of McGill and a Fellow of the University of Cambridge, who, as university, Sir Edmund was a man of much literary and scientific culture, and an admirable writer; and would have attained a very high literary reputation had he not gone into public life. Curiously enough, his first step in the direction of his duties was to resign the office. It was, however, the grandfather of our late Governor-General, and who was equally eminent as a statesman and a patron of men of letters. On his elevation to the government of Canada he was waited on by a deputation of the Governors of McGill who solicited his aid in the management of the university. He entered heartily into their plans, gave valuable advice, more especially in reference to the choice of a Principal and evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the university, which he continued to maintain during his term of office, and have all shown a warm interest in the welfare of McGill, and have promoted it by every means in their power. It is popularly supposed that the Governor-General has no power in educational matters, and this is scarcely correct. He has not only a substantial power in the appointment and removal of such officers as the President, in aiding in many important ways, and McGill owes much to the countenance of its successive Visitors since the office was established under the charter of 1852. One fact is settled by these provisions of the charter, namely, that there can be no question of change of allegiance, for whatever political changes may occur, it has sailed its colours to the mast; the Crown must continue to be the crest of its arms, and the only appropriate flag to float over that emblem is the flag of the British Empire. Next to the Governor-General, the chief governing body of the university is the Board of Royal Institution, Governors of McGill College, whose president is ex-officio the Chancellor. The Board of Royal Institution at one time had all of schools in this province, but its function has been limited to the administration of the university, and such other colleges as may be connected with it; and all endowments given to it for educational purposes are held by it as royal endowments. The vacancies in the Board are filled by nomination of the remaining members, with approval of the Visitor, who has power to appoint or remove any member if the number of members falls below ten. But the nominations are made under certain restrictions. The gentlemen appointed must be residents of Montreal at the time of appointment. They must be laymen, not deriving any emolument or other directly or indirectly from the university, and must be Protestants, and as far as possible represent all the Protestant denominations. These qualifications probably give the highest security possible in a community like this for an efficient non-academical governing board, and hitherto their working has been successful. (Continued on page 182.)



ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS SAMUEL & SON.



THOMAS SAMUEL & SON, Commission Merchants, General Importers and Manufacturers' Agents, 8 St. Helen street, are

one of the oldest commission firms in the city, the senior having commenced the

present business upwards of thirty years

since and is well known in all the com-

mercial centres of the Dominion from

Halifax, N.S. to Victoria, B.C. They

represent in Canada, Messrs. Wm. Bar-

bour & Son, Ltd., of Limerick, Ireland;

Messrs. Arthur Young & Co., of Man-

chester, Eng.; Messrs. Wm. Hounsell &

Co., of Bridport, Eng.; Messrs. Warrle &

Davenport, of Leek, Eng.; Messrs. A.

Herbertson & Son, of Galashiels, Scotland;

Messrs. Wm. McIntyre & Co., of Paisley,

Scotland; Messrs. Newlands & Co., of

Galt, Canada; and several other manufac-

turers. They carry large and well assorted

stocks of Barbour's linen machine and shoe threads of all

kinds and for all purposes. Messrs. Barbour have obtained

medals of award at every exhibition throughout the world for

superiority in quality, smoothness of twist and uniformity in

strength, the grand prize of honour was awarded them by

the International jury of the Paris Exposition for distin-

guished excellence in linen threads and yarns of all kinds.

They are the largest employers of labour the world over in

this industry having extensive mills established in

Ireland, Germany and the United States—at Limerick

they have introduced all the latest and most im-

proved machinery. Their new Goodyear welt and

lock stitch and sole sewing threads are perfect marvels of

smoothness and strength. They also manufacture largely,

gilling and salmon nets and twines, the former for inland

waters and the latter for the northern rivers entering the

Pacific from Oregon, Alaska and British Columbia. Of

these, large stocks, in and out of bond, are carried at San

Francisco by their well known agents Messrs. Henry Doyle

& Co., Messrs. William Hounsell & Co.'s patent bait hem-

ing lines and twines have been favourably known in all

parts of the world, for upwards of a hundred years, and still

command their high reputation for excellence in every re-

spect. Messrs. A. Herbertson & Son, quarry masters, ex-

port the celebrated "Mowat Quarry Freestone," which is

extensively used for first-class buildings, monuments and

mantels throughout England and Scotland, being very

largely used in Edinburgh and neighbourhood.

Messrs. Arthur Young & Co., Ltd., have been used

by all our principal manufacturers, and their saddle felts are

now being extensively used from one end of the Dominion

to the other, all of which stock is carried. The silk machine

thread, "Crown and Thistle" brand, is extensively used by

our manufacturers, and sold by all dealers. Messrs. T.

Samuel & Co. have branch establishments at 1 Wellington

street East, Toronto, and 473 St. Valer street, Quebec,

where they carry stock for distribution.



DRUG STORE OF DR. J. LEDUC & CO.

Dr. J. LEDUC & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Chaboulez Square, corner of Notre Dame and St. Maurice streets.—The widening of Notre Dame street from McGill street to Chaboulez square has caused the removal of the most popular drug store on this thoroughfare to other premises, not only more substantial but also better for the business. Until a short time ago, Dr. J. Leduc & Co. occupied the building situated at the corner of Notre Dame and Inspector streets, when they took possession of the splendid stone structure at Nos. 2032 and 2034 on the corner of Notre Dame, and 191 and 193 St. Maurice, joining Chaboulez street. Five stories in height, this establishment covers an area of 52 x 30 feet. The first floor, lighted by large plate glass windows and fitted up in oak, devoted to the retail branch of the business. The in-

terior of the store is magnificently arranged, the fine plate-glass showcases, cabinets and mirrors greatly enhancing the pleasing effect produced by the large and varied assortment of drugs, chemicals, druggists' sundries, and other articles pertaining to the business of the druggist. The next floor is devoted to a full line of fancy goods, which has been lately added as a branch of the trade. The third, fourth and fifth floors are devoted to wholesale jobbing trade. An elevator gives easy access to the various floors of the house. Since 1874 this firm have been recognized throughout the city as thoroughly reliable chemists, and have gained great popularity for the excellent quality of the drugs, etc., in which they deal. They are the sole proprietors of Dr. Leduc's Compound Sarsaparilla, Dandelion Pills and Balsamine, and the Diamond Brand



MEAT MARKET OF HENDERSON & JEFFREY.—(See next page.)



TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

Cod Liver Oil, all of which are widely known for their unflinching efficacy. Dr. Leduc & Co. are engaged in both wholesale and retail trade; they are manufacturers' agents for patent medicines and perfumes, and make a specialty of fancy goods. A full line of every class of drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, toilet articles, proprietary medicines, is constantly kept on hand to meet the needs of their rapidly increasing connection. Ten experienced employees are engaged by the firm. Of these, three qualified assistants are engaged in the dispensing department which comprises one of the chief points of the retail portion of the business. The firm is represented on the road by a commercial traveller whose duties take him to all parts of the Dominion. Dr. Leduc is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has for many years enjoyed an enviable reputation, not only as a surgeon and physician, but as a pharmacist of undoubted skill. He is a native of the Province of Quebec, his birth place being Chamblay, and stands forth as one of Montreal's most popular physicians and chemists.

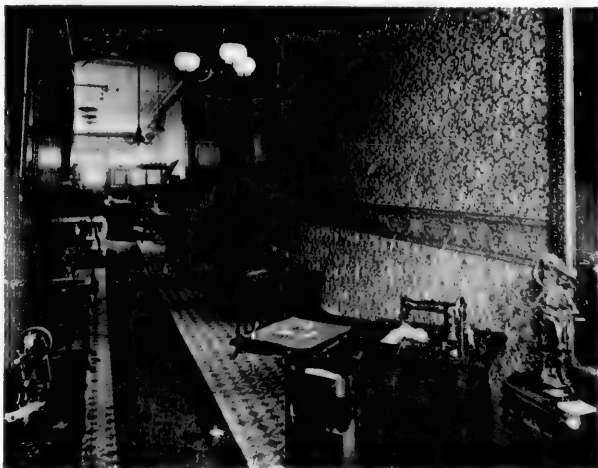
HENDERSON & JEFFREY, Butchers and Meat Dealers, 826 and 828 Dorchester street.—The importance of the "butcher" in a large city like Montreal cannot be overrated, for amid the complexities of city life meat is a most difficult staple necessity to obtain pure and healthful. To do this, great care must be exercised in buying from only the best and most thoroughly reliable meat dealers, and as such, it is fitting that special mention be made of Messrs. Henderson & Jeffrey of 826 and 828 Dorchester street. These gentlemen have lately entered partnership, having been established under this firm name since 1890, while both are thoroughly experienced and practical butchers. Their place of business is one of the cleanest, most inviting and attractive meat markets in the city, and is admirably fitted up with refrigerators with glass cases in connection, wherein to display their "choice cuts," as well as every convenience and necessity for the rapid and successful prosecution of this important trade. Ever since the inception of the house marked prosperity has characterized it, a result due mainly to the untiring energy, effort and ability of the proprietors to place the best quality of meats before their patrons at prices the lowest compatible with a living business. There is always on hand a choice stock of beef of many varieties, a specialty being made of keeping Knoecher beef and different delicacies for the passover; also veal, mutton, lamb, tongues, poultry, game in season, venison, fish of all kinds, eggs, brawn and sausages, all of which are guaranteed fresh and just as represented. Employment is furnished for four competent and courteous assistants, and Messrs. Henderson & Jeffrey may be said to do a leading trade in this city. They are gentlemen of first-class business capacity and are popular in social and commercial circles.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY CO., 140 St. Peter street, W. Henry, proprietor.—Five years of constantly increasing

trade have placed the Troy Steam Laundry in a prominent position in this line in Montreal. In 1887 the "Victoria Steam" and in 1888 the "Non-Chemical" were absorbed by the Troy Steam Laundry. This business has been one of almost phenomenal success, covering a large stretch of country. The building in which the work is carried on is located at 140 St. Peter street. It is four storeys in height and has a total superficial area of 9,000 square feet. All kinds of laundry work are done by this company. Throughout the entire building the equipment is most perfect, the lower flat being principally set apart for the receiving and dispatching of goods. The upper floors are fitted with all the necessary machinery used in steam laundries, and employment is given to a large number of

persons, averaging from 70 to 100. The proprietor, Mr. Henry, has had many years of practical experience in steam laundry work, which has been brought to bear in the management of the Troy company's business. Work of the finest description is done by this company, who have already gained a wide reputation, extending throughout the city of Montreal and the surrounding country for many miles in every direction. The Province of Quebec and Ontario both contribute largely to the trade of this concern. Mr. W. Henry is a thoroughly enterprising man, and has given evidence of great perseverance by the manner in which he has built up the business of the Troy Steam Laundry Company.

ISAAC HOLDEN, successor to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Sewing Machines. Felix Bertrand, manager of Head Office for Quebec, 240 St. Lawrence street.—Nowadays the mechanical genius of man is constantly evolving new discoveries, the most notable of which in the present century has been the invention of the sewing machine, which may now be regarded as a household necessity. In order to satisfy the exacting and critical tastes of the present progressive age, these must be "up to the mark" so to speak, and as an example it is exceptionally gratifying to quote the far-famed, old and reliable, "Wheeler & Wilson," the manufactory of which is at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The sale of these machines has been so very extensive throughout Canada, that branch offices have been established throughout different parts of the Dominion, the head office for the Province of Quebec being located at 240 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, and under the able management of Mr. F. Bertrand. This gentleman, who has been in active business here for many years, has very largely advanced the interests of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, as well as the position of Montreal as a commercial centre; for it is such flourishing enterprises as these that unite to make the city great. Little need be said about the mechanical "make up" of these well and favorably known machines, for their sterling qualities for domestic or manufacturing purposes are as familiar as household words. These sewing machines may be said to be an illustration of the perfection of mechanism, and for variety of capability, ease in working and management, and for the excellence and finish of their work, certainly stand without rivals as noiseless and easy running machines. Mr. Bertrand is a gentleman of far more than ordinary energy, enterprise and business ability, and carefully and cheerfully explains all the details and workings of his article, being thoroughly conversant with all phases and advantages of the famous sewing machine. His office and spacious warehouses are centrally and eligibly located, and there is always on exhibition a large and various stock of these machines. He is a gentleman reliable in every respect, and who can be depended upon for all his assertions regarding the renowned Wheeler & Wilson. Mr. Bertrand is an esteemed citizen, who, it is needless to say, retains the good will and patronage of all with whom he has any business connections.



SHOW ROOM OF THE "WHEELER & WILSON" (ISAAC HOLDEN).



THE W. C. McDONALD ENGINEERING BUILDING, MCGILL UNIVERSITY—Taylor & Gordon, Architects.
(See also pages 176, 179 and 183.)

duty in Canada has been more efficient and influential or more respected and trusted than the Board of Royal Institution, and this has tended, by the confidence it has inspired, to attract endowments to the university. The Principal under the old charter was one of the governors, but under the new charter he is a salaried servant of the university, appointed in the same manner with the professors, by the governors, and holding office during their pleasure. He is, ex-officio, Vice-chancellor and a member of the corporation. Except in his capacity as member of the corporation he has no legislative function, and is an administrative officer, under the statutes and regulations passed by the governors and corporation, beyond the enforcement of which his powers do not extend. He is entitled to preside at all meetings of the faculties and at meetings of the corporation in the absence of the Chancellor, and may discharge teaching duties as assigned to him by the governors. He has general superintendence of the university, and is the ordinary medium of communication between the university and other bodies, and between the different portions of the university itself, and he acts for the university in the public conferring of all degrees. Practically in McGill the substantial power resides with the governors, the corporation and the several faculties; the Principal has merely to see that all members of the university obey the regulations, to harmonize as far as possible the interests of different departments, and to keep

up their united working for the common good, as well as to attend to all emergencies of a general or indefinite character that may occur, and to such public reports, exercises, or cases of discipline that may affect the whole university or more than one faculty. Incidentally it falls to him to extend, as far as possible, the hospitality of the university to its friends and to strangers, and to give or cause to be given to students and intending students such aid and general directions as they may require, while no inconsiderable part of his time is occupied with attending in various ways to the interests of individual graduates, students and other members of the university, who may apply to him for testimonials, assistance and guidance under a great variety of circumstances. The corporation of the university is the highest academical body, properly so called, and with reference to educational powers. It consists of Governors, Principal and Fellows. The two former have been already noticed. The latter are not, as in some universities, the recipients of handsome annual stipends, without obligation to work, but men held to do work for the university without special remuneration, and who are selected with reference to the representation of all its faculties and departments, as well as of some bodies only indirectly connected with it. At present there are twenty-nine Fellows, constituting nearly two-thirds of the corporation, and whose representative capacities may be stated as follows:—

Deans of faculties	4
Elective representatives of faculties	3
Representatives of graduates	3
" " " affiliated colleges	6
" " " the Normal school	1
" " " the Donalds endowment	2
Governors' fellows, appointed on account of services to the university	3

Including the governors and principal, the corporation numbers forty-four members.

The several faculties of McGill College have large independent powers. This grew up in the old condition of the university, when the faculty of medicine had to sustain itself and to carry on its own affairs almost independently, and the autonomy which it possessed has in many respects been extended by the statutes to the other faculties. Each faculty has independent powers of framing regulations as to details of the course of study, examinations, admission, discipline and government of students, fees, and in general all things relating to the internal government and discipline of its portion of the university system. Affiliated colleges may be of different kinds, but they all differ from faculties in being independent bodies, with distinct acts of incorporation and government, and having connection with the university only in so far as its university powers are concerned. An affiliated college in arts of the first class is one having a sufficient staff to bring up students for the degree examinations. An affiliated college of the second class is one competent to



THE W. C. McDONALD PHYSICS BUILDING, MCGILL UNIVERSITY—Taylor & Gordon, Architects.
(See also pages 176, 179 and 183.)

present students for the intermediate examination. Morris College, Quebec, is an example of the first, St. Francis College, Richmond, of the second. On similar terms, schools of theology become affiliated colleges, and the system in this respect has met with marked success and is deserving of imitation elsewhere. The McGill Normal School is affiliated to the university as a training school for teachers. Its higher teachers have the title of professor and it is in reality a professional college for one of the most important of all professions. The arrangements recently made for admitting the students of its advanced class to the course in arts, while increasing its scope and efficiency, tend to connect it more closely with the university. Lastly, there are affiliated schools, both in Montreal and other parts of the Dominion, providing a course of study sufficient to train students for junior or senior matriculation and entitled to examination and certificates, and to such privileges in respect to free tuition, etc., as the university may be able from time to time to grant. This completes our study of the leading parts of the machinery of the university, and little space remains to speak of its constituency. The various bodies and officers above referred to constitute the government and its staff of employees, while the graduates and students and the general public are the nation or people for whom these work. What shall we say in regard to this great body of the university itself, its hundreds of graduates and students, ranging from aged men who have long ago attained to the highest standing in their professions, and who are the seniors and magnates, not only in the academic sphere, but in the great world without, down to the newest freshmen just come up from school. This great body has also under the constitution its duties, its rights and privileges as varied as the differences of its members in age and standing. Let us begin with the student, including the women in the separate classes in Arts under the Donalds endowment, as well as the men. The student may be defined to be one who is in the intermediate stage between a school-boy and a graduate. In this condition he is still *in statu pupillari*, but not at all in the school-boy stage, while he has not reached to the freedom which he attains after taking his degree. He has become a member of the university, a proud title which connects him with much that is best and greatest now and in the past. In the words of the old charter, he has acquired the "liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of bachelor, master and doctor in the several arts and faculties at the appointed time," and has "liberty within himself of performing scholastic exercises" to that end. This position is expressed by the words "liberty and faculty" but these are to be used for a special purpose. The undergraduate societies represent the spontaneous efforts of the students in the directions of physical training, of culture of the powers of thought and expression, and of the higher spiritual life. The Athletic and its several clubs, the Literary and the Delta Sigma and the Medical, the Young

Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association are all of the highest value with reference to these great ends. The transition from the life of the student to the position of the graduate is one even more strongly marked than that from the school-boy to the student. The student is under the tuition and control of a faculty. This relation ceases at once on his graduation. He no longer belongs to McGill College as such, or to any faculty of it, but to the university as a whole. As a student he was in a state of pupillage, being shaped and fitted by the hand of masters for the position he is to occupy. As a graduate he has left the workshop and has been set up on his own pedestal, in presence not merely of his classmates, but of the world. The last annual report of the university furnishes the following facts as to its present condition: Its annual income from general and special funds may be stated in round numbers at \$50,000, and this will be increased next year by recent endowments. Still it is small relatively to the requirements of a university, and it must be borne in mind that nearly the whole of its income is from endowments for special chairs and other objects, so that the general fund at the disposal of the government for ordinary expenditures of the college proper is very insufficient, and many important chairs are yet undowered and must be supported from the general funds. The value of its property, including the new building in process of erection, will be about \$500,000, and this without any debt. The total number of students attending classes in McGill College in the past session was 854, distributed among the different faculties as follows:—

Law	191
Undergraduates	191
Professional	20
Medicine	20
Arts	251
Men	251
Women	158
Applied Science	58
Veterinary Science	58
McGill Normal School	54
Teachers in training	102
Deduct repeated in different lists	87
	874

In the affiliated colleges in arts the following are in attendance:—

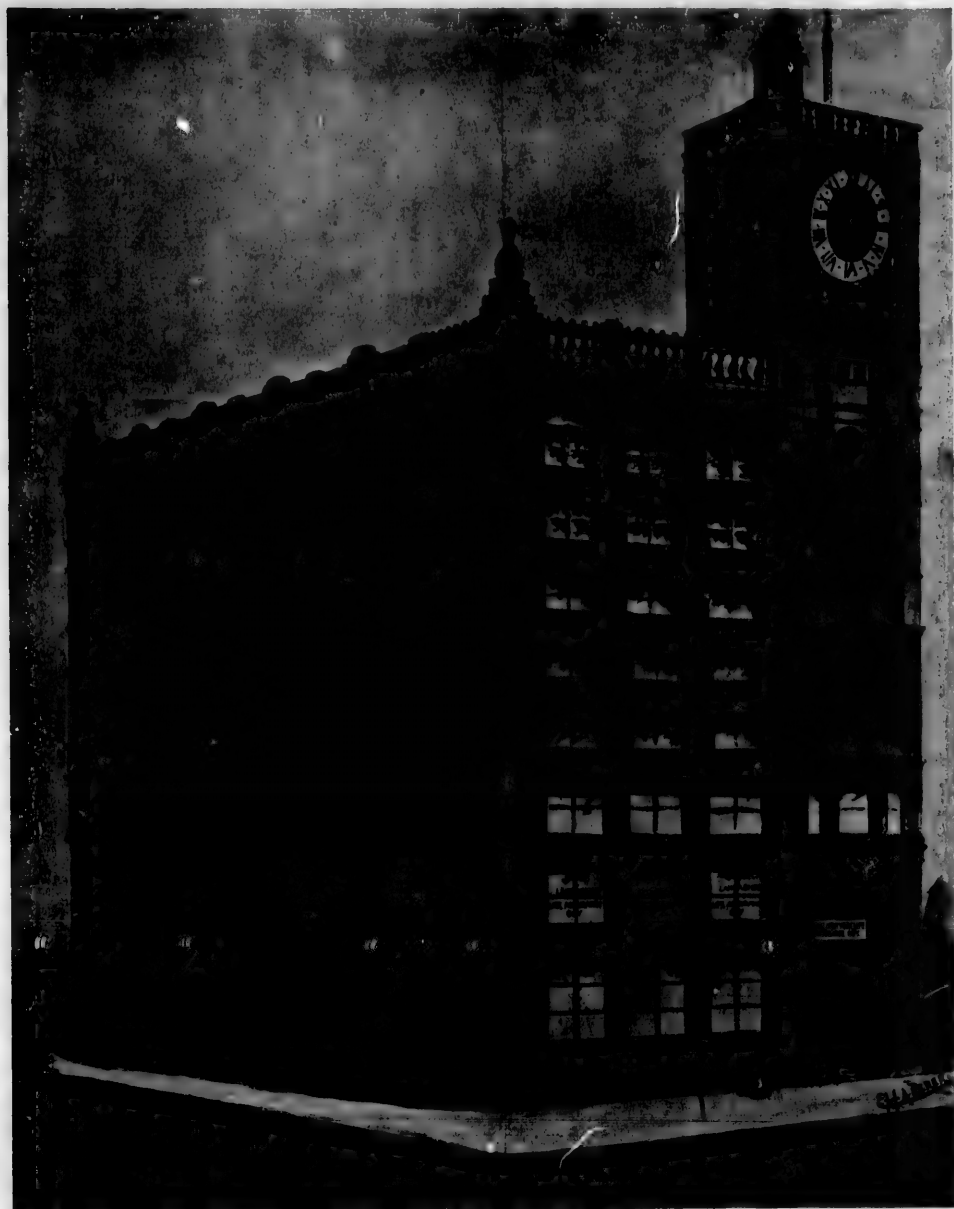
Morris College, Quebec	24
St. Francis College, Richmond	13
Westwyn College, Stanstead	1
	38

Of the above total number, about 500 are undergraduates taking complete courses for degrees, besides the teachers in training of the Normal School. About 500 are persons not permanently resident in Montreal, but resorting thither for purposes of education. The number of degrees given in the session of 1890-91 was 171; in that of 1890-91, 115. A number of medals and scholarships were given in different

subjects, and also many free bursaries to meritorious students. The library contains over 30,000 volumes. The Peter Redpath Museum has the best educational collections in Canada in geology, mineralogy, zoology and botany. There is a botanical garden and an observatory, and the chemical, physical and technical laboratories already in operation or in process of fitting up, are on the largest and most liberal scale. The Normal School is a very important accessory institution, sending out annually a large number of well-trained teachers into the schools of the province. The higher grades of Normal School teachers have also access to the classes and degrees of the university, and on the other hand, graduates in Arts, desiring to be teachers, can avail themselves of lectures on pedagogy in the Normal School and of practice in its model schools. Herbert McGill University has had the greatest cause to be thankful for the enlightened liberality of the citizens of Montreal, and it has often seemed as if that liberality was forthcoming just at the junctures when some pressing want was staring it in the face, without means of meeting it. The original endowment of Mr. McGill came at a great crisis in the affairs of this province, when there was danger that no adequate provision would be made for the educational wants of its English population. The liberal subscriptions of 1856 gave the first augury of success in the revival of the university under its new charter. The completion of the university buildings by Mr. William Molson in 1861 came at another critical time. The endowment of the Peter Redpath, Logan and John Frothingham chairs in 1871-73 gave another stimulus and accession of force when progress seemed arrested by want of means. The foundation of the Peter Redpath Museum in 1880 placed one important department in advance of every other Canadian university, and made way for extension in other directions. The Scott, Mills and David Greenfields endowments of 1882-84 were just in time to prevent contraction of work under the great diminution of income arising from the fall in the rate of interest. The large endowments to the medical faculty in 1884-85, met the necessary expansion of its teaching power and of its rooms and laboratories, demanded by the great extension of its course and increase of its students. The endowment of the Hon. Donald A. Smith, for the higher education of women, was offered at the moment when the university seemed called on to enter on this work without adequate means. The recent large gifts of Mr. Thomas Workman and Mr. W. C. McDonald have provided for the pressing wants of the Departments of Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, have relieved the Faculty of Law from a most critical condition, and have placed on a secure basis one of the weaker departments of the Faculty of Arts; while a number of public-spirited citizens interested to raise the Department of Mining Engineering to an equal position with the others in Applied Science when it was in danger of being left hopelessly behind.



WINTER VIEW OF THE MONTREAL WATER WORKS



THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.—(See next page.)

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Place D'Armes Square.—This institution has its head office for Canada in its magnificent building in Montreal. The territory controlled by the Canadian head office reaches from Vancouver to Newfoundland, and comprises the entire British possessions in North America. The numerous agencies that have been established for the conduct of the business in Canada, report to Montreal. Since 1883, when the company resumed the issue of new policies in Canada, the progress has not only been steady but very rapid, so that of the sum of \$16,780,000 of insurance in force in Canada on the 31st December last, over \$14,250,000 of the business obtained since 1883. In keeping with the advance of its Canadian business, the general business of the company has made the most wonderful progress ever recorded. The indicator, of Detroit, in a March number, gives a very striking account of the business of the New York Life under the following title:—"Wonderful Record of a Wonderful Company."—"The forty-sixth annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company shows some very considerable gains over the previous one, and that this company still holds its position as the third in point of size in the country. January last, the assets had reached the magnificent sum of \$11,947,810, representing a gain of \$10,987,200 for the year. When it is remembered that the New York Life is forty-six years old, and that this accumulation of assets at the rate of over two millions per annum, some idea of its growth may be formed. The present rate of increase is over ten millions per annum, a sum sufficient of itself to make a pretty large company. Of the total assets nearly fifteen millions is surplus over all legal liabilities, and represents the savings from table rates of insurance, exclusive of amounts already returned to policyholders in dividends, which reach nearly forty millions. The increase in new business for 1890 was \$4,436,977, and the total amount aggregated \$199,678,166. Taking \$3,000 as the average amount of each policy this sum would represent about forty-five thousand persons insured, and over one hundred thousand who have come under the protecting care of the company during the year. At the close of the year the amount in force was \$669,338,726, an increase of over seventy-three per cent. The number of persons insured is over one hundred and seventy thousand, quite an army. The total income for the year was \$32,168,100, an increase of nearly three millions. For purposes of comparison it may be said that the total annual income of the best states of New York is less than nineteen millions, or over three millions less than that of this company last year. About one-sixth of this income was from interest on invested assets, something over twenty-seven millions having been contributed by policyholders in premiums. A sum equal to nearly one-third of this was returned to policyholders in death claims, etc., the exact figures being \$13,279,544. The company has made wonderful progress during the past decade, as the following comparative figures show:

NEW INSURANCE ISSUED.	
In the year 1880.....	\$ 22,229,979 00
In the year 1885.....	68,521,452 00
In the year 1890.....	159,676,065 00
ANNUAL INCOME.	
In the year 1880.....	\$ 8,904,719 41
In the year 1885.....	16,121,172 74
In the year 1890.....	32,168,100 00
INSURANCE IN FORCE.	
January 1, 1881.....	\$135,726,916 00
January 1, 1886.....	250,674,600 00
January 1, 1891.....	669,338,726 00
ASSETS.	
January 1, 1881.....	\$ 43,183,934 81
January 1, 1886.....	60,804,321 32
January 1, 1891.....	115,947,810 97
SURPLUS.	
January 1, 1881.....	\$ 6,047,262 81
January 1, 1886.....	10,188,215 90
January 1, 1891.....	14,988,450 86
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS.	
In the year 1880.....	\$ 4,499,991 24
In the year 1885.....	7,381,673 70
In the year 1890.....	13,270,544 02

This is indeed a wonderful record of a wonderful company, and President Beers and his fellow officers have abundant reason to feel gratified at the results achieved.

The enormous size and solidity of the company is well exemplified by the building it has erected and owns on Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. The building was constructed for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing business of the Canadian department and also as an investment, and for the security of its policy-holders in this country. This is the strongest indication that the officers of the company look upon the Canadian part of this continent as a very desirable field for their operations. Situated on the 4th floor of the building is the finest and most extensive law library in Canada, owned by the company, which has been placed there for the use of its tenants, who are for the most part leading lawyers. A full description of this library would be a long task.

It comprises the statutes of the Dominion of Canada and all its Provinces, and of each State of the Union and the United States Laws, as well as official reports of all the leading and important law cases in the courts of England, Scotland, Ireland and France. The statutes of the Dominion and Quebec are printed in the French language. Also, on the 1st library is placed will be found all the leading law magazines and periodicals containing all recent decisions under American, English and French law. The affairs of the company in Canada are provided for by Mr. David Burke, the able manager, who is a resident of Montreal.

LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COY.—The life assurance question is one that comes home to every man at some period, and every one, no matter what his station in life may be, should endeavour to secure his wife and family or those depending on him from possible want in the future, and provide for his declining years by obtaining a policy on his life in some reliable company. Of the many such companies with headquarters in this city, there are few with a more enviable record than that of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Coy., whose Canadian branch is controlled by a local board, and under the management of Mr. H. H. Brown, with his office in the New York Life Building. Ever since the company's establishment in Canada, some twenty-eight years ago, it has been steadily growing, and has always maintained its high reputation for the just and honourable way in which its claims have been settled. The prospect of the company during the last few years is most creditable to all concerned. During 1890 the total new assurances effected by the company amounted to \$3,417,900, and the net premiums received, \$800,835, being an increase over the previous year in new business of \$285,573. The ratio of expenses of management reported for the year 1884, about 5 per cent., has been maintained, and, although low, still further reduction is promised, the finances of the company being altogether in a most satisfactory condition. The total income for 1890 was \$939,400, showing an increase over 1889 of \$87,700. The expenditure amounted to some \$640,415, leaving a balance of \$310,715 to be carried to the funds of the company, which now foot up to \$3,600,250. During the past five years the London & Lancashire has, comparatively speaking, made no exceptional progress, as may be seen, when it is said the income in the funds for the period totalled up to \$1,234,390. The funds now in hand consist of the assurance fund, \$3,409,065, the paid up capital of \$100,000 and proprietors' fund, \$17,740, all invested in carefully selected securities of established credit. The management of the London & Lancashire Life have always been known for their enterprise and ability to keep in touch with their patrons and fully abreast of the times. Mr. B. H. Brown, the Canadian Manager, is a gentleman of long experience and thoroughly versed in all matters connected with himself fully competent to further the best interests of the company. The Manager has, moreover, to assist him in his important duties the advantage of a very strong Board of Directors, presided over by Sir Donald A. Smith, M. P., K. C. M. G., and consisting of R. B. Ainslie, Esq., Robert Banny, Esq., Sanford Fleury, Esq., C. M. G., all widely known as thoroughly progressive gentlemen and universally esteemed as honourable and shrewd financiers. The position of the company in Canada is certainly matter for congratulation, and under the able guidance of the Directors and Mr. Brown, we have no doubt that the future will be even more successful than the past.

HUTCHES & BROWN, Real Estate, Rental and Financial Agents, New York Life Building.—Among the many proofs of Montreal's greatness as a commercial centre none are more often quoted, and rightly so, than that of the extensive and flourishing real estate business carried on here. Men of talent and enterprise engaged in this pursuit, and it is needless to say that to succeed well, in this progressive age, as a real estate dealer, a man must be wide-awake and of superior judgment and ability. Due mention must be made, therefore, in connection with the New York Life Building of Messrs. Hutchins & Brown, who are the favorably known real estate, rental and financial agents of this city, who, it may be said, do a leading trade in these. The senior partner of this firm was one of the oldest merchants in this city, and has been engaged in his present line of business for the last fifteen years or more. His wide and extensive reputation, coupled with his extensive operations, has brought his firm to the front and rendered their enterprise conspicuous. Mr. Brown, the junior partner, has been actively engaged in the Australian trade for many years past, and has therefore had a large business experience. Their office is admirably located on the first floor of the New York Life Building, where all patrons receive careful and expeditious attention. The prospective and present values of different properties are promptly quoted, and loans on city property and other forms of security are advanced. Their long experience and keen perception in all business transactions enable them to offer special inducements in buying or selling real estate, renting houses and other buildings profitably. The individual members of the present firm are B. Hutchins and Wm. S. Brown, both

gentlemen popular in commercial and social circles, and esteemed by all who have dealings with them.

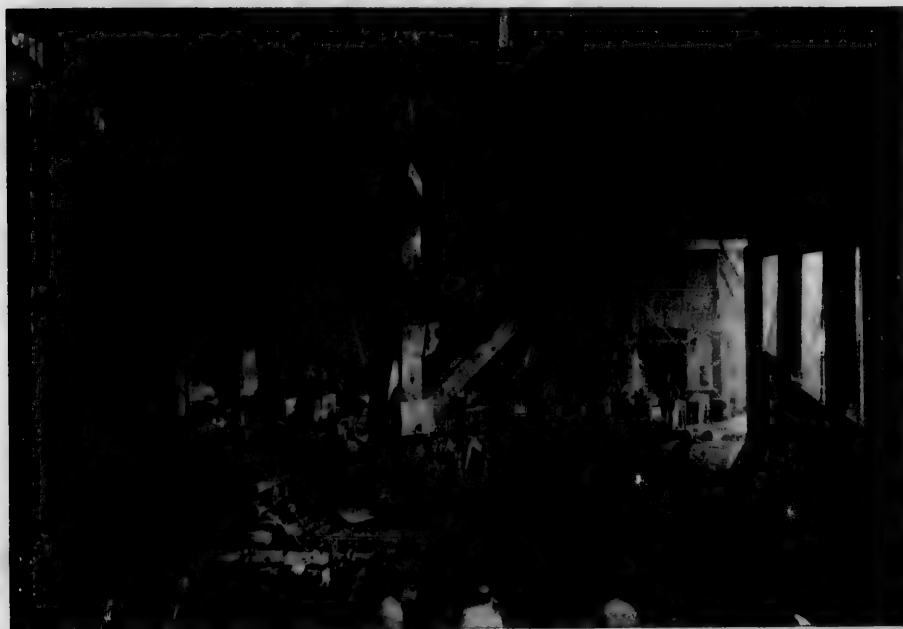
BYRONIA & BARRAGE, Advocates, Rooms 6, 7 and 16 on 6th floor, New York Life Building.—The "Montreal Bar" is deservedly reputed for the high professional standing of its members, and on reviewing the various exponents of law, it is not surprising to find it especially trying to select those who should be more of the legal profession here, for in it are gentlemen of education and ability. It is needless to say that the ordinary ranks are well filled, and that in the best case competition is very keen. Due mention must be made of the popular and well known barristers and solicitors, Messrs. Bethune, Bethune, who thoroughly and admirably bear out the above statement, and may be said to do a leading practice in this city. The individual members of the firm are Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q. C., D.C.L., and Mr. Meredith B. Bethune, M.A., B.C.L., both gentlemen who know well the requirements of success in any profession, especially that of law, namely, to secure the best possible education that this country and this age of progress could afford. Mr. Strachan Bethune is a doctor of civil law as well as having obtained in the profession the honorable degree of barrister-at-law, and has always been a master of art, being an honor graduate of McGill College, as well as a bachelor of civil law. It will be easily seen that these gentlemen are well fitted, both by education and ability for their profession, and also by the fact that they are in constant intercourse in this city since 1875. During the whole of this period their clientele has been steadily increasing and is to-day one of the largest and most select in the city. Both members of the firm are expert lawyers, being thoroughly conversant with every phase and detail of criminal and common law, and have always given strict attention to their many clients. They are both popular in business and social circles and are esteemed by all who know them.

ROBERT FINDLAY, ARCHITECT AND VALUATOR, Room 704 New York Life Building.—The importance and responsibility of first-class architects, who are indispensable to any community, are being constantly of activity, where buildings are being constantly erected, cannot be overrated. In Montreal one need only look about him and see standing evidences in the handsome churches, cathedrals, public buildings and private mansions, that there are here productions of superior art in architectural design. There are necessarily many A 1 architects in the city, and it is exceptionally pleasing to make special notice of one of the most prominent representatives in this connection in the person of Mr. Robert Findlay, whose office and headquarters are admirably situated in Room 704 New York Life Building. This well and favourably known gentleman studied his profession on the "old sod" under men of the highest rank in the profession. He entered the profession seventeen years ago and has had a varied experience in all classes of work. As settled in Montreal in 1868, and sought having to compete with older established architects, he has met with a flattering degree of success during the whole of the intervening period. Mr. Findlay has achieved this honourable reputation by carrying out with the highest credit to himself important architectural contracts in this city. He has been the architect for the New Life Assurance Company's Building on Notre Dame Street, his design being chosen out of a competition of fifteen competitors from both the United States and Canada, but it suffices to say all his work is the very best and unsurpassed in design and taste in this city. Mr. Findlay is esteemed by all who know him and retains the good will and confidence of a host of friends.

G. E. MATHIEU, L. L. L., ADVOCATE, Room 707 New York Life Building.—The junior "bar" in Montreal is well represented by gentlemen of ability, and among the number must be included Mr. G. E. Mathieu, Esq., whose office is admirably situated in Room 707 New York Life Building. This popular barrister is a son of the well and favourably known Judge Mathieu, and received the best possible education to fit him for the profession. Having creditably graduated from Montreal College, he was soon called to the bar, commencing his practice here in 1880. Since that date his practice has steadily increased, and Mr. Mathieu has met with wonderful yet eminently well deserved success, a result due in a great measure to his own energy, enterprise, superior executive ability and perseverance. His office is conveniently located, and every accommodation is afforded to insure the utmost comfort of clients. Mr. Mathieu's clientele is extensive and influential and is drawn from the higher classes of the city. This gentleman is specially adapted to his profession and has already had prominent success, such as the case of *Bank v. The Central Bank of Toronto and the Durocher case* to take charge of, which he has conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon himself for his keen foresight, discretion and superior business ability. For instance, he is familiar with every detail of commercial, criminal and contract law, as well as all cases, and all other difficult or delicate phases with which a first-class lawyer must be conversant. Mr. Mathieu is a sound and reliable barrister, popular socially and otherwise, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.



ESTABLISHMENT OF W. CLENDINNING & SON, EXTERIOR VIEW.—(see next page.)



ESTABLISHMENT OF W. CLENDINNING & SON, AN INTERIOR VIEW.—(see next page.)

WM. CLINDINNING & SON, manufacturers of ranges, stoves, railings, &c. Office and Works, 144 to 179 William street; Sample and Salesrooms: 134 Craig street; 310 St. James street; cor. William and Inspector streets, Haymarket Square; 2405 Notre Dame street; 1417 St. Catherine street. In reviewing the manufacturing resources and the development of Montreal, special mention must be made of Messrs. Wm. Clindinning & Son, iron founders and machinists, for it is safe to say that few other firms have added to such an extent in the progress of Montreal. This business was started in a moderate way and on a small scale at a time when some of the present business men were at school, but through the untiring perseverance and industry of Mr. Clindinning, it has grown into what is perhaps the most extensive industry of its kind in the Dominion. Every year is furnished to over 450 skilled workmen and assistants, who turn out a vast amount of work of a superior character. Their premises are conveniently situated within easy reach of all shipping points, and comprise the brick buildings on William street from No. 145 to 179, which cover over three acres of ground. The plant is perhaps the best of its kind in Canada, no expense or trouble having been spared to equip the establishment with all the latest and most approved machinery for the rapid transaction of the various operations. Work of all descriptions is done here, including light and heavy casting, stoves, ranges, the principal of which, the "Leader," merits a few words of special description. As its name implies, this range is indeed the "Leader," having a sectional fire pot, in which the design, and as the many housewives of Montreal who have purchased can testify, is one of the best cooking stoves in existence. A full line is carried of coal and wood cooking and heating stoves, hot air furnaces, hot water boilers, machinists, railway and builders' castings, railings, furniture, cradles, and a host of other articles which carry the best selection of patterns in the country. Only the most skilled labour and the best of material being used in the different departments, the resulting work is of the best. The trade of this house is extensive and spreads over the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a considerable trade also being done with foreign countries. The salesrooms are located at No. 524 Craig street and at No. 317 St. James street, 2475 Notre Dame street, 1417 St. Catherine street, as well as on the corner of William and Inspector streets, and a large stock of small and white ware and china is sold. Mr. Wm. Clindinning, Jr., is the sole member of the firm, is one of Montreal's representative business men. He was born in Cavan, Ireland, in 1833, and came to Montreal when fourteen years of age. In the year 1852 he became a clerk in Mr. Bodin's office, afterwards becoming a partner. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of his employees, exercising a fatherly care over them, many a man and boy in his establishment having been led to live a useful and honourable life through his influence. Mr. Clindinning represents St. Lawrence Division in the Provincial Legislature, has been Governor of the House of Refuge and Industry since the inception of that institution, and Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and is a member of its committee of management. He represents St. Antoine Ward in the City Council and was during the past year entrusted (with Ald. Bureau) with the floating of the civic loan in the old country, which he managed most successfully. Mr. Wm. Clindinning, Jr., is well known as one of the most able young business men in Montreal, indeed, much of the success of the firm is due to his talent and energy. He is also President of the Canada Pipe & Foundry Co., manufacturers of cast iron water and gas pipes, special castings, valves, hydrants; the only firm in Canada making pipes from 4 inch to 60 inch; cast faucet down. The works are situated on William street, between Ann and Shannon streets. They invite the public to call when in Montreal to see their works, and will be glad to quote prices for water and gas supplies. P. O. Box 457, Montreal, Que.

THE EDWARD CAVANAGH CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Coal, Drain Pipes, etc., Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, "Sun" Boiler Compound, Plumber's, Painters' and Mill Supplies, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, etc., etc. Bell Telephone 805; Federal Telephone, 1855. 2547 to 2553 Notre Dame street, corner Seigneurs street.—In this work, which is designed to represent the different and diversified character of the resources of Montreal, it is obvious that the well and favorably known reliable hardware establishment of the Edward Cavanagh Co. should receive prominent notice. The importance of this branch of business need not be dwelt upon here, for it is well known to be the iron age. Mr. Cavanagh began business in this city in 1881, and has met with unbounded success in every department, a result due to his own untiring energy, efforts and ability to place the best class of goods before his patrons at the lowest current rates. The progress of the house has been something wonderful, and at the same time eminently well deserved. The premises occupied are large and commodious, two spacious flats about 70 x 40 feet in dimensions being utilized in the prosecution of the extensive business, each minutely and thoroughly fitted up with everything useful or needful in the trade. The company do a large business as

importers and dealers in shelf and heavy hardware of all descriptions, as well as manufacturers of lubricating and illuminating oils and boiler compound. The stock of hardware is very select and varied, a full and complete assortment of every line in this category being constantly on hand; the store is admirably located at 2547 to 2553 Notre Dame street, and is very attractively arranged, where may be found hardware, stoves, house furnishing goods, plumbers' and drain pipe supplies, paints, oils, varnishes, glass (plain and colored), and lubricating and burning oils of many grades. In fact, in a sketch of this kind, it would be impossible to enumerate the list of goods carried in detail, but it suffices to say that the Cavanagh Co. has one of the really complete stocks in these lines, of the city, and that they do what may be properly termed a leading trade. They are also manufacturers of and dealers in "Pierce's" celebrated boiler compound, well known for its efficacy in cleaning tubes and boilers without injury; it prevents foaming and explosion, and has no equal. The firm conduct an enterprise which reflects upon them the highest credit for superior management and perseverance. Mr. Cavanagh is a gentleman well known and popular in commercial circles as an energetic, honorable business man, possessed of sterling qualifications for the important enterprise he conducts, and which has done so much to spread abroad the fame of Montreal as a manufacturing and commercial centre.

THE EASTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The great mercantile and manufacturing interests of our fair city render it an extensive field for the operations of the better class of fire insurance companies. Prominent among these is the Eastern Assurance Company, whose offices are at 42 St. John St., and whose general agent is Mr. C. R. G. Johnson. The Eastern Assurance Company was incorporated by special Act of the Dominion Parliament (51 Vic., Chap. 96) in 1868, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000; the success of the company was assured from the first, and to-day the policies of the "Eastern" are to be found in the homes and business places of thousands of our fellow citizens. The head office of the company is in Halifax, N. S., and the directorate and management are as follows:—Board of Directors: John Donlin, President, Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.; H. H. Fuller, Director N. S. Marine Insurance Co., Halifax, N. S.; Adam Burns, Director Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.; P. O'Mullin, Director People's Bank of Halifax, Halifax, N. S.; J. F. Stairs, M.P., Director Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.; H. Mel, Henry Q.C., (Henry, Ritchie & Weston), Halifax, N. S.; J. W. Allison, of John P. Mot & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Simeon Jones, Director Bank of New Brunswick, Ex-Mayor of City of St. John, St. John, N. B.; Allen Haley, M.P., Manager Marine Insurance Co., Windsor, N. S.; Hon. L. E. Baker, President Yarmouth Steamship Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; James Eisenhaug, M. P., West India Merchant, Lunenburg, N. S.; Oliver C. Cummings of William Cummings & Sons, Truro, N. S.; James D. McGregor, Director Steel Co. of Canada, New Glasgow, N. S.; Charles D. Cory, Manager Eastern Assurance Co., Halifax, N. S. Officers: John Donlin, President; H. H. Fuller, 1st Vice-President; Simeon Jones, 2nd Vice-President; Charles D. Cory, Managing Director; D. C. Edwards, Secretary. The "Eastern" issues

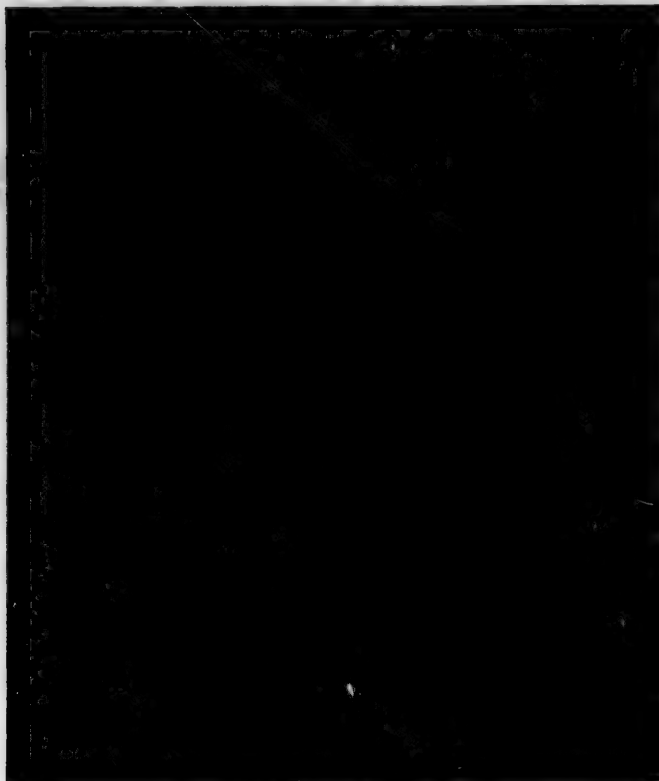
policies containing no doubtful or ambiguous conditions; it is a strong and reliable home company, founded by Canadian capital, conducted by Canadians, and seeking and getting the patronage of Canadians. Among the shareholders of the "Eastern" are some of the wealthiest business men of our Maritime Province, and all the assets of the company are liable for fire losses, as it transacts no other kind of business than that of fire insurance. To busy manufacturer, the rich and powerful merchant, the honest mechanic and hardworking clerk, can hold no better policies than those of the "Eastern."

L. COHEN & SON,

Foundry Facings and Supplies, William's "Castings," Coal, Coke and Wood, 154 William street.—The numerous large foundries and mills in Montreal, and vicinity create an enormous demand for foundry facings and supplies of various kinds. In order to supply these manufacturers with the material necessary to the carrying on of their business, Messrs. Cohen & Son have established large mills for the making of foundry facings, etc. This house was founded some years ago under the firm name of Lee & Cohen, the present partners having acquired the business a short time ago. Their premises are admirably suited to their purposes, the office being at No. 154 William street; the mill, at No. 7 Mill street, and the coal yard at No. 36 Prince street, going through to Duke street. From the foregoing it will be easily seen how extensive their establishment is. The factory for the making of foundry facings, stove polish, etc., is the largest in the Dominion, fitted up with all the most improved machinery; employing skilled hands only. Messrs. Cohen & Son have had several years experience in the manufacture of foundry facings, enabling them to put nothing but well tested goods on the market, thus ensuring satisfaction to the most exacting customer. Among the different brands made may be mentioned sea coal facing, carbonized lead, mineral facing, XXX stove plate, pure charcoal and prepared charcoal, Morgan's plumbago, besides numerous other kinds necessary to the best foundry work. In addition to the above named articles, they also manufacture the celebrated Fearless paste polish, stove cement, stove putty, etc. In their establishment on Prince street they keep in stock all kinds of coal, coke, etc., needed by foundry men in their operations; this assortment comprises: Lobbig lamp and broken coal, smiths' coal, American and English coals. They also make a specialty of crucibles, fire brick, foundry supplies of all kinds, and moulders' tools. All the goods sold by them are of the finest quality, and suited in every way for the purposes for which they are intended. Their trade is an extensive one, spreading all over Canada, from Halifax, N. S., to Vancouver, B. C.; foundrymen and others throughout the country make exclusive use of their products, knowing their brands to be of the best. Since the inception of the business Messrs. L. Cohen & Son have, by their energy and perseverance, concurred with a thorough knowledge of their trade, built up a connection and reputation second to none in Canada. The partners are well known in the commercial world in which they move as men of great business ability and foresight. Needless to say they take an active and influential interest in all that concerns Montreal and its commerce.



ESTABLISHMENT OF ROBERGE & SHEPHERD.—(See page 180.)



THE WEST END HOSPITAL.

J. B. ROLLAND & SONS, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Dealers and Agents for the Rolland Paper Co. of St. Jerome, Que., 6 to 14 St. Vincent street.—Among the most prominent wholesale houses that have helped to build up the trade of the city of Montreal and make it what it is the firm of Messrs. J. B. Rolland & Sons takes a conspicuous place. This house was established in the year 1842 by the late Hon. J. B. Rolland, and since that date has prospered in a marked degree, the energy and ability coupled with the intimate knowledge of all details connected with the trade possessed by the partners having had their due effect. Their premises are admirably located on St. Vincent street and comprise a large warehouse of stone with a frontage on the street of 100.50 feet. They are fitted with all the most modern conveniences for the rapid handling of the large and well assorted stock. The lines of goods carried by them are of the best class and comprise the usual articles to be found in a wholesale stationer's, as well as bring agents for Tottay Martin's inks and Blaney Pen's pens, Nephth lead pencils. They also have a Quebec agency which is situated on St. Paul street, Quebec. They are sole agents for and are heavily interested in the Rolland Paper Co. of St. Jerome, Que. The mills of this company are located in the picturesque village of St. Jerome, and are perhaps the best of their kind in the Dominion, and the only manufacturers in Canada of tab sized and laid dried papers, linens, ledgers, book papers, etc. They are built of brick, are run by water power and are equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery for the making of paper of best qualities. The large number of 200 hands are employed, who under the supervision of competent foremen are busy night and day in turning out the material needed to fill the many large orders on hand. The members of the firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, Messrs. J. B., S. J. B., Oct. and P. D. Rolland are well and favourably known in commercial circles in Montreal as men of great business ability and foresight, thoroughly cognizant of all that pertains to their trade, and always interested in anything that goes on for the benefit of the city and its commerce.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plated Ware, Canadian Branch, 16 and 18 De Brocks street, Montreal. (See illustrations opposite this page of this book).—The establishment of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., is not an aspirant for public favor. It has enjoyed both favor and patronage to an extent that has enabled the firm to develop their business until now they have, besides the head house at Wallingford, Conn., branch establishments in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Melbourne (Australia) and Montreal. Samuel Simpson, the president of the company, and to whose ability and enterprise the success of the house is largely due, though now about seventy-five years old, still writes his own letters and takes an active part in the conduct of the business. The Canadian branch, of which A. J. Whimby is manager, is located at Nos. 16 and 18 De Brocks street, Montreal, where the process of manufacture is extensively carried on. The premises comprise a five story building, about 100 x 110 feet in dimensions. The structure is massive, with stone front, and presents a handsome appearance. The company occupy only half of the ground floor, on which are the business offices and the engine room, but the five floors above are exclusively used for the work of the establishment. Away up on the fifth floor is the stock room, where the material to be manufactured is kept in store. On the fourth floor are the plating room, the engraving room and a finishing room. On the third are the soldering, buffing and burnishing rooms. The second floor is occupied one half for a sample room and the other half for packing purposes. The metal upon which the electro plating is done comes from the United States, either in sheets or cast into form in the rough. The first process to be gone through with the metal in sheet is to spin it into the form of the dish or other article required. The solderer then puts on the trimmings, the designer marks the design for ornamentation, and it goes to the plating room. After being plated it must be burnished, and if it is to be "bright cut" it must go back to the engraver again. The goods may be finished in plain or "satin" finish, as taste or fashion may dictate. The whole process is a most interesting one to witness. The work is carried on in this establishment by skilled hands, and only the finer class of goods is manufactured. About seventy-five persons are employed. Each year the company issues a catalogue of new designs manufactured by them. That for 1891, which is a handsomely bound volume, contains 432 pages of illustrations of new designs which are this year being made and placed on the market. The magnificent exhibit made by this company at the Toronto exhibition last fall was declared by competent judges to excel the exhibit at the great Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. It was far and away superior to anything formerly seen in Canada. Among the goods which are manufactured are table ware of all kinds, cutlery, communion services, ewers, tea sets and urns, jewel caskets, candlesticks, toilet articles, collar and cuff boxes, cigar boxes, brushes, picture frames, smokers' sets, thermometers, shaving augs, mirrors, stands, and an immense variety of other wares. Of course the largest item is table ware, of which a very extensive and varied stock is always on hand. The company have the sole right to manufacture the celebrated original Wm. Rogers spoons, forks, knives, etc. The goods are sold throughout Canada, the company employing three travellers besides having samples of their goods carried by leading wholesale houses. The business is steadily growing in volume, for the quality of the work turned out gives it an ever increasing popularity. A. J. Whimby, the manager of the Canadian branch, is a fine business man, with a thorough knowledge of the work of which he has the oversight, and an unfailing courtesy that brings him the good will of all with whom he has business relations.



MILLS OF THE ROLLAND PAPER CO., ST. JEROME, QUE.



ESTABLISHMENT OF F. E. PHILAN.

F. E. PHILAN, Bookseller and Stationer, 2331 St. Catherine street.—Among the many stores that have been opened within the last few years on St. Catherine street west, few have met with such decided success as that of Mr. F. E. Philan. This establishment was founded in the year 1887, and has since that date progressed favorably, the knowledge and ability of the proprietor having had their due effect. The shop, which is located at No. 2331 St. Catherine street, is one that attracts universal attention, the large plate glass window, in which are displayed samples of the various lines of goods kept for sale, being the admiration of all who pass. A visitor on entering finds himself in a spacious and well-lighted apartment, in which the large and varied stock is shown in a manner calculated to impress the beholder with its quality and beauty. The store is lighted by electricity, the incandescent system being used, and all fittings are in the most modern style. Here may be purchased books of all descriptions, from the 25-cent edition of Dickens to the most elaborate and expensive art work. A choice assortment of stationery is also kept on hand, the best grades of paper and pencils, pens and other nick-nacks only being sold. In fact, the name Philan is connected with cheap lead pencils and stationery in the minds of all Canadians. The goods for sale here are principally imported, coming direct from the United States and Europe. Mr. Philan is well and favorably known in Montreal, as one of the most enterprising citizens, and, judging from his past record, will doubtless attain a still more successful future.

BURNETT & Co., City Express, No. 14 Victoria Square.—Among the many express firms that do a general jobbing and removing business in Montreal, perhaps the most prominent is that of Messrs. Burnett & Co., of No. 14 Victoria square. This firm was established some six years ago, and has since that date by the energy, ability and perseverance of the proprietors achieved a degree of success equalled by few in this line in the city. The premises are centrally located, within easy reach of both the business and residential portions of the town, thus receiving a considerable share of the transient trade. This firm have fifteen horses and waggons that are constantly employed removing goods of every description to and from all parts of the city. They make a specialty of the removal of furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., sending careful and reliable men to attend to such commissions, patrons thus being relieved from all fear of having their furniture broken or stolen as so often happens during moving time when unreliable parties are employed. In addition to the above they also give particular attention to the removal of safes of any size or description, for which purpose they have the most improved waggons, hoisting apparatus, etc., the charges being moderate and again much of anyone. What may be styled "the feature" of their business is the furnishing of large vehicles, either in winter or summer, for the conveyance of pleasure parties, etc. In order to accommodate their patrons who may wish to procure an express or other vehicle in a hurry, they have leased Bell Telephone No. 738, all orders by which are promptly attended to. The partners in this firm are gentlemen well known to the citizens of Montreal as men of integrity who are

thoroughly acquainted with the wants of their customers and are always on the *qui vive* to please their large circle of patrons whose esteem and confidence it is needless to say they retain.

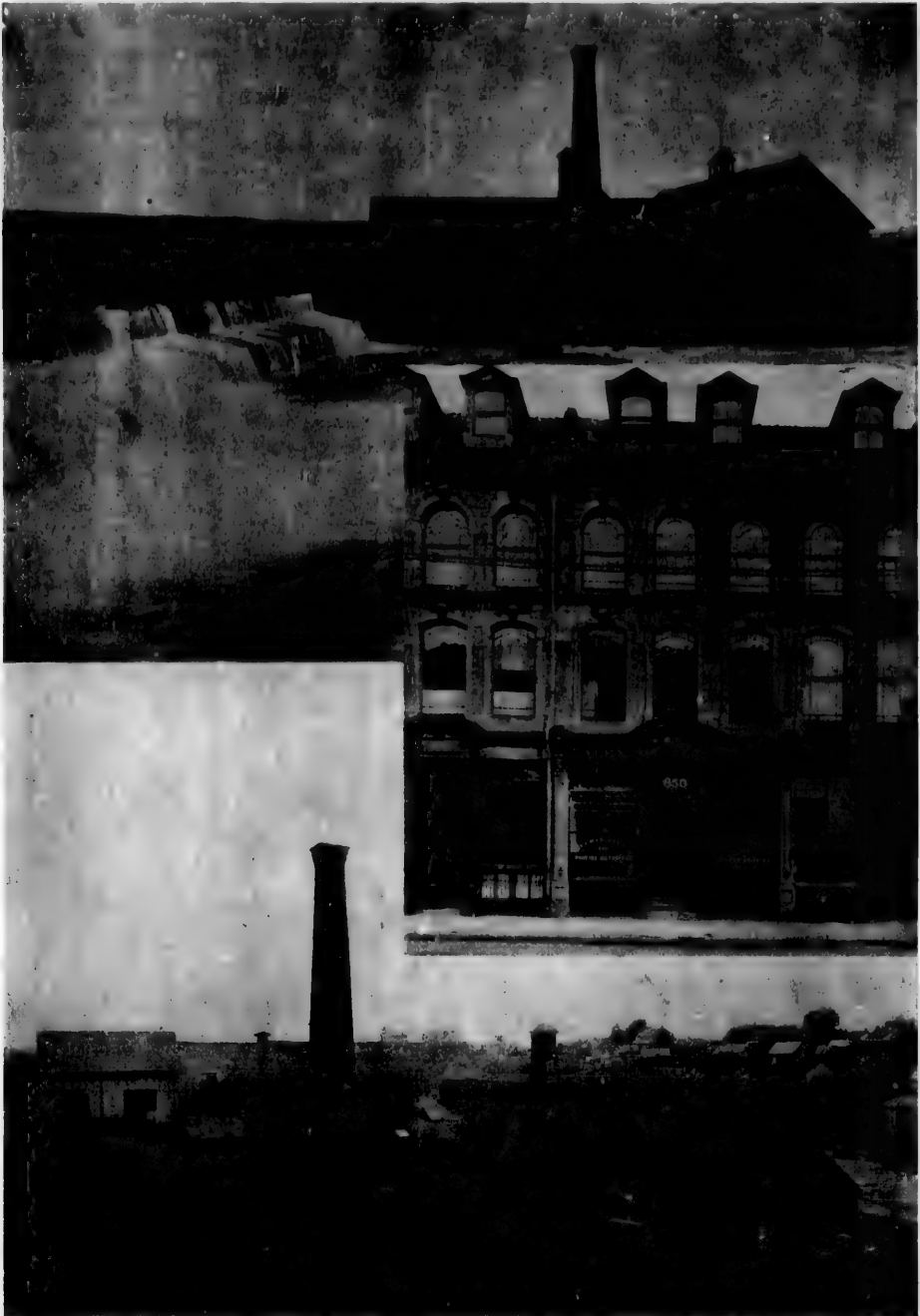
JOSEPH LUTTRELL & Co., Confectioners and Biscuit Bakers, corner Albert and Viset streets.—Among the many old established manufacturing firms in Montreal that have stood in no small degree in making Montreal the centre of Canadian commerce, the establishment of Messrs. Jos. Luttrell & Co. takes a prominent place. Founded in the year 1868, they have since that date, by steady application, energy and ability, succeeded in building up a trade and reputation second to none. They are at present perhaps the leading firm of this kind in Montreal, and are proportionately well known in the city and surrounding towns. Their premises are admirably located, being eminently suited to their purposes, and are fitted with all modern appliances for the making of the best quality of

Mocha, custodians, etc. They employ fifty skilled hands, who, under the supervision of competent foremen, are always busy making up stock. All goods turned out by this firm are first class, the best quality flour, spices, flavours and other materials being used, and no inferior ingredients are allowed to enter into the composition of any of their products. Among the well known brands of biscuits made by this firm may be mentioned, Abernethy, Balaam, Zephyr, Lemon, Ladies' Fingers, Butter Cap, Butter Scotch, French Buns, Cream Drops, Tally Fruit and many others too numerous to mention. Besides biscuits baking they also make a complete line of candies, such as chocolate creams, mixed candy, acid drops, caramels, and all other varieties usually in demand by retailers. The best and purest sugar, colouring matter and other material being used the quality of their goods can be guaranteed. The trade of Messrs. Luttrell & Co. is widespread, extending all over the Dominion, and besides three agents selling and delivering their goods in the city, the services of four commercial travellers are engaged to attend to the interests of the firm throughout the Dominion. The members of the firm are well and favourably known in commercial circles in Montreal as men of energy and ability, and are exceptionally suited to the conduct of a large and constantly growing trade such as theirs. They also manufacture candied peels and carry a full line of cake ornaments and general supplies for retail confectioners.

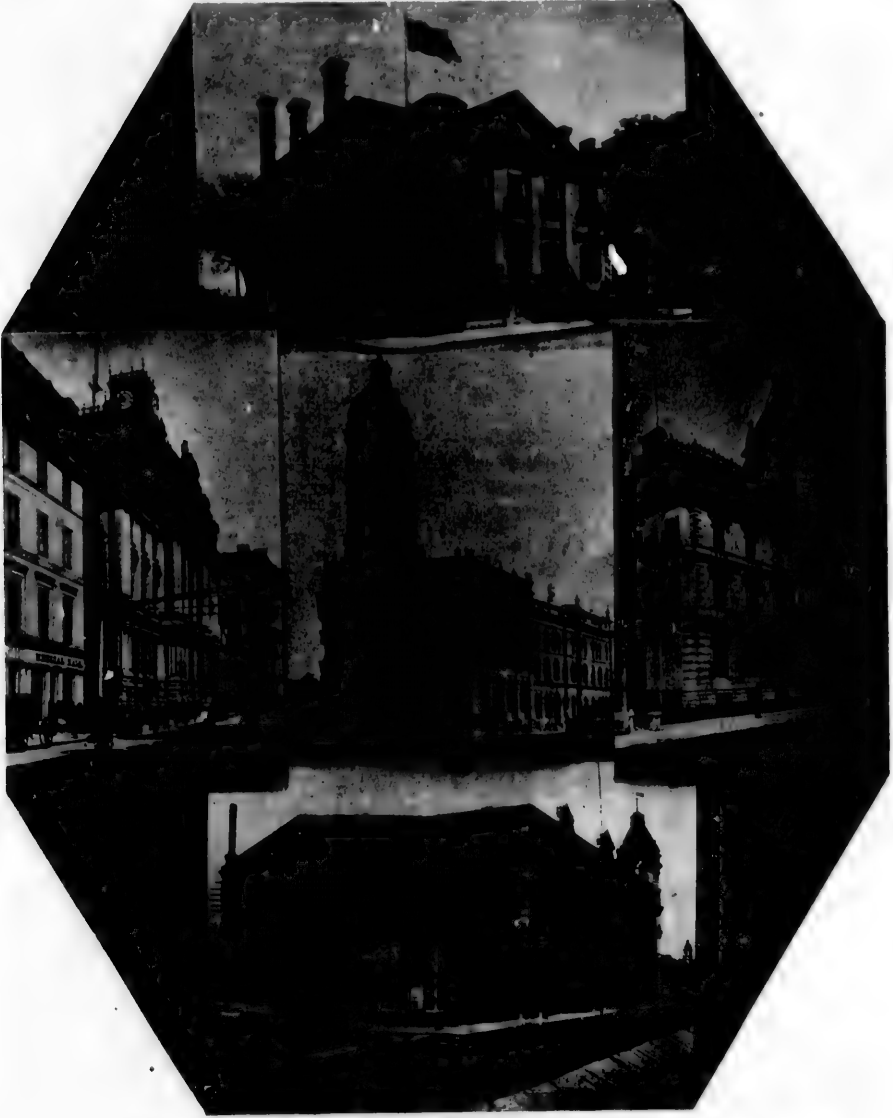
THE CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, W. H. Nolan, Manager, 345 and 347 St. James street, and 4 and 6 Little St. Antoine street.—Although there are many firms in this city that manufacture machinery for factory uses, there are, at the same time, houses in other parts of Canada and America that make specialties of certain lines, and can therefore place before mill owners and others, machines that cannot be surpassed for efficiency or price. Among the enterprising men engaged in representing such firms in Montreal may be mentioned.—Mr. W. H. Nolan, of the Canada Machinery Agency, 345 and 347 St. James street, and 4 and 6 Little St. Antoine street. He has, from his experiences of over fifteen years and knowledge of the trade in Canada, secured a substantial connection and a flourishing trade. He is agent for, and gives particular attention to selling such goods as iron and woodworking machinery, steam engines and boilers, pumping machinery, fire protection, railway equipment, mining machinery, leather belting, linen and cotton hose, rubber belting, etc. All the supplies asked for by him are of the best, coming as they do from the establishments of the leading manufacturers in Canada and the United States. Manufacturers and others requiring machinery will now be able to give their orders in the city, and be sure that they will be properly attended to without any worry or vexation to themselves. Mr. Nolan is well and favorably known in social and commercial circles in Montreal, as a man of exceptional ability and foresight, and needless to say, retains the goodwill and respect of all who have at any time dealt with him.



BURNETT'S EXPRESS



ALEX. MCARTHUR & CO.
Views of Montreal Establishment and Mills at Joliette, P.Q. —(See preceding page.)



Post Office.

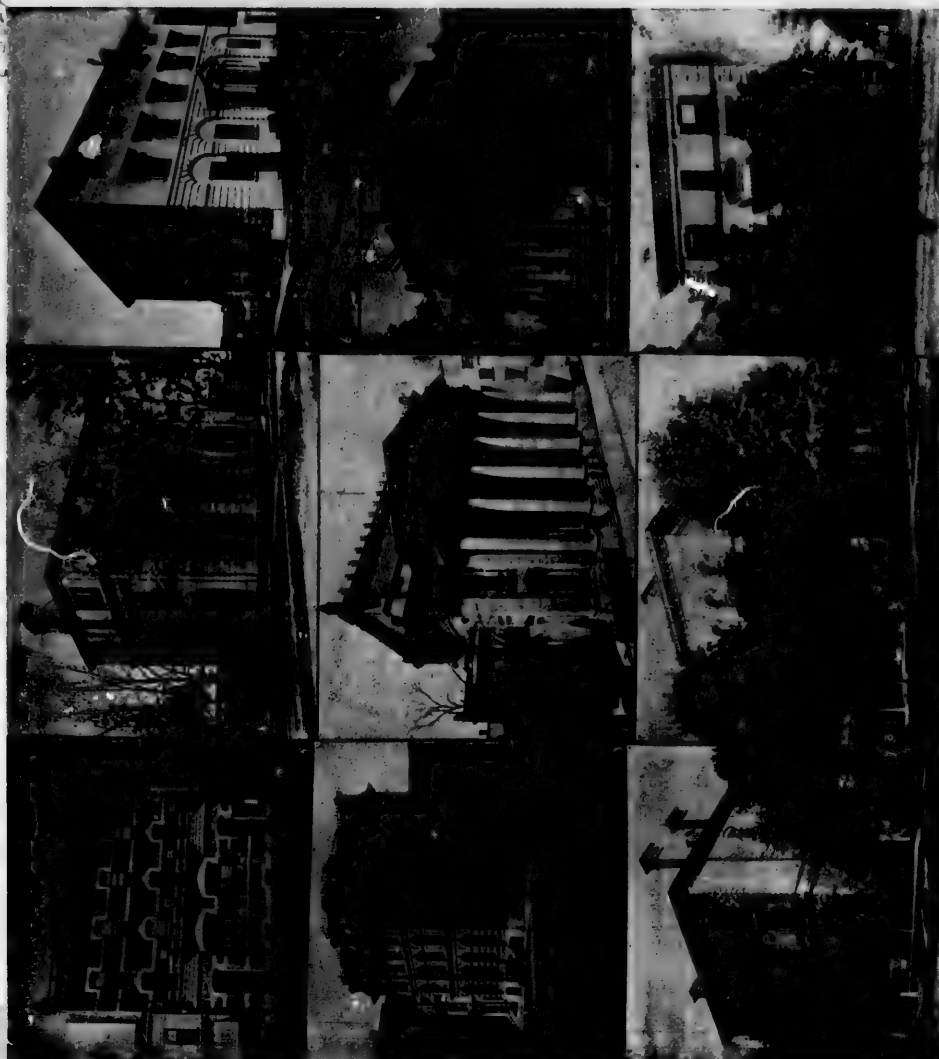
Inland Revenue Office,
Custom House,
Customs Examining Warehouse.

Harbour Commissioners' Offices

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF MONTREAL.



VIEW OF THE GREY NUNNERY.



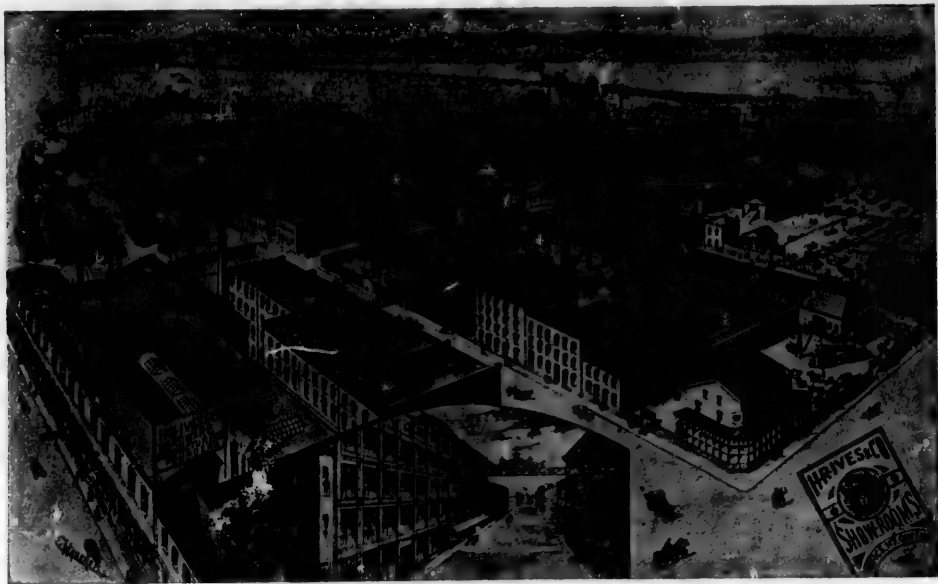
Garden
of
London.

Kingston
Head Office,
Hamilton.

Windsor-
Chapel,
Rockville.

BANK OF MONTREAL AND SOME OF ITS LEADING BRANCHES.—(See next page.)
(Wm. Holmes & Son, photo.)

Missile picture C-5023



FOUNDRIE, WAREHOUSE, ETC., OF H. R. IVES & CO.

BANK OF MONTREAL, 113 St. James street.—This important institution was established on 3rd November, 1817, the charter being obtained in the year 1821, and from the first it has steadily risen to its present position as the leading financial corporation in Canada. The head office of the Bank of Montreal is at 113 St. James street, and consists of a handsome grey stone structure, which was erected in 1847. It overlooks the Place d'Armes and faces Notre Dame Cathedral. From time to time branches have been opened in various parts of the country, the latest being the "West End" branch in this city, which is situated on the corner of St. Catherine and Mansfield streets, and is a fine structure, built of red sandstone. In addition there are other branches in London, New York and Chicago, besides which the bank have their correspondents in all parts of the world. The amount of business annually transacted is steadily on the increase, and in Montreal alone seventy-five clerks are employed. From the statement of the Bank of Montreal, which was issued, showing the result for the year ending 30th April, 1891, the paid up capital stock is seen to amount to \$12,000,000, while there is a reserve fund of \$6,000,000. The whole of the assets for the twelve months ending April 30th of the present year are \$47,552,000. The paid up capital of the bank in 1817 was \$150,000, which in 1819 was increased to \$650,000, \$100,000 being added in the following year. Ten years later it reached \$850,000; in 1841, \$2,000,000; in 1860, \$6,000,000; and in 1873 \$12,000,000, at which it now stands. At the end of the first full year of the bank's operations a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was paid, since which time the yearly dividends have ranged from 6 to 16 per cent., with the exception of the years of 1857 and 1858. The prosperity which has so long held to the Bank of Montreal and its long continued immunity from anything like a threat of disaster must be mainly attributed to the ability and prudence with which the affairs have been managed. The reserve fund or profits, like the capital, had a small beginning. In 1819 a balance of \$4,168 remained on hand and formed the nucleus of what to day reaches \$6,000,000. In the years 1826, 1830 and 1840 this fund showed a decrease as compared with previous years, but in 1870 stood at \$3,000,000. The Board of Directors now consists of Hon. D. A. Smith, K.C.M.G., president; Hon. G. A. Drummond, vice-president; Edw. B. Greenhalgh, A. T. Paterson, W. C. McDonald, R. B. Angus, Hugh McLennan, and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. Mr. E. S. Clouston is the present general manager, a gentleman of long experience and great ability. He began his business career in the Bank of Montreal, having entered its service as junior clerk in the year 1865.

H. R. Ives & Co., Hardware Manufacturers and Founders, 117 Queen Street.—Among the old estab-

lished manufacturing firms in this city that have obtained for Montreal its present position of commercial centre of the Dominion, few have contributed in a more material way to the welfare of the citizens and the commercial progress of Montreal, and in fact, the Province of Quebec as a whole, than that of H. R. Ives & Co. For thirty-two years this house has been engaged in the manufacturing of specialties in hardware, and the making of stoves, etc., and during that long period has steadily progressed, the constantly increasing demands of the public for new styles and patterns being promptly met by the enterprising proprietors. Of late years the demand for ornamental iron work has increased wonderfully, nearly every city of any size in the Dominion having one or more establishments in which casting of this kind is done. Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co. have made a specialty in this line, and undoubtedly lead the trade in this particular branch. Their premises are admirably located in the midst of the manufacturing district of Montreal, and in close proximity to the various shipping points, and therefore have unexcelled facilities for shipping their goods to all parts of the Dominion. The general foundry, pattern, machine and finishing shops, as well as the offices and warehouses, are located in different places on Prince, Duke, Queen and Ottawa streets, the whole covering about three acres of ground. A bridge crosses Queen street from the second floor of one building to the other side, and the yard on Prince street is connected with the works by a tunnel, thus affording a rapid and convenient means of access to all portions of the premises at any time. The foundry is equipped in the most modern way with all the necessary appliances, among which may be mentioned three heavy cranes and an elevator, which greatly aid the rapid execution of work. In this shop are manufactured architectural iron work, soil pipes and general foundry work, etc. They also own extensive premises at Longueuil, Quebec, covering several acres, comprising foundry, finishing shops, warehouses and offices. A portion of these works was destroyed by fire but are about to be rebuilt on a larger scale. The machinery in the Montreal establishment is driven by an engine of one hundred horse power, and that in Longueuil by a forty horse power engine. Some three hundred skilled mechanics are employed in both places, and the work turned out in the best possible manner. A specialty of this firm, worthy of more than passing mention, is that of the making of architectural iron work. They have recently paid particular attention to this portion of their business, having brought skilled pattern makers and workmen from the United

States for this particular specialty. As an evidence of the perfection to which they have attained, it may be said that they supplied all the iron work, including elevator cars and enclosures for the Imperial Insurance Co.'s building, one of the finest erections in the city. Also the Sun Life building, McGill University, Royal Victoria Hospital, and many others. They have opened show rooms on the corner of Queen and William streets, where a full line of samples of their various goods, school seals, locks, patent castors, etc., are on exhibition.

H. A. NELSON & SONS, Importers and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Toys, and Manufacturers of Brooms, Brushes, etc., No. 59, 61 and 63 St. Peter street.—This well-known firm was established in 1840, and from a comparatively small beginning, has risen to the front rank among the importers and manufacturers of Montreal. The premises occupied by them are very extensive, consisting of a magnificent building, six stories in height, and covering an area of 63,120 feet. This is prominently situated at Nos. 59, 61 and 63 St. Peter street, in the heart of the business portion of Montreal. The business has two departments, for not only are they importers of immense quantities of fancy goods and toys, but are also well-known makers of brooms, brushes, woodenware and mops. They import fancy goods and toys from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Bohemia, and the United States, and their trade is strictly wholesale. Their show-rooms, situated on St. Peter street, are magnificently fitted up. In the various departments, brooms, woodenware, matches, brushes, mirrors, perambulators, wall paper, window shades, clocks, taps, trunks, etc., are found. Beside these articles, other portions of the building are set apart for baskets of all kinds, druggists', tobacconists' and stationers' sundries; fancy goods, Bohemian glassware, albums of all kinds, chinaware, dolls, games, notions, and toys of every description. Employment is given to forty-five persons, who are constantly at work in the various departments of the business. The firm now consists of Mr. A. D. Mr. F. E., of Montreal, and H. W. and C. H. Nelson, of Toronto, sons of the late Mr. H. A. Nelson, the founder of the business. These gentlemen are members of the Board of Trade, and thorough business men. They are most enterprising and energetic, both as manufacturers and merchants, and by their combined abilities have greatly increased the business of the house, and secured the high reputation it has held for over half a century.



COAL YARD OF MELDRUM BROS.

MELDRUM BROS., 32 Wellington street. Coal Merchants and General Carters.—The business of the coal merchant is a very essential one in a city like Montreal, which has to depend solely upon men in this line for its supply of fuel. The coal consumed has to be brought in large quantities from the mine owners at distant points, being divided and sold in smaller lots by the merchant. Messrs. Meldrum Bros. have been engaged as coal merchants since their establishment in 1874, carrying on a business which improves with each year. The Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia, Scotch and English coal fields are the principal sources of supply for their product, and in this they handle many thousands of tons during the year. General carting has been carried on by them with marked success until the present time, and they may now be said to be the largest carters in the city. A specialty is made of contract carting, and to this class of work the closest attention is given. At 32 Wellington street are located the office and yards, in addition to which they occupy other premises on Barré street, Aqueduct street and at Maisonneuve, the whole amounting to 40,000 square feet of land. Ninety-five men are continually employed as carters, etc., and the firm are the owners of large numbers of vehicles of various descriptions. The members of the firm are Mr. Robert and Mr. James Meldrum, gentlemen of marked ability as business men. Throughout their career they have given the closest attention to work, managing the concern in a manner which gives every satisfaction to their customers. Both gentlemen are members of the Board of Trade, and interested at all times in whatever is of benefit to the city.

PRATTE'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 1676 Notre Dame Street.—The music business is an industry which has kept pace with the progress of the country in a most gratifying manner. Montreal is a city noted for its handsome stores, edifices and dwellings, and it also has the honour of possessing what has been justly termed the "Palace Music House of the Dominion." For this credit, the efforts and energy of Mr. L. E. N. Pratte are duly responsible, and Montreal is proud of her worthy citizen, whose place of business is situated at No. 1676 Notre Dame street. The building occupied is a substantial structure of four storeys, beside basement, of elegantly carved Montreal granite, and is most commodious and attractive. The handsome plate glass windows are each decorated with a beautiful piano and organ respectively, and impart a characteristic of the tasteful display and arrangement of stock inside to the visitor. Every department is well-lighted and artistically ornamented with a variety of coloured decorations on the wall and ceilings. Handsome pictures of all the leading masters adorn the spacious apartments. Each class of instruments is carefully arranged by itself, and instruments, either organs or pianos, of the finest natural woods, can be produced at a moment's notice. The line of pianos and musical instruments handled are from the choicest manufacturers, such as Hazeltan Bros., and J. C.

Fischer & Co., New York, and the Dominion Piano and Organ Co., Bowmanville, Ont., and the Eolian Organ Co., New York, besides several other American and European makers. Mr. Pratte enjoys the cream of Montreal musical patronage, and merits his splendid trade throughout the land. Twelve employees are engaged on the premises, and Mr. L. E. N. Pratte and his two younger brothers attend to the sale and display of instruments, ably and skillfully testing and explaining their manufacture. Mr. Pratte has always had a determination to advance the sale of first class goods, and to check as far as possible the sale of cheap, inferior instruments. He is a thoroughly conscientious business

man, esteemed and respected by every lover of the "art divine." For reliability, durability and quality, the instruments sold by Mr. Pratte are unexcelled.

M. LAING & SONS, Pork Packers and Lard Refiners, New Offices and Stores 835 to 841 St. Catherine street—Packing House 95 to 115 Parthenais street. (Page 194.)—In a work devoted to a review of the industries, commerce and natural resources of Montreal, it is fitting that an extended notice should be given of the important enterprise carried on by Messrs. M. Laing & Sons, of this city, who are widely and favourably known throughout Canada as leading pork packers and lard refiners. No comment is necessary regarding the reliability of this house, when once it is known that it has been in active, successful operation since away back in 1852, and that during the long intervening period the most exacting public has been satisfied in every particular, while unbounded prosperity has always been a prominent characteristic of this establishment. These results are of course due to the high character of the goods sold, and of the work done, coupled with the constant prudent and superior management of the proprietors. Their premises are commodious and suitable, and comprise large and convenient offices which are situated on St. Catherine street east, and have been lately built specially for their business, the building affording space for more than double their capacity in the old one on Gay street, reaching back and connecting with a spacious packing house located at 95 to 115 Parthenais street, the latter a handsome building covering the very large area of 43,000 square feet, being fitted up from basement to attic with all the latest improved appliances and most modern machinery, and in fact with everything needful or useful in the prosecution of this immense business. The goods from this house have attained a desirable and enviable reputation for their excellence and purity, and the line of work done is of great variety, embracing the curing of the Anchor Brand (this being their trade mark) hams, bacon, lard and pork of various descriptions; pork packing being very extensively done, while a specialty is made of refining lard. A large and continually growing trade is done, and be fact that 75 employees are required constantly on the premises, while three travellers are on the road in different parts of Canada, also three city travellers, will give some idea of the magnitude and extent of the concern. An enormous number of hogs are disposed of and used in different ways throughout the year, so that it is needless to say that Messrs. Laing & Sons do a leading trade in these lines, and that they hold an enviable position in the front rank of the pork dealers of the Dominion. In May, 1881 (the present year) the firm sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. M. Laing, the senior member. The business, however, is continued under the old constitutional title, by his three sons, who are all possessed in a remarkable degree of those qualities indispensable to success. They are popular in business and social circles, and admirably and creditably maintain the prestige and high standing of the house in the commercial world of Montreal and Canada.

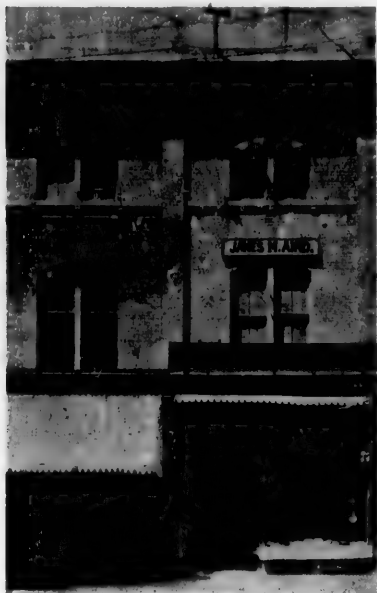


ESTABLISHMENT OF L. E. N. PRATTE.

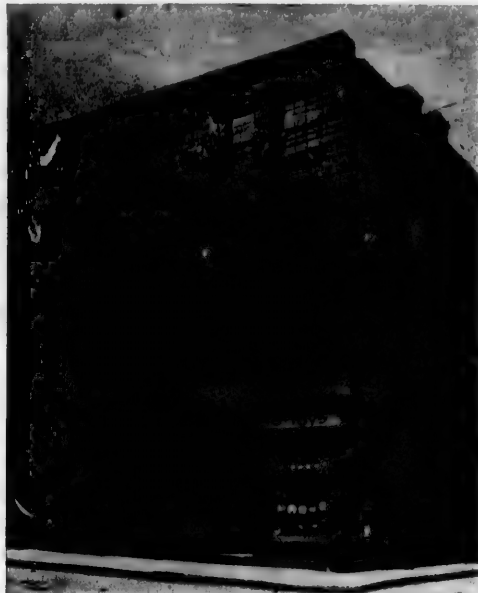


1. Residence of A. P. Gault, Esq. 2. Residence of R. B. Angus, Esq. 3. Residence of George Hays, Esq. 4. Residence of Lord Mount-Stephen.
5. Residence of Wm. Molson, Esq.

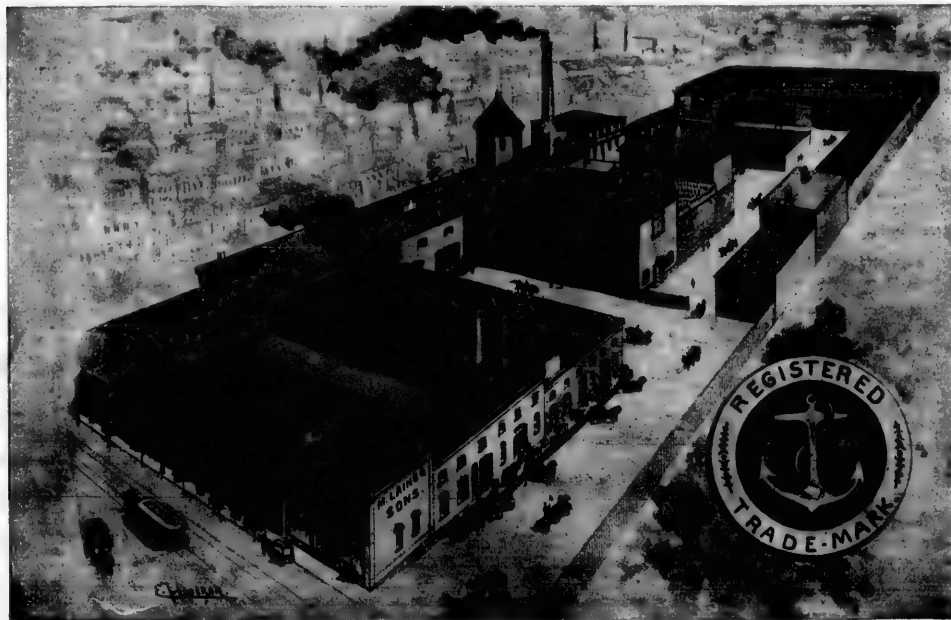
MONTREAL HOMES.



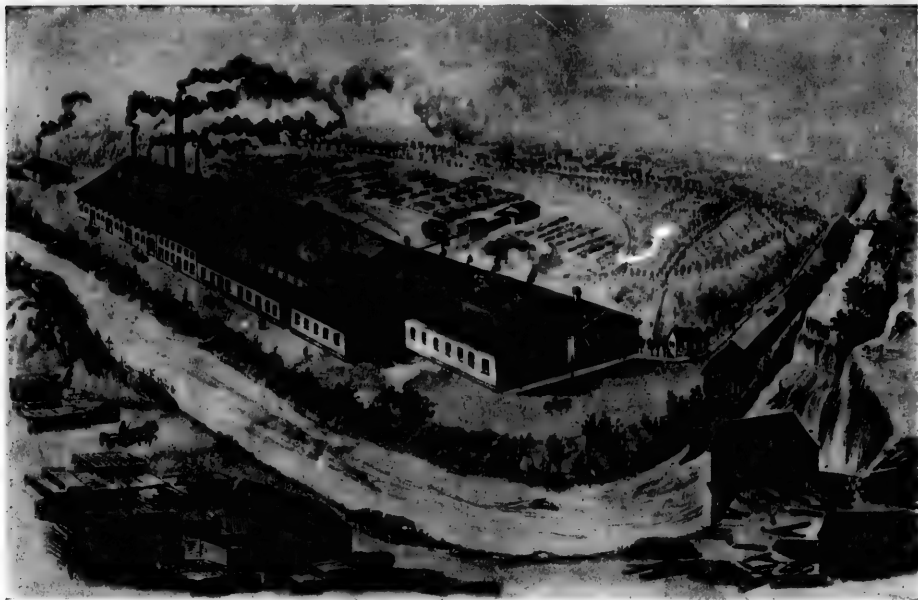
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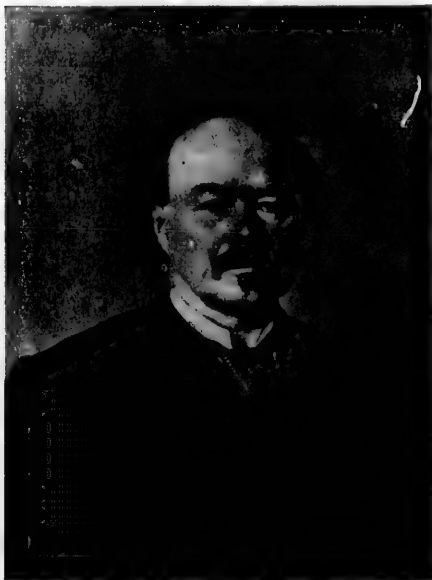
ESTABLISHMENT OF O. A. HOLLAND & SON.—(See page 200.)



ESTABLISHMENT OF M. LAING & SONS.—(See page 196.)



DOMINION PAPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY AT KINGSLEY FALLS, P.Q.—(See next page)



A. DANSEREAU, Esq., Postmaster of Montreal.

MONTREAL'S POSTMASTER.

Mr. A. Dansereau, Postmaster of Montreal, is a well-known and popular citizen, and was for many years a prominent journalist. Born at Contrecoeur, Vercheres Co., P.Q., in 1844, Mr. Dansereau received his education at the College of L'Assomption, where he was a classmate of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. He was for three years a law student in the office of Mr. Girouard, M.P. for Jacques Cartier. Receiving the degree of B.C.L. from McGill University in 1865, he was also admitted to the bar. He did not, however, enter upon the practice of law. With a decided leaning toward journalism and decided talent in that line he entered the office of *La Minerve*, and in 1870 became joint proprietor of that paper. Retiring in 1880, he was, for a few months, clerk of the peace, but resigned. On February 1st of the present year he was appointed postmaster of Montreal. Mr. Dansereau has proved himself both a courteous and capable head of this department of the public service. The service has been greatly improved under his administration and he loses no opportunity to increase its efficiency. His relations with the public have been marked by an unvarying courtesy and manifest desire to meet all reasonable demands. Among those over whom he has supervision Mr. Dansereau has won a lasting popularity by his geniality and kindness under all circumstances. The duties of the office are many and onerous, and the responsibility great, but Mr. Dansereau has proved his ability to successfully meet all demands upon his time, his energy and patience,—the latter gift being one especially called for in the character of any public official.



JOHN N. FULTON,
Solicitor.

G. J. RICHARDS
Commissioner.

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W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co., Wholesale General Merchants, No. 100 Grey Nun street.—Prominent among the wholesale houses of Montreal is the firm of Messrs. W. & F. P. Currie & Co. of No. 100 Grey Nun street. This firm has been in operation since 1865. Their warehouse and office is conveniently situated in close proximity to the various shipping points, and well adapted for the handling of heavy goods. The firm are wholesale importers of chemicals, drain pipes, fire bricks, fire clay, china clay, Portland cement, etc. These goods are from the factories of the best makers in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany and Canada and can be relied on to give satisfaction. Besides the above they are also manufacturers of Bessemer steel sofa, chair and bed springs. In addition they are also proprietors of the Dominion Paper Co's whose mills are located at Kingsley Falls, Que. These paper mills are allowed to be among the best in Canada, being equipped with all the most approved and modern machinery for the making of paper of every description. The principal grades of paper made here are Nos. 1 and 2 book and printing (tinted and white), No. 3 news and printing (tinted and white) white ten and bag paper, bleached manilla envelope, bag and wrapping paper, white manilla ten and wrapping paper, as well as unbleached manilla papers. These various papers being made from first-class stock, and manufactured by competent workmen under the supervision of skilled foremen, are consequently first-class and never fail to give complete satisfaction to the purchaser. The members of the firm, Messrs. W. & F. P. Currie, are gentlemen well known as men of integrity and business ability, always taking an active interest in all that goes on for the benefit of Montreal and its commerce.

G. A. HOLLAND & SONS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, Bells, Baskets and Fancy Goods, 1755 and 1760 Notre Dame street.—The above is one of the oldest firms in the city, having been established since 1844. When first started it was with but a single line of fancy goods, the business having since that date, owing to good management, developed to such an extent that at present Messrs. Holland have some twelve departments. These occupy so less than five acres, three of which are situated at 1755 and 1760 Notre Dame street and 29 St. John street, covering an area of

3,000 feet and being four stories high. Two others are located at Nos. 2385 and 1387 St. Catherine street, and occupy some 1,550 square feet of space. One of the most important departments is that for wall paper, which is imported from the United States, England and France, taking up the whole northeastern portion of the store. The first floor is devoted to the basket department where full lines of foreign and domestic goods are kept. The manufacturing of baskets of all kinds, such as travelling hamper, clothes baskets, etc., is also carried on in this department, orders being promptly attended to. Probably the most novel feature of the establishment is the brad department. This trade has been developed by them to a surprising extent, until at present they sell these articles to Indians for beadwork, in all portions of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their travellers (Indians) have sometimes as much as \$3,000 worth of beadwork with them at a time, covering not only this country but South America, parts of Africa, the Northern States and portions of Europe. They have by the exercise of considerable ingenuity built up an immense trade in lacrosse sticks, and they are recognised as being the leaders in this line in Canada. Their stock is one of the largest in the Dominion, consisting of from two to three hundred dozen sticks, and they also carry a choice assortment of snowshoes, moccasins, etc., all of which, being procured directly from the Indians who make them, can be guaranteed to be of the first quality. In addition to the above the stock of toys, etc., is perhaps unequalled in the city, they making a specialty of new animal toys, ranging as high as \$40.00. The extent of this assortment may be imagined when it is said that twenty employees are engaged looking after it. The firm also carry staple lines of brushes, combs, purses, fancy goods, smallwares, etc., many of which are imported from the leading centres of the world. Besides the above mentioned they also keep on hand a complete selection of games, books, puzzles, plush goods, etc., of the best procurable from the principal markets both at home and abroad. The musical department, under the management of Mr. G. H. Holland, is one of the principal attractions, every description of instrument being kept on sale here, from the smallest and cheapest to that of the most expensive and elaborate kind. Mr. Holland has had an exten-

sive experience, is a skilled musician, and is thoroughly competent to assist his customers in the selection of musical instruments of any make. Since the decease of Mr. G. A. Holland, Mr. C. C. Holland has had entire control of the business, being assisted by Messrs. G. H. and F. V. Holland, who are well known in commercial and social circles in Montreal, always taking a lively interest in all that goes on for the benefit of the city and its commerce.

JAS. M. AIRD, Confectionery and Bakery, 1877 Notre Dame street.—Brend has from the earliest history of the world been the staple article of food for the people of the earth. The days of homely bread, especially in large cities, are practically a thing of the past. The task of furnishing this commodity is left to the professional baker, who has the most improved conveniences at hand. In Montreal, a first class and thoroughly reliable house, engaged in this connection, is that of Mr. James M. Aird, of 1877 Notre Dame street. This enterprise was founded in 1877 by the present proprietor, and has steadily progressed during the whole of the intervening period, the products of the house gaining for themselves a wide reputation for excellence in all respects. The premises occupied comprise a spacious and attractive store, admirably located on Notre Dame street, being 70 x 25 feet in dimensions, and affording ample accommodation for the prosecution of trade as well as the storage of goods; besides a very extensive and spacious bakery situated at 101 St. Urbain street, about 30 x 55 feet in dimensions, thoroughly fitted up with the best modern appliances and improvements for the business. Mr. Aird always keeps a choice assortment for selection. Besides supplying many of the leading families of the city with bread, of which he has a greater variety than any other baker in town, Mr. Aird conducts a first class confectionery store, and constantly keeps in stock the leading candies and plain and fancy confectionery of all descriptions, having a handsome soda water fountain in the front, and convenient refreshment rooms in the rear. A specialty is made of family trade, while a very large transient custom is also done. Cakes and candies are made to order to suit the most fastidious and critical, while moderate prices prevail throughout. Thirty-five competent assistants are employed, and general courtesy characterizes this place of business. Mr. Aird is a popular, progressive business man, held in high esteem by his numerous patrons.

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